ANNEXURE

CENTRAL BUDGET, 1987-88

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Speech of the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance introducting the Budget for 1987-88 (Part A and Part B)

Budget 1987-88

Speech of

Shri Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

28th February, 1987

PART A

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget for the year 1987-88.

2. Twenty nine years ago, presenting the country's budget, Jawaharlal Nehru told this House:

> *"The times we live in and the problems that our country has to face do not permit a static or complacent approach or any avoidance of the burdens which inevitably accompany an attempt to advance with some speed.....*
>
> *We have to strive with all our strength for our planned development by conserving all our resources, increasing production and trying to ensure progressively a more equitable distribution, and thus to raise the standards of the great mass of our people."*

These are our objectives today.

3. When we came into office, we were fortunate in inheriting from Indiraji an economy that was sound. After the devastation of 1979-80, the inflation rate was brought down sharply. The growth rate was stepped up, and the infrastructure restored to health. We have built on these successes and initiated a process

of reform in areas requiring urgent attention. This, I believe, we have been able to accomplish in large measure.

4. Our principal objectives are the elimination of poverty and the building of a strong, modern, self-reliant, independent economy. In these two years we have sharpened the focus on poverty alleviation. Direct outlays on anti-poverty programmes were substantially increased in the last Budget. The 20-Point Programme (1986) was announced in August. Taking advantage of high stocks of food, rural employment programmes were expanded. Two million tonnes of cereals were made available in tribal areas at highly subsidised rates. We launched an important scheme to enlarge employment opportunities for the urban poor. I have extensively toured and seen the work being done in the most backward and remote villages of our country. Talking to the people face to face, I know how much more needs to be done. I am also convinced that we are making progress in our struggle against poverty.

5. Agriculture is the bedrock of our economy. Growth in this sector is also crucial for the removal of poverty. Our farmers, farm technologists and scientists have turned India from a net-importer of foodgrains living at the margin of survival to self-sufficiency. We are proud of them. We congratulate them.

6. We have reinforced the policies that have proved so successful. We are committed to providing remunerative prices, and increased availability of water, power, seeds, fertilizers and credit to our farmers. Foodgrain production will exceed 150 million tonnes despite a poor monsoon. We have increased incentives to our farmers to reduce our dependence on imports of sugar and edible oils. They have responded magnificently.

7. I am, however, concerned about the situation of agricultural labour. They are subject to exploitation. Government will appoint a National Commission on Rural Labour. It will look into the working conditions of this vulnerable section of our society and the implementation of social legislation for their protection .

8. Industry is forging ahead. Major initiatives for modernising industry and stimulating industrial investment were taken in the Sixth Plan. Our strategy in the Seventh Plan is to build on these initiatives to strengthen industrial performance. We are encouraging economies of scale in production, induction of modern technology and greater competition to increase production, reduce costs and improve quality. We have enhanced the incentives for small scale units. There is clear evidence now that these policies are having the expected impact on the economy.

9. Our industrial base has widened. New industries have developed . The small scale sector has expanded rapidly. A large number of new jobs has been created. In the three years beginning 1984-85, the growth rate in industry is expected to exceed 8 per cent per annum on average - this has not happened in the last twenty years.

10. We have given high priority to the important task of tax reform. Our tax laws and rules had become complex. There was widespread evasion. Reform was vital. Our reform of the fiscal system, undertaken in the past two years, has been thoroughgoing. We have made tax rates and the tax structure reasonable. We have simplified laws and procedures. We have enforced these laws vigorously without fear or favour. This has helped the honest tax payer, and yielded more revenue than ever.

11. The public sector is the core of our industrial economy. I am also convinced that our public sector enterprises can be made as efficient as any in the world. I am glad to say that the infrastructure industries in the public sector are showing distinctly better performance. There has been a significant improvement in productivity in coal, power and railways. The improvement in thermal power generation is particularly striking. The plant load factor in the current year is the highest since 1976-77. The improvement in the functioning of infrastructure has been brought about by a change in the management culture, and better performance on the shop floor.

12. Government will further improve the working of public

sector enterprises. We will enhance their autonomy, and make them accountable for results. Government will bring before Parliament a White Paper on the public sector.

13. As a nation, we have good reason to be satisfied with our economic performance. During a period when growth rates in many developing countries have declined sharply, we have been able to accelerate growth and increase per capita incomes. We have avoided debt problems, and have kept inflation under control. Our food stocks and foreign exchange reserves are comfortable. These are important strengths. But we cannot afford to be complacent. The world environment, both political and economic, continues to be unfavourable. There are also important domestic problems that demand our attention.

14. The rapid growth in Government expenditure is exerting mounting pressures on our fiscal balance. In the recent period, we have been compelled to increase defence expenditure. We shall spare no effort nor shrink from any sacrifice where our national security is concerned. At the same time, there are pressing requirements for development. Any slackness in critical investments now will cost us heavily in the future. It is a social imperative to spend on programmes which directly benefit the poor and to provide food subsidy. We have had additional commitments arising out of implementation of the Pay Commission's Report. Higher relief and grants had to be provided to several States severely affected by drought and flood.

15. Even so, some hard choices have to be made to keep our expenditure within our means. Government is determined to make them. The situation requires a thoroughgoing review of our expenditure policy. Mere scratching the surface will not help. Ad hoc and across the board cuts of the past, while providing temporary relief, have not yielded enduring results. There is no room for waste, ostentation or unproductive expenditure. We have to pull together and work harder than ever before to realise national goals.

16. We have a good record in price management. However, it will be a mistake to take too complacent a view of the price

situation. The demand and supply balance in a developing economy is always delicate. Any external or internal disturbance can create difficulties. It is essential, therefore, to keep a careful watch on the price situation.

17. The balance of payments has been under pressure. We had anticipated this and initiated a range of measures to curb the growth of imports and increase exports. These have yielded results. Exports increased by 17 per cent while imports increased by only about 2 per cent in the first nine months of the current year. The trade deficit is lower than last year by Rs. 1,000 crores. But there is much more to be done. Part of the improvement is due to the fall in oil prices and we cannot count on this. Government will remain fully vigilant on the external front.

18. The results of policies initiated in the last two years show that our direction is correct. I propose to use this year's Budget to provide a new thrust in selected areas which will strengthen the economy and further our Seventh Plan objectives. First among these is education.

19. The New Education Policy has been adopted by Parliament after extensive discussions.It has been evolved from a national consensus. It is a powerful weapon to fight poverty. It gives to the socially and economically weaker sections the means to realise equality of opportunity guaranteed by our Constitution. It will help us preserve our heritage and release the creative energy of our youth. It will bind together people speaking different languages, professing different faiths and belonging to diverse cultural traditions that are part of the composite culture of India. It aims at excellence in all fields - science, technology, the arts, humanities and philosophic thought.

20. To give a good start to the new Policy, I have allocated as much as Rs.800 crores for education as compared with Rs.352 crores in 1986-87. This massive increase is a measure of our resolve to bring about an educational transformation in our country.

21. State Governments have the primary responsibility for education. These resources will supplement the efforts of State Governments.

22. The momentum of anti-poverty programmes will be maintained. In 1985-86, one million tonnes of foodgrains was provided to States as grant for extending the coverage of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), resulting in the creation of 62 million mandays of additional employment. In 1986-87, the additional allocation was increased to two million tonnes, leading to additional employment of 128 million mandays. I propose to continue the Programme of allocating additional foodgrains for employment.

23. The Integrated Rural Development Programme will be strengthened further. This year, more than 3.2 million families are likely to benefit. In the coming year, an outlay of Rs.310 crores is being provided. Combined with matching allocations of States and credits from the banking sector, the total flow of funds under this Programme will be 4 to 5 times greater than this allocation. Total Plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development will exceed Rs.2,000 crores in 1987-88. This compares with the total Sixth Plan expenditure of about Rs. 3,600 crores.

24. Housing is high on our list of priorities. It is a basic need. It also generates employment. We propose to launch a comprehensive programme for housing development, particularly housing for economically weaker sections.

25. The Central Government has again earmarked Rs.125 crores in 1987-88 for the Indira Awaas Yojana. Under this scheme, one million houses will be built during the Seventh Plan period for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We have decided that State Governments would be free to use the amounts allocated to them under this Programme as seed capital for launching Indira Awaas Yojana Societies for housing loans for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

26. A new financial structure will be created to provide funds for housing. At the apex level, a new national housing bank will be set up by the Reserve Bank of India with an equity capital of Rs.100 crores. This bank will promote housing institutions at both local and regional levels. The Reserve Bank will be announcing the details separately.

27. The National Commission on Urbanisation, in its Interim Report, has suggested several changes in the laws affecting housing, including the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. This important social legislation aimed at using surplus lands in urban areas for the common good. However, the results achieved have been disappointing. Although 10 years have passed, less than one half of one per cent of the land declared surplus has actually been used for construction. Meanwhile, scarcity of land has pushed up rents and speculative profits in urban areas. The worst sufferers have been the poor. This is not acceptable. I have asked the Ministry of Urban Development to work out suitable legislative proposals taking into account the recommendations of the Commission, and place these before the House for consideration.

28. The Commission has also recommended certain changes in the Rent Control Acts which would give protection to the economically weaker sections, while also providing sufficient incentive for new constructions. These changes should, over time, bring down rents by improving the availability of housing. The report of the Commission will be commended to State Governments.

29. Later, in my speech, I shall be announcing certain incentives for income tax payers in respect of housing loans taken from specified institutions.

30. In the last two years, Government has taken a number of measures for workers' welfare. These include legislative changes to protect workers' dues, introduction of a new stock option scheme for workers, increase in eligibility limit for bonus payments, increase in the rate of DA for public sector

employees, tax concession for investment in workers' housing, increase in the interest rate on workers' Provident Funds and removal of ceiling of house-rent allowance for exemption from income-tax. As a further step, I propose to make certain legislative changes in the Income-tax Act to protect the dues of workers by way of Provident Fund, ESI and gratuity.

31. We have achieved remarkable success in mobilising small savings. An expert group, appointed by Government last year, has pointed out certain problems with the present scheme of tax incentives on personal savings. An important lacuna is that fiscal concessions are currently available for gross savings, with no penalty for dissaving. It has, therefore, recommended shifting to a system which gives incentives for net savings.

32. I propose to introduce a new savings scheme based on the net saving principle. To avoid any transitional problems, this scheme will be, for the present, in addition to the existing tax concessions available under Section 80C of the Income-tax Act for National Savings Certificates and other instruments. Under the new scheme, 50 per cent of deposits upto a maximum of Rs.20,000 will be eligible for deduction. However, in the year of withdrawal, 50 per cent of the amount withdrawn will be added to the taxable income . Receipts under the scheme will be shareable with States. The full details of the new savings scheme, which will be introduced in the next financial year, are being announced separately.

33. The capital markets in India have shown tremendous growth in the last few years. Approvals for capital issues have exceeded Rs.5,000 crores in 1986-87. They were only about Rs.500 crores in 1980-81. For a healthy growth of capital markets, investors' rights must be fully protected. Trading malpractices must be prevented. Government have decided to set up a separate Board for the regulation and orderly functioning of Stock Exchanges and the securities industry.

34. Last year, the UTI had set up a Mutual Fund for investment in equity to attract small investors. In order to

widen their choice, the State Bank of India will set up a similar Mutual Fund. I shall also be announcing certain measures later which should contribute to the development of capital markets.

35. I have referred to the acceleration in industrial growth. Government's main thrust is to modernise India's industrial structure. Efficiency and productivity have to be increased. Existing technology has to be upgraded. New technology has to be absorbed and further developed indigenously. Costs must be reduced. All these objectives can only be realised in a medium term time frame.

36. Government have been carrying out an intensive review of individual industries. New policy measures have been announced in respect of several important industries, such as, textiles, jute, sugar, drugs, electronics and software. We have also set up the Textile Modernisation Fund and the Jute Modernisation Fund. These will facilitate modernisation of these traditional industries which provide substantial employment. Another special development fund is being set up for jute. This will benefit growers and workers and promote diversification and research and development.

37. Government will continue to undertake systematic reviews of the total policy framework for selected industries, and take necessary steps to stimulate growth and modernisation.

38. The capital goods industry is central to our efforts for achieving self reliance. It needs immediate attention. I propose to introduce a package of measures to further accelerate the growth of this industry. First, import duty rates for machinery, including general project imports, are being adjusted. Second, in order to reduce costs of domestic manufacture in certain critical sectors, such as, power, heavy equipment and textile machinery, cost of certain special types of imported steel is being reduced. I will have more to say on these proposals later.

39. Third, a special programme of technological upgradation for selected capital goods industries will be launched by

financial institutions for the three year period upto the end of this Plan. This will cover in the first instance electrical machinery, including power equipment and electric motors, foundries and machine tools. The objective of this programme will be to induct the latest technology in these sectors, improve indigenous R & D facilities for constant upgradation, and reduce costs. The details will be announced separately by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

40. Industries linked to agriculture have a special role in our development. They provide markets for agricultural produce and generate higher incomes for our farmers. I have already referred to the measures taken for modernisation of two of the most important agro-based industries, namely, jute and textiles. Last year's budget had provided important tax incentives for use of certain indigenous oils in vanaspati. I shall be announcing certain proposals to encourage the food processing industries. This will benefit the farmer and the consumers. There are other proposals to benefit cotton and wool.

41. In the past year, Government have taken a number of measures to support export industries. New schemes of cash compensatory support and customs duty drawback have been introduced. Import duties on capital equipment for selected export industries have been reduced. Interest rates have been lowered. Specified raw materials are being provided at international prices. Fiscal incentives have also been extended. Exports are now doing better. In this Budget, I shall be proposing some further measures for increasing export production.

42. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these and other budget proposals will strengthen the productive forces in our society. The fundamental assumption of the Seventh Plan, as indeed of all our Five Year Plans, is that growth and development are the real antidotes to poverty. Direct measures for alleviation of poverty are indispensable in our society. However, such measures can be sustained only by rapid development. This was the message that Jawaharlal Nehru gave to the country while introducing the Second Five Year Plan in this House :

" We have, therefore, to lay great stress on equality, on the removal of disparities, and it has to be remembered always that socialism is not the spreading out of poverty. The essential thing is that there must be wealth and production.... "

43. We can grow faster only if we use modern technology. This is the only way to deal effectively with the problems of unemployment and poverty. Those wise men who decry the use of modern technology in the name of social justice would do well to listen to Panditji, who in the course of the same speech, said,

" Do not imagine that minus technological progress we are going to deal with the problem of unemployment.... If India is to advance, India must advance in science and technology, and India must use the latest techniques, always keeping in view, no doubt, that in doing so, the intervening period, which always occurs, must not cause unhappiness or misery. "

44. This then is our basic strategy - a framework of sustained growth on the basis of rapid modernisation of India's agriculture and industry. I am committed to planning for socialism in India, socialism which fits in with our genius but nevertheless socialism in its basic meaning of removing disparities and providing equality of opportunity. This is the yardstick by which I want to judge all policies and programmes.

45. Let me now turn to the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 and Budget Estimates for 1987-88.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1986-87

46. Budget Estimates 1986-87 provided for a total expenditure of Rs.52,883 crores. The expenditure in the current year is likely to exceed the original estimate by Rs.7,445 crores owing to a number of post-budget developments.

47. I do not propose to take the time of the House by going into details as they have been explained in the Budget documents. I shall only refer to certain major items.

48. Non Plan expenditure is expected to be higher by Rs.5,508 crores including expenditure arising from the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. To reduce the cost of carrying the buffer stock, the Food Corporation of India is being provided loans of Rs.1,200 crores on soft terms. This will replace equivalent bank financing. For reasons well known to the House, we have increased defence expenditure by Rs.1,466 crores. Interest payments will be higher by Rs.800 crores.

49. Plan expenditure is likely to be Rs.1,937 crores higher than the original estimates. Budgetary support for the Central Plan is expected to increase from Rs.13,617 crores to Rs.14,792 crores. The increase of Rs.1,175 crores is mainly in Telecommunications, Railways, Petroleum, Mines, Textiles and Atomic Energy sectors. Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans will be Rs.762 crores more mainly because of additional Rs.510 crores of advance Plan assistance to States affected by natural calamities. Taking Plan and Non-Plan together, natural calamities assistance to States will be Rs.640 crores higher than the Budget Estimate of Rs.150 crores.

50. Coming to receipts, net tax revenue is likely to increase by Rs.1,564 crores compared with the Budget Estimate of Rs.22,643 crores.This is a large increase, made possible by vigorous implementation of our tax laws. Non tax revenue and capital receipts including the contributions from the oil sector are estimated at Rs.27,836 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs.26,537 crores. The total receipts are placed at Rs.52,043 crores and the total expenditure at Rs.60,328 crores. Inclusive of Rs.1,200 crores on account of replacement of bank credit for buffer stock by Government loans, the current year is expected to end with a Budgetary Deficit of Rs.8,285 crores.

51. The deficit is high and I do not like it. I have decided that the deficit in the Budget Estimates for 1987-88 shall not be

exceeded. Some supplementary demands are unavoidable; I am instructing the Ministries and other Central Government organisations to ensure that additional demands are offset by equivalent savings or through measures to raise more resources. We will review the financial performance of public sector units to ensure that targets for internal resource generation are met. I am constituting a Cabinet Committee on Expenditure to monitor the implementation of these measures.

52. The overall economic situation is good. Our foodstocks and foreign exchange reserves are quite satisfactory. We have been able to keep the overall price situation under control through judicious demand and supply management. Along with expenditure control, we will continue to take anticipatory action to reduce excess liquidity and increase supply of sensitive commodities, particularly foodgrains, sugar and edible oils.

53. Following the report of the Committee on the working of the monetary system, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, it has been decided that henceforth the Budget documents should show the budgetary deficit as well as the net change in the Reserve Bank of India credit to Central Government. The latter presents a more accurate measure of the monetary impact of the Government's fiscal operations. According to the present information, it is estimated that the change in the net Reserve Bank of India credit to Central Government in 1986-87 will be Rs.7,250 crores, which is lower than the budgetary deficit.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1987-88

54. For 1987-88, in the present situation, I have given the highest priority to maintaining the tempo of the Plan. I have provided an outlay of Rs. 24,622 crores for the Central Plan of 1987-88, of which Rs.14,923 crores will be provided as budgetary support. With this order of outlay, in the first three years of the Plan, we would have fulfilled about 63 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay. This is a record.

55. However, we now have to make greater efforts to achieve more for every rupee of investment that we make. Achievement

of physical targets is far more important than just spending the money. Government must be more cost effective. The cost of delivery of our programmes must be reduced.

56. The Government has, therefore, given a high priority to implementation of projects in time, avoidance of time and cost over-runs in projects, and the use of innovative methods and new technologies. A monitoring system has been set up for projects under implementation.

57. Revised accounting classification to bring about one to one correspondence between heads of accounts and heads of development used for Plan purposes is being introduced from 1.4.1987 in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This will strengthen the planning process and help better monitoring. Equally important is obtaining timely feed-back from grass root levels regarding implementation of programmes and flow of benefits therefrom.

58. In the Central Plan, a high priority has been given to programmes which have an impact on alleviation of poverty in the rural areas. As I mentioned earlier, particular emphasis has been given to education , the NREP, the IRDP, the RLEGP, rural water supply, and the use of food stocks for creation of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas.

59. Agricultural development has a major impact in alleviating poverty. In the Central Plan, the accent in the agricultural sector continues to be on increasing productivity by increasing the area under high yielding and improved varieties, accelerated transfer of new technology, increasing crop intensity, diversifying the cropping pattern and control of pests and diseases. Some of the important programmes under implementation are : Special Rice Production Programme, National Oil-seeds Project, National Watershed Development Programme and National Pulses Development Project. These projects are designed to solve specific agricultural problems, and are already making an impact in our rural areas.

60. Irrigation and fertilizers are two major components of programmes for increasing agricultural productivity. In irrigation, a high priority is being given to the completion of on-going projects and for bridging the gap between irrigation potential and its utilisation. Fertilizer production in the current year will increase to nearly 7 million tonnes from about 5.7 million tonnes last year. The fertilizer plant at Paradeep has commenced production during the year. In the next year, the fertilizer plants at Vijaipur and Aonla - each with a capacity of 7.2 lakh tonnes of urea are expected to be commissioned.

61. In terms of financial outlays, infrastructure sectors, namely, energy, transport and communications will account for more than 54 per cent of the total Central Plan . In 1987-88, taking the Centre and States together, we will be commissioning 4880 MW of additional power capacity. In coal, the output per man-shift has improved by 11 per cent. The target for coal production in 1987-88 is 183.5 million tonnes as against 165 million tonnes in 1985-86.

62. In the Sixth Plan, we were able to increase our crude oil production nearly three-fold. In the current Plan, production is likely to show a slower increase and it is necessary to accelerate investment in exploration and development of new oil fields. The total outlay for the petroleum sector as a whole is Rs.3,265 crores next year.

63. In order to save the time of the House, I have mentioned only a few of the highlights of the Central Plan for 1987-88. In several other areas, such as, women and child development, health and family welfare, youth affairs and sports, art and culture, science and technology, environment, social forestry and information and broadcasting, this Government has taken several new initiatives to make the Plan more meaningful to our people. These programmes are being strengthened. Necessary provisions have also been made for industrial projects, including those in heavy industry, steel and mines.

64. I am also happy to inform the House that the total Plan outlay of States and Union Territories for 1987-88 has been

fixed at Rs.19,537 crores representing an increase of 17 per cent over the current year. We have taken care of the requirements of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram on being elevated to Statehood. A provision of Rs.8,754 crores has been made next year for Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans as against Rs.8,140 crores in the current year's Revised Estimates.

65. The Budget Estimate for defence is Rs.12,512 crores in 1987-88. This has naturally cast a heavy burden on our budgetary resources, but the House will agree with me that no compromise is possible where country's defence is concerned. The strength and morale of our Armed Forces are high. On behalf of this House, I assure our Jawans of the unstinted support of the entire nation.

66. Interest payments next year are estimated at Rs.10,650 crores against Rs.9,550 crores in the current year. Food and fertilizer subsidies including arrears, are placed at Rs.3,910 crores as against Rs.3,893 crores in the current year. Next year's Budget includes a lump provision of Rs.500 crores to cover likely increases in additional dearness allowance to Government employees and also the increases in pensionary charges arising out of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. This Government - ever sensitive to the difficulties of pensioners- has decided to increase the minimum pension and minimum family pension to Rs.375 per month. This will benefit nearly six lakh pensioners.

67. The total Non Plan expenditure in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs.39,266 crores. Tax revenue next year net of States' share is estimated at Rs.25,689 crores against Rs.24,207 crores in the current year. Non tax revenue and capital receipts are placed at Rs.31,243 crores against Rs.27,836 crores in the current year. The total receipts at existing rates of taxation thus amount to Rs.56,932 crores against the total expenditure of Rs.62,942 crores, leaving a gap of Rs.6,010 crores.

68. I shall now turn to my tax proposals.

Budget 1987-88

Speech of

Shri Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

28th February, 1987

PART B

69. In the 1985-86 Budget, we initiated a process of major tax reform. The broad direction and strategy for this reform was set out in the Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP). We will be introducing a detailed Amendment Bill on Direct Taxes separately in the Budget Session. This Bill will implement wide ranging changes aimed at simplification and rationalisation.

70. The basic thrust of my few Direct Tax proposals is to provide incentives for savings to promote investment and to support housing. I propose to strengthen some welfare measures. I have also included some measures to enhance revenue.

71. I do not propose any changes in the rate structure for Personal and Corporate Taxes. This is in line with the Long Term Fiscal Policy.

72. In order to conserve foreign exchange and to raise revenue, I propose to levy a modest tax of 15% on foreign exchange released in India for foreign travel. Foreign exchange released for medical treatment and education abroad will be excluded. This tax will be applicable for travel from a date to be notified. The revenue yield from this measure is expected to be Rs. 60 crores.

73. Those who can afford to patronize high class hotels should also be afforded the further pleasure of contributing to the national exchequer. A separate legislation will be brought forward for levy of a tax on expenditure in expensive hotels. This tax, to be levied at 10% of expenditure, will not apply to payments made in foreign exchange. It will become effective after passage of the necessary legislation.

74. I have already mentioned the decision to introduce a new National Savings Scheme based on net savings. Necessary legislative changes are being included in the Finance Bill.

75. I propose to provide a fiscal incentive for channelising savings into the housing sector. Repayment of loans and payments made to the extent of Rs.10,000 in a year towards the cost of any new residential property will qualify for deduction on the same lines as life insurance premia or contribution to provident fund under Section 80C of the Income-tax Act. This exemption will be within the existing limit of Rs.40,000.

76. Capital gains arising from the sale of a residential house are exempted in case such gains are utilised for acquiring another house. This was hitherto applicable only to individuals. It is now being extended to Hindu Undivided Families.

77. I understand that for the purpose of taxation of income from houses, our tax laws make a distinction between a real owner who is not a legal owner and a legal owner who is not a real owner. Following the well-established revenue tradition, when it comes to taxing, we tax both the real owner who is not a legal owner and the legal owner who is not a real owner. Concessions available to a house owner are, however, given only to a real owner who is also a legal owner. I propose to simplify the law by clarifying that the real owner, even if he is not the legal owner, will pay the tax and avail of the concessions available to the legal owner. I hope this proposal is abundantly clear to the Hon'ble Members.

78. In cases where the compensation for acquisition of a property is enhanced, or where a new residential house is not acquired within the specified time after selling the old house, the completed tax cases for the past years have to be modified to tax

the capital gains accrued earlier. Certain procedural changes are being made in the law to remove this complication.

79. Several important changes have been introduced in the corporate tax structure in the last two years. With effect from April, 1987, a liberalised set of depreciation rules is being introduced. Depreciation will be allowed in respect of blocks of assets instead of the present system linked to individual assets. There will be only three rates of depreciation for plant and machinery, namely, 100%, 50% and 33-1/3%. Apart from simplifying assessment, this will enable industry to replace and modernise capital equipment faster.

80. It is only fair and proper that the prosperous should pay at least some tax. The phenomenon of so-called "zero-tax" highly profitable companies deserves attention. In 1983, a new Section 80VVA was inserted in the Act so that all profitable companies pay some tax. This does not seem to have helped and is being withdrawn. I now propose to introduce a provision whereby every company will have to pay a "minimum corporate tax" on the profits declared by it in its own accounts. Under this new provision, a company will pay tax on at least 30% of its book profit. In other words, a domestic widely held company will pay tax of at least 15% of its book profit. This measure will yield a revenue gain of approximately Rs.75 crores.

81. The capital markets have shown remarkable buoyancy. I propose to make some changes in the Tax Laws which will support healthy development of the capital markets. The existing provision of allowing deduction in respect of investment in equity shares of certain categories of new companies was to be withdrawn with effect from 1st April, 1987. In view of the need to continue support for issues of new companies, I propose to extend this concession for 3 more years. I also propose to reduce the holding period of these shares from 5 years to 3 years.

82. At present shares have to be held for a period of 36 months before capital gains on their transfer qualify for the concessional treatment allowed for long term capital gains. It is proposed to reduce the holding period to 12 months. This will provide greater flexibility to investors and also improve the mobility of capital invested in shares.

83. Concentration of industries in many of our urban areas poses serious problems of congestion, pollution and hazards. In order to encourage industries to shift out of such areas, I propose to exempt capital gains made on the sale of land and buildings in such areas provided these are reinvested in approved relocation schemes.

84. The provisions regarding additional income-tax on undistributed profits of closely held companies have lost their relevance after the reduction in tax rates effected in 1985-86 Budget. These are being deleted. Because of some court decisions, the capital gains on transfer of goodwill of a concern or transfer of assets from a firm to a partner and vice-versa escape the tax net. Such gains will be explicitly taxable.

85. A tax holiday to newly established undertakings in Free Trade Zones has been provided. It is being clarified that this will also extend to units which develop software as also those which assemble or process components for exports.

86. A tax concession is available to the Indian companies earning income from a foreign Government or a foreign enterprise for imparting technical knowhow. This tax concession will now be available only if the foreign exchange earned is repatriated to India. It is also being clarified that an Indian resident cannot be treated as a foreign enterprise for this purpose.

87. It is proposed to exclude computers and machines for transmission and reception of messages from the list given in the Eleventh Schedule of the Income-tax Act as these industries are no longer non-priority.

88. At present Indian citizens earning remuneration in foreign currency for services rendered abroad are allowed 50% exemption under Section 80 RRA of the Income-tax Act subject to certain conditions. This is being further liberalised. The exemption will now be allowed to the extent of 50% of the remuneration, or 75% of the remuneration repatriated in convertible foreign exchange, whichever is higher.

89. In order to improve coverage and prevent tax evasion, it is proposed that tax at specified rates should be deducted at source in

respect of all payments beyond certain prescribed amounts of fees for professional and technical services, royalty, rent, commission or brokerage and payments for goods supplied to Government, etc. This will apply to payments made by all persons, excepting individuals and Hindu Undivided Families.

90. Let me now come to measures for the welfare of workers, members of armed forces and the handicapped. There are a number of cases where the employers do not credit their own contributions nor those of the employees to the Provident Fund and the State Insurance Fund. It is also unfortunate that a separate fund is not being kept by some employers in respect of gratuity of workers. To prevent this anti-labour practice, we propose to penalise such delinquent employers by providing that the contributions of the employees to these funds will be taxed as the income of the employer and allowed as a deduction only when they are made over to the separate accounts relating to these funds within the time allowed under the statute.

91. Any compensation received by a workman at the time of his retrenchment is exempt from tax. Similar exemption is being extended to payments made under voluntary retirement schemes for public sector employees.

92. Regimental Funds or Non-public Funds are utilised for purposes such as providing assistance to widows of armed personnel killed in action, as also to disabled soldiers. The contributions will enjoy similar tax concessions as other funds of national importance like the National Defence Fund.

93. I am increasing the special deduction allowed to the physically handicapped persons and the totally blind from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000.

94. There are other procedural proposals in the area of Direct Taxes including those to ensure better functioning of the Settlement Commission which are in the Bill.

95. For the Members of Parliament, I propose to introduce a general exemption in respect of Constituency Allowance without reference to any monetary ceiling.

96. The above proposals will give a net revenue gain of Rs.145 crores.

97. Let me now turn to Indirect Taxes. The tariff regime for capital goods will be restructured and rationalised. I propose to extend MODVAT to most of the remaining areas. Excise and Customs duties for certain industries are being adjusted to stimulate growth. There is a package of reliefs for the common man.

98. As I mentioned earlier, the capital goods industry needs special support.

99. At present, there are two tariff rates for import of machinery: 101% for import of general machinery and a concessional rate of 55% when machinery is imported for a new project. The low duty rates for project imports have provided a strong encouragement for unnecessary imports. The differential between the general rate and the project rate also discriminates against modernisation of existing units, and favours sickness. These anomalies must be corrected.

100. I propose to equalise the two rates at 85%. The rate of duty applicable for components will be 15% below the applicable tariff rate.

101. At present, fertilizers, power and electronics are allowed concessional import duty on their capital goods imports. These rates are being adjusted upwards. The duty on import of equipment for the electronics industry is being raised from 25% to 30% and for fertilizer plants, it is being increased from zero percent to 15%. In the case of power, plants of above 50 MW capacity will continue to be imported at 25%. Plants of 50 MW and below will pay a higher duty of 35%.

102. Further concessions are needed to encourage upgradation of technology in specified capital goods sectors.

(i) At present, domestic capital goods manufacturers have to pay very high import duties on import of special steels. The duty rate is being reduced to 85% on steels such as boilers-pressure-vessels-quality plates, sheets or coils, turbine blade flats and stainless steel plates.

(ii) The textile machinery industry will be allowed supply of

imported stainless steel at concessional duty of 65% instead of the prescribed rate of 245% at present.

(iii) In order to encourage modernisation of foundries, import duty on specified capital goods is being reduced from 101% to 55%.

(iv) Caustic soda plants presently based on mercury-cell technology should be encouraged to convert into membrane-cell technology. The new technology saves energy and reduces pollution. Specified equipment required for this conversion will be allowed imports at concessional duty of 35% instead of the present 101%.

103. The MODVAT introduced in the 1986-87 Budget was a major innovation. We covered 38 chapters of the Excise Tariff last year. I now propose to extend MODVAT to all the remaining chapters except those relating to textiles, tobacco and the petroleum sectors. MODVAT will now be extended to cover food products, mineral products, leather and travel goods, footwear, paper and paper-board, wood and cork products, asbestos cement products and precious metals.

104. Last year, in order to ensure revenue neutrality, the introduction of MODVAT was accompanied by an increase in the duty on the final product to balance the set-off being given of the duty paid on inputs. This year, keeping in view the nature of products, the duty on the final product is not being increased except in a few items. This will reduce the effective duty on a large number of items.

105. In the case of food products, for example, the total number of items coverd by MODVAT will be over 100. The duty increase for revenue neutrality is being done only in case of cheese, malt preparations and aerated soft drink. The effective rate of taxation on other food products, such as biscuits, skimmed milk powder, butter, jams and jellies, and confectionery will be significantly reduced. Farmers and horticulturists are benefited by the expansion of the market of value-added food products.

106. Some increase in the final duty is necessary in five of the items which were covered last year where we have found that set-

off given last year was very much larger than initially estimated. These are zinc-oxide, adhesives based on synthetic resin, organic surface-active agents, electric motors and primary batteries.

107. A number of important procedural changes are also being introduced to simplify the operation of MODVAT. Some of the concessions are:

(1) Refund in cash of input duty credit if the final product is exported by the manufacturer in certain circumstances.

(2) Availability of credit of duties in respect of inputs lying in stock.

(3) Adjustment of input duty credit if additional duty is demanded from input manufacturers in case of change in classification of inputs.

(4) Receipt of inputs directly by the job-workers will be permitted for all items under the MODVAT scheme.

108. With these measures, we will have successfully eliminated the cascading effect of excise duty and given a measure of excise relief.

109. Our comprehensive policy package has made electronics one of the fastest-growing industries. It has generated substantial employment. I propose to make certain changes which will strengthen the basic design of the existing policy.

110. For computers, the following reliefs and rationalisations are being carried out:–

(i) Import duty on electronic sub-assemblies is being reduced from 308% to 150%.

(ii) The list of peripherals is being enlarged and a uniform rate of import duty of 60% is being specified.

(iii) Import duty on specified data-communication equipment is being reduced from 140% to 100%. Duty on mechanical parts of data-communication equipment is being reduced from 140% to 55%.

(iv) The present notification regarding exemption of import

duty on computer peripherals for Research Institutes is being extended by 3 years.

(v) Duty on computer systems imported under OGL is being reduced from 150% to 140% (basic and auxiliary).

(vi) Import duty on specified electronic parts of computers is being increased from 25% to 75% in order to give appropriate protection for indigenous production. The import duty on mechanical parts of computer peripherals is also being increased from 5% to 75%; and this is being extended to mechanical parts of CNC system.

111. The Indian computer industry achieved a turnover of Rs.225 crores last year. It has passed its infancy and is healthy and vigorous. Now that the industry has arrived, can the tax-collector be far behind? It is proposed to levy an excise duty of 10% on computers and peripherals. With MODVAT, the effective incidence of duty will be much lower.

112. The research and development base of the electronics industry is crucial for its long-term success. I, therefore, propose to reduce the duty on specified equipments required for R&D from 140% to 55%.

113. We must also encourage domestic production of capital goods required for the electronics industry. At present, mechanical components required for manufacture of such capital goods attract a duty of 140%. I propose to reduce this duty to 45% in the case of components required for nearly 300 specified machines.

114. In the field of general electronics, a concessional duty structure of 30%, 45% and 75% is allowed for imports of raw materials, piece-parts and components, respectively. We are expanding the coverage of this concessional duty structure by adding some more items.

115. I propose to abolish the excise duty on the production of poly-silicon in all forms as a measure of support for the domestic industry. The customs duty for the import of silicon, solar cells and photo-voltaic systems is being fixed at 30%, 45% and 75%, respectively. I propose to increase the duty on the import of poly-

silicon to 75% for electronics industry in the interest of domestic production.

116. Production of television sets has increased rapidly in line with targets. A thriving and competitive industry has been set up. I propose to make two changes:

(i) As an anti-avoidance measure, it is proposed to impose an excise duty or countervailing duty of Rs.150 on black and white tubes meant for sets of size above 36 cms. and to impose an excise duty or countervailing duty of Rs.600 on all colour television tubes. Under MODVAT, this input duty would be fully rebated to duty-paying manufacturers with no additional duty burden on the consumer. It will, however, help to check unlicensed production.

(ii) The excise duty on colour television sets exceeding 36 cms. size is presently Rs.1,500 irrespective of the value of the set. I propose to increase the duty on costlier sets to Rs.1,750 per set. This will apply to sets cleared at assessable value higher than Rs.5,000 which corresponds to a retail price of about Rs.7,500. The excise duty for sets cleared at assessable value of Rs.5,000 or below will remain at Rs.1,500. The costlier sets can bear the extra duty.

117. These proposals relating to the electronics industry will involve a net loss of revenue of Rs.19.30 crores. There will be a revenue gain of Rs.40 crores in excise duty and a loss of Rs.59.30 crores in customs duty.

118. Important developments have taken place in the automobile industry in the past few years. New technology has been introduced, production has increased and indigenisation is taking place. Government have been reviewing these and other developments and will be announcing a comprehensive policy. For the present, I have the following tax proposals for automobiles:

(i) At present, a concessional rate of customs duty of 50% is allowed for imported sub-components required for the manufacture of components for fuel-efficient trucks, cars,

and two-wheelers. I propose to enlarge the list of components eligible for concessional import of sub-components. This will encourage indigenisation.

(ii) Excise duty on fuel-efficient motor vehicles with engine capacity not exceeding 1000 c.c. is proposed to be increased from 20% to 25%. This sector can bear the additional duty and it will still benefit from a lower rate than the rest of the industry.

(iii) For handicapped individuals, I propose to provide for total exemption from customs duty in respect of automatic transmission and other special equipment to be fitted into fuel-efficient cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 c.c.

(iv) The rate of duty on import of spares for meeting the after-sales or warranty of fuel-efficient motor vehicles is being increased from 50% to 75%.

(v) Excise duty on tractors will now be fixed on engine capacity instead of Power-Take-off-Horse-Power . This is an anti-avoidance measure with no revenue implication.

119. Plastics are widely used by the common man. They also have a tremendous potential for use in farms and factories. Our plastic prices are high. Government propose to initiate measures to reduce costs in this important area.

120. I propose to reduce the basic customs duty on PVC resin (general-purpose suspension-grade) from Rs.10,500 per metric tonne to Rs.7,500 per metric tonne. These resins are used in the manufacture of cheap footwear, pipes for agricultural application and as insulation for wires and cables.

121. I also propose to reduce the basic customs duty on Low-Density -Polyethylene (LDPE) from 100% to 75%. LDPE is used as a base for production of a wide range of packaging materials. LDPE film has a big potential use in the lining of canals and farms and field-channels.

122. The excise duty on products of regenerated cellulose,

which includes the cheap packaging material-cellophane, is being reduced from 40% to 20%. Excise duty is being similarly reduced on cellulose acetate moulding granules which is used for spectacle-frames, umbrella handles, tooth-brushes and on sodium carboxy-methyl cellulose which is used in oil-drilling, textiles processing and detergents.

123. Excise duty on certain varieties of industrial plastics i.e., acrylic and vinyl resin emulsions is being reduced from 40% to 20%.

124. Over the past year, we have taken a number of steps to strengthen our export performance through fiscal and other means. I propose to give the following additional incentives.

(a) For the gem and jewellery industry, customs duty on 46 additional items of tools, machinery, etc. is being reduced to 35%.

(b) For the marine products industry , 3 additional items will be allowed concessional import duty of 40% (basic and auxiliary).

(c) For the leather industry -

  (i) 31 additional items of machinery required for leather industry will be allowed concessional duty of 35%.

  (ii) polyurethane film/foil used for improving finished leather will have lower countervailing duty of 40%.

  (iii) polyurethane leather required for the manufacture of football for exports will be exempted from duty.

(d) The import duty on tyre moulds required for export production is being reduced to 25%.

(e) Export duty on mica products is being abolished except for mica waste and scrap.

(f) Import duty on flax and ramie fibres is being reduced from 80% to 40%.

125. I also propose to make some adjustments which will

further benefit the common man:–

(1) In August 1985, Government introduced a scheme of fiscal relief for the manufacture of inexpensive blended fabrics -Sulabh fabrics. Under this scheme, NTC mills are supplied raw material free of excise duty for the manufacture of suitings of value upto Rs.45 per metre and shirting of value upto Rs.20 per metre. This scheme has made a good start. It is now proposed to have a similar scheme for manufacture of Sulabh sarees. This will make available good-quality sarees at reasonable prices.

(2) At present, footwear of Rs. 45 per pair is exempt from excise duty. I propose to raise the limit to Rs.60 per pair of assessable value which corresponds to footwear retailing at about Rs.100 per pair. To off-set the revenue loss, excise on footwear exceeding this assessable value is being increased to 15% for leather footwear and 20% on footwear of synthetic resins.

(3) Janata soaps of value not exceeding Rs.10,000 per metric tonne bear a lower rate of excise duty of 5%. I propose to raise the value limit to Rs.12,000 per metric tonne. This should reduce the cost of cheaper toilet and laundry soaps. Soaps of value between Rs.12,000 per metric tonne and Rs.25,000 per metric tonne will continue to pay duty at 15% but expensive soaps, whose value exceeds Rs.25,000 per metric tonne, will be charged 25%.

(4) Complete exemption from excise duty is available in respect of shoddy wollen fabrics of assessable value not exceeding Rs.40 per sq. mtr. I propose to raise this limit to Rs.60 per sq. mtr. Shoddy blankets are already fully exempt from excise duty.

(5) Excise duty on fluorescent tubes is being reduced to the specific rate of Rs. 2 per tube. The other fittings and parts of such tubes will also pay reduced excise duty at the rate of 10%.

(6) I also propose to exempt, from excise duty, bio-gas appliances such as stoves, hot plates and lights. This would encourage greater use of bio-gas.

(7) Specified life-saving equipment is presently fully exempt from customs duty but import of spares needed for such equipment attracts duty. This is an unnecessary burden on our hospitals and clinics. I propose full exemption also for spares and accessories of such life-saving equipments.

(8) Items like note-books, letter-pads, blotting pads, registers, account books, file covers are being exempted from excise duty altogether.

126. I have two proposals for cotton textiles:–

(i) I propose to liberalise the Small-Scale Scheme for hand-processed fabrics by increasing the full exemption limit from 36 lakh sq. mtrs. to 50 lakh sq. mtrs. in case of hand-processed cotton fabrics.

(ii) The excise duty structure on cotton fabrics in the power-processing sector is being rationalised. Specific rates of excise duty are being provided in respect of fabrics of value upto Rs.25 per sq. mtr. This will involve a revenue loss of Rs. 15 crores.

127. I propose to remove excise duty on wool tops altogether. However, I propose to increase the customs duty on raw wool, woollen rags and wool waste from 20% to 30% and reduce the customs duty on synthetic rags from 80% to 30%. Excise duty on polyester-wool-blended yarn is also proposed to be reduced from Rs.30 per kg. to Rs. 15 per kg. This will benefit cheaper varieties of woollen textiles.

128. The present rates of duty on viscose staple fibre and viscose filament yarn have not been revised for a number of years. As a revenue measure, I propose to increase the excise duty on viscose staple fibre from Rs. 5 per kg. to Rs. 7 per kg. Similarly, excise duty on viscose filament yarn is also being increased by about 12.5% of the existing rates. These measures together will give us an additional revenue of Rs. 29 crores.

129. As the House is aware, there is a scheme which has replaced sales-tax on sugar, tobacco and textiles by an Additional Excise Duty (AED). The proceeds of AED go entirely to the State

Governments. The AED is required to be raised to reach the agreed level of tax incidence. The rate of duty on costlier fabrics of assessable value exceeding Rs.100 per sq. mtr. is being increased to 20%. The total revenue gain of AED will be Rs. 40 crores and will be passed on wholly to State Governments.

130. I now propose to deal with some other industries which require relief:–

(1) As a result of recent policies, cement production has grown rapidly benefiting the consumer and converting a sellers market into a buyers market. The newer units in the industry need some support in view of their high capital costs. I, therefore, propose a rebate of excise duty at the rate of Rs.50 per metric tonne in respect of portland cement manufactured by units commencing production of such cement on or after 1.4.1986. This rebate will be available for a period of three years from 1.3.1987. The levy quota in respect of such units is also being reduced from the existing 30% to 15%. The excise concession will be available only to those units whose aggregate production is not less than 30% of the licensed capacity.

(2) I propose to allow imports of specified machinery for improvement in productivity and quality of solvent-extracted oils and oilmeals at concessional duty rate of 55%. Last year, we introduced a system of rebate in excise duties for vanaspati and soap linked to larger use of minor oils. This has had the desired effect and production of rice-bran oil as well as its use in vanaspati and soap have increased considerably. The rebate scheme is being continued this year. There are some procedural changes and the ad valorem duty on vanaspati is being changed to a specific duty.

(3) Better food-packaging and food-processing can contribute greatly to raise the income of our farmers. I have already made some proposals in plastics which will help. I further propose to reduce the import duty on specified items of machinery and aseptic packaging from 101% to 50%.

(4) I propose to exempt 36 more drug intermediates used

either exclusively or predominantly in the manufacture of drugs from additional duty of customs. In addtion, I propose to lower the customs duty to 70% on two specified drug intermediates required for the manufacture of pyrazinamide, an anti-TB drug.

(5) Customs duty on specified raw materials for refractories is being reduced.

(6) It is proposed to reduce excise duty on unwrought aluminium of CG-grade from 13% to 11%.

(7) I propose to reduce excise duty on feature films, including dubbed feature films by about 10% of the existing duty leviable.

(8) Denatured-ethyl-alcohol of specified strength, when imported for use exclusively for industrial purposes, is being exempted from customs duty in excess of 60% ad valorem.

(9) It is proposed to merge the two existing SSI schemes for the refrigeration and air-conditioning appliances and machinery industry into one and to liberalise it. Full exemption from excise duty will now be available for clearance upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Thereafter, 50% of the excise duty leviable will be applicable for clearance between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs. Subsequently, the unit will pay the normal duty but eligibility limit for retaining exemption and concessions for the unit will be Rs. 40 lakhs.

(10) I propose to extend the concessional rate of customs duty of 20% in respect of HBI (Hot Briquetted Iron)/ sponge iron and melting scrap of steel available to electric arc furnace units to induction furnace units also.

(11) Customs duty on fluorspar (natural calcium fluoride) used for manufacture of aluminium fluoride is being reduced from 110% to 75%.

(12) I also propose to reduce customs duty to 25% for plant and

equipment needed for manufacture of family-planning apparatus and appliances and also of equipment using non-conventional energy sources. The same low-duty rate is being applied for certain specified sophisticated fire-fighting equipment for fire-fighting services administered by Central/State/U.T. Governments and local bodies.

131. In looking for more revenue, I have to fall back on the ever dependable and reliable friend of Finance Ministers and the certified enemy of Health Ministers. Lately, I am told, the friendly relationship has been marred by disputes and litigation. I now propose to restore amity between the two by moving over to a new and more rational system of levying excise duties.

132. The existing scheme of excise duty on cigarettes is based on the printed retail price. I propose to move over to an entirely new scheme of specific excise duty based on the length of the cigarette. This is the system prevalent in many countries. It ensures unambiguous determination of the excise duty, avoiding all problems of determining either assessable value or sale value.

133. It is proposed that for non-filter cigarettes of size upto 70mm, the excise duty would be Rs.150 per 1000 cigarettes. In case of filter cigarettes, the excise duty will be in four slabs namely, upto 70 mm, over 70 upto 75 mm, over 75 upto 85mm, over 85 upto 100mm. The rates of duty per 1000 filter cigarettes in these slabs will be Rs.200, Rs.300, Rs.400 and Rs.600, respectively. The tariff rate for cigarettes is Rs.700 and, therefore, non-filter cigarettes beyond 70 mm length and filter cigarettes beyond 100 mm length will pay the tariff rate.

134. This scheme will be a major simplification and rationalisation measure. Incidentally, it will also yield additional revenue to Government of Rs.200 crores!

135. I will now mention some other measures largely of rationalisation:–

(1) Denudation of our forests is causing serious damage to our environment. The tax structure must also make a contribution towards preservation of our forest wealth. With this objective in view, we have rationalised the duty

structure on wood products. I propose to levy a uniform rate of excise duty of 20% on wood products based on waste wood such as particle-board, insulation and hard-boards and fibre-boards. A higher rate of 30% will be levied on all plywoods made from prime timber. I invite suggestions from Members and other conservationists and I am prepared to take further measures which would implement this policy objective.

(2) Excise duty on snuff and chewing tobacco or products containing chewing tobacco is being imposed at the rate of 25% .

(3) A large number of exemption notifications in customs have the effect of lowering the rate of duty below 25% for many items. In order to prevent invoicing malpractices, rates of duty should not be below 25% except in very special circumstances. Accordingly, duty rates are being raised to 25% for 7 items. In a few other cases, the duty rates have been reviewed and increased.

(4) The concessional rate of 25% (basic) in respect of soda ash will continue until 31st March, 1988.

(5) The 70% concessional duty on 13 specified parts of mechanical and quartz analogue wrist watches will continue for another year with certain modifications. The rate of duty is being enhanced to 100% for three specified parts. The concessional rate in respect of certain other parts of wrist watches is being withdrawn altogether.

(6) The excise duty on aerated soft drink is being increased by 20 paise per bottle and in the case of soda, by 15 paise per bottle. Soda and soft drinks in packagings other than bottles will have a duty of 60% and 75%, respectively. MODVAT benefits will now be available to these items. Hence, the effective incidence will be considerably lower.

(7) Processed foods of various types are charged 15% excise duty. The list of such processed and relatively expensive packaged foods is being extended to noodles, spaghetti, macaroni, vermicelli, flakes of cereals, ready-to-cook food- mixes, etc. put up for sale in unit containers.

(8) Basic customs duty on unwrought aluminium is proposed to be raised from 20% ad valorem to 35% *plus* the normal additional duty. This is necessitated by the upward revision of domestic aluminium prices to equate the landed cost of imported metal with the statutory price per tonne.

(9) I propose to raise the excise duty on steel ingots made by mini-steel plants from Rs.315 per tonne to Rs.365 per tonne so as to equate the duty with steel ingots produced by the integrated steel plants. Even at the revised rate, the ad valorem incidence of excise duty will be lower than on the steel produced by integrated plants because of substantial MODVAT credit and higher prices.

136. I am also taking this opportunity to bring the surplus of the Oil Pool Account into the tax-net. This will have no effect on consumer prices. This surplus presently accrues to Government as non-tax receipts. I now propose to raise the customs duty on imported crude petroleum by Rs.500 per tonne. I also propose to increase the ceiling limits upto which excise duty by way of cess for the development of oil industry may be levied on crude oil and natural gas produced in India. The limits are proposed to be raised from Rs.300 per tonne to Rs.1000 per tonne on crude oil and from Rs.50 to Rs.300 per thousand cubic metres on natural gas. The effective rate of cess on crude oil is proposed to be raised from 1st March, 1987 from Rs.300 to Rs.600 per tonne. The proposals are expected to yield Rs.800 crores by way of customs duty and Rs.900 crores by way of cess with an equivalent reduction in non-tax receipts. These increases will be absorbed fully by the Pool Account and will not affect prices paid by the consumer in any way.

137. Apart from the above proposals, I have proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking to effect changes in the excise and customs tariffs. These amendments are merely enabling provisions and have no revenue significance. Besides, there are several proposals for amendments in existing notifications, excise rules which have merely procedural significance. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them. Provision in the Finance Bill is also being made for continuation of the levy of auxiliary duty of customs and Special Excise duty.

138. Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties effective from 1st March, 1987, will be

laid on the table of the House in due course.

139. My proposals in respect of Customs and Central Excise duties outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs.531.73 crores from Customs duties and Rs.431.80 crores from Excise duties. The concessions and reliefs aggregate Rs.464.81 crores on the Customs side and Rs.130.00 crores on the Excise side. The net additional revenue from Customs duties thus would be Rs.66.92 crores and that from Excise duties, Rs.301.80 crores. In Excise duties, the Centre's share would be Rs.109.48 crores and that of States, Rs.192.32 crores. Out of the total net additional yield of Rs.368.72 crores, Centre's share would be Rs.176.40 crores and that of the States, Rs.192.32 crores.

140. I had earlier mentioned that the Budget deficit at the existing rates of taxes would be Rs.6,010 crores. The proposed tax measures, taken together with reliefs, are estimated to yield net additional revenue of Rs.322 crores to the Centre. This will leave an uncovered deficit of Rs.5,688 crores. This is significantly lower than the deficit for the current year. As mentioned earlier, I have decided that this shall not be exceeded. I have set in motion measures to implement this decision.

141. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the enormous challenges that confront our economy. Some are inherent in the process of planned development in a democracy. But some are in the nature of a price that we have to pay for pursuing an independent foreign policy. The people of India have asserted their independence and willingly accepted these burdens. Their heroic exertions, their sacrifices, and their unshakable confidence in their capacity to build the India of their dreams are a source of strength, inspiration and direction to me. Let us move forward with determination.

142. I commend the Budget to the House.

Budget of the Central Government for 1987-88
(as laid before Parliament)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1987-88
का
बजट
BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1987-88

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)
(As laid before Parliament)

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1987
New Delhi, the 28th February, 1987

राजीव गांधी
प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री
RAJIV GANDHI
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

विषय सूची
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विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. कर-राजस्व	**A. TAX REVENUE**					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	*(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:*		*3586.01*	*3698.05*	*3934.77*	*4157.08*
निगम -कर	Corporation Tax	0020	2865.08	3123.00	3330.00	3537.00
आय पर निगम-कर से भिन्न कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	663.23	565.05	604.77	620.08
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0023	57.70	10.00	...	...
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	*(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:*		*168.57*	*114.39*	*138.67*	*133.63*
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	3.46	3.39	2.67	2.63
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	153.44	100.00	125.00	120.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	11.67	11.00	11.00	11.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	*(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:*		*22518.62*	*24496.80*	*25878.76*	*29592.63*
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	9525.78	10404.10	11500.00	12866.92
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	12955.72	14065.16	14346.82	16633.47
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	37.12	27.54	31.94	92.24
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	*(d) Taxes of Union territories*		*531.83*	*561.82*	*593.63*	*652.49*
जोड़ - कर राजस्व	**TOTAL-TAX REVENUE**		**26805.03**	**28871.06**	**30545.83**	**34535.83**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B. NON-TAX REVENUE**					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(a) Fiscal Services*		*735.95*	*403.65*	*464.43*	*781.06*
करेंसी,सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	206.36	262.06	323.53	338.32
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	529.59	141.59	140.90	442.74
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	*(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:*		*5101.24*	*5976.84*	*5965.41*	*6782.46*
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	4586.04	5521.20	5504.55	6262.10
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union territory Governments		1872.28	2666.50	2651.00	3238.00
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		558.38	590.00	570.00	652.00
दूर संचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		170.11	191.70	213.00	237.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		1985.27	2073.00	2070.55	2135.10
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	515.20	455.64	460.86	520.36
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue:**					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	*(i) General Services:*		*903.23*	*1110.89*	*1025.44*	*1061.04*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	1.89	2.50	2.10	2.30
पुलिस	Police	0055	82.11	67.04	84.07	84.07
जेलें	Jails	0056	...	...	...	...
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	28.57	27.70	31.07	30.39
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	14.17	19.67	19.72	20.30
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	0059	16.70	13.46	24.20	24.93
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	35.22	33.35	33.55	33.90

• 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 1.65 करोड़ रुपए और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 192.32 करोड़ रुपए की वह राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो बजट प्रस्तावों में राज्यों का हिस्सा है ।

टिप्पणी 1. ये आंकड़े, लेखाओं के संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अनुसार दिए गए हैं, जो 1.4.1987 से लागू किया गया है ।

2. 1985-86 के वास्तविक अनुमानों के कालम में दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

** Excludes Rs. 1.65 crores in Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs.192.32 crores in Budget Estimate 1987-88 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.*

Note: 1. The figures shown are according to the revised accounting classification introduced from 1.4.1987.

2. The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1985-86' are provisional.

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	20.29	12.26	14.30	14.64
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	446.40	650.01	487.39	501.97
रक्षा सेवाएं	*Defence Services*		*257.88*	*284.90*	*329.04*	*348.54*
थल-सेना	Army	0076	191.25	170.24	176.40	193.54
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	12.57	14.70	15.46	20.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	54.06	50.96	70.28	70.00
आयुध कारखानें	Ordnance Factories	0079		49.00	66.90	65.00
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	*(ii) Social Services:*		*148.82*	*134.26*	*524.12*	*478.70*
शिक्षा	Education	0202	18.96	4.49	5.00	4.85
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	5.49	7.23	6.66	7.65
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	4.97	5.79	5.93	8.35
आवास	Housing	0216	14.74	13.79	20.95	21.81
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	10.20	11.16	13.58	13.36
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	80.19	80.27	111.58	161.26
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	1.01	0.46	1.09	1.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	8.31	10.98	359.23	260.23
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0250	4.94	0.06	0.07	0.06
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(iii) Economic Services:*		*9219.65*	*9770.71*	*12267.00*	*12033.98*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	4.32	0.97	1.06	1.09
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	2.25	2.01	1.92	2.33
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	41.37	50.00	48.24	57.49
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	0.89	0.95	0.85	0.96
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	0.64	0.50	0.60	0.70
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	3.03	4.19	5.07	5.27
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.76	1.92	2.55	2.94
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	...	0.40	0.30	0.35
विद्युत	Power	0801	282.24	402.67	323.58	415.19
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	159.95	172.21	2100.07	428.33
कोयला और लिगनाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	...	0.01	0.01	0.01
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	...	0.05	0.09	0.11
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	4.85	2.08	25.90	2.60
उद्योग	Industries	0852	44.48	76.50	68.99	95.91
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	0.91	1.01	1.00	1.00
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	38.17	41.01	36.56	41.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	7.86	23.36	22.36	23.14
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	0.83	0.54	0.67	0.71
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	52.02	0.42	8.91	0.15
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	19.69	19.18	19.18	19.46
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	1056	...	0.01	0.01	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	133.47	0.61	0.51	0.55
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	...	3.50	4.34	4.58
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	0.76	11.45	10.47	11.26
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	14.01	15.01	15.01	14.50
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	26.80	23.46	35.73	33.74

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		6590.67	6996.69	7683.02	8417.61
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	476.84	550.00	563.00	744.00
दूर-संचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	1309.84	1370.00	1287.00	1709.00
ग. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**484.61**	**433.74**	**501.12**	**511.96**
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	413.15	364.99	436.99	462.18
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	71.46	68.75	64.13	49.78
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories		69.35	36.65	60.61	61.81
जोड़-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**TOTAL- NON-TAX REVENUE**		**16662.85**	**17866.74**	**20808.13**	**21711.01**
जोड़ - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS***		***43467.88***	***46737.80***	***51353.96***	***56246.84***
अग्रनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 9	Carried over (see page 9)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements *over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)*		*5564.52*	*7155.33*	*7232.81*	*6742.46*
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**49032.40**	**53893.13**	**58586.77**	**62989.30**

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	**A. GENERAL SERVICES**		**18292.12**	**20707.72**	**23182.93**	**24439.01**
(क) राज्य के अंग	*(a) Organs of State*		*180.08*	*192.65*	*217.89*	*217.47*
संसद	Parliament	2011	12.28	17.25	17.49	17.81
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President,etc.	2012	1.57	1.59	1.90	1.99
मंत्रि परिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	8.48	8.17	10.13	10.27
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	3.21	3.37	4.59	4.01
निर्वाचन	Elections	2015	24.94	24.99	23.07	18.73
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	129.60	137.28	160 71	164.66
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(b) Fiscal Services*		*983.35*	*1132.81*	*1217.76*	*1122.79*
(i) कर संग्रह	*(i) Tax Collection*		*275.03*	*290.85*	*386.08*	*412.02*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	102.07	106.66	125.09	126.61
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	11.33	11.87	13.63	13.80
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	84.80	93.71	139.72	138.43
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	76.66	78.36	107.40	132.92
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.17	0.25	0.24	0.26
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(ii) Other Fiscal Services*		*708.32*	*841.96*	*831.68*	*710.77*
करेंसी,सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	218.43	227.77	226.37	232.19
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	489.89	614.19	605.31	478.58
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	*(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt*		*7503.46*	*8750.00*	*9550.00*	*10650.00*
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	7503.46	8750.00	9550.00	10650.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	*(d) Administrative Services*		*1046.86*	*1368.82*	*1383.45*	*1806.70*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	7.63	7.86	10.89	11.58
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	109.26	115.16	136.89	144.90
पुलिस	Police	2055	631.25	659.98	870.62	978.53
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	14.61	11.53	12.79	13.59
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	53.37	37.67	54.32	40.67
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	41.24	39.92	51.39	51.96
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	131.52	124.18	166.37	173.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	57.98	372.52	80.18	392.47
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	*(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*		*1300.36*	*1348.54*	*1518.33*	*1759.48*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	681.45	768.61	960.82	1181.65
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	618.91	579.93	557.51	577.83
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	*(f) Defence Services*		*7278.01*	*7914.90*	*9295.50*	*8882.57*
थल सेना	Army	2076	4851.50	5317.28	6247.67	6553.01
नौ सेना	Navy	2077	600.80	680.12	683.76	615.50
वायु सेना	Air Force	2078	1825.71	1867.50	2163.82	1648.06
आयुध कारखानें	Ordnance Factories	2079		50.00	200.25	66.00
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**		**1321.59**	**1541.60**	**1752.98**	**2068.99**
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	305.39	378.74	428.34	564.18
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	155.53	156.98	152.18	262.94
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	23.99	46.33	42.41	54.35
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	45.45	75.86	112.79	102.98
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	179.53	190.31	197.42	217.45
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	31.46	50.14	51.64	58.28
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	3.75	7.97	19.40	44.24
आवास	Housing	2216	34.54	34.00	39.28	41.29
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	2.08	2.58	3.10	2.83

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	41.72	47.03	46.79	53.29
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	158.52	175.35	221.64	289.81
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	5.70	6.19	6.24	6.97
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	170.80	175.56	228.16	161.35
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	141.58	178.51	186.07	189.35
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	0.72	1.08	0.87	0.97
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	19.38	14.15	16.08	17.63
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2252	1.45	0.82	0.57	1.08
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**16017.65**	**17218.24**	**18775.15**	**20057.07**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	*(a) Agriculture and allied Activities*		*2351.21*	*2504.61*	*2746.54*	*2710.14*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	364.09	301.15	304.86	214.02
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	4.97	3.89	3.57	3.49
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	6.74	7.68	6.97	8.45
डेयरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	88.38	94.30	84.15	94.25
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	10.37	14.88	11.47	16.11
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	11.09	26.99	24.99	35.28
बागान	Plantations	2407	29.46	46.60	46.28	48.24
खाद्य, भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	1790.64	1835.98	2088.59	2099.80
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	36.91	158.67	163.03	172.76
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416		...	2.87	5.74
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	4.68	9.00	4.13	6.15
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	3.88	5.47	5.63	5.85
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	*(b) Rural Development*		*8.59*	*309.62*	*306.83*	*337.56*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	0.12	280.20	281.25	310.52
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	0.39	8.98	7.23	9.18
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	0.23	0.11	0.13	0.10
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	7.85	20.33	18.22	17.76
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	*(c) Special Area Programmes*		*11.12*	*14.64*	*10.82*	*11.34*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	11.12	14.64	10.82	11.34
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*		*47.85*	*66.40*	*75.10*	*74.06*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	33.31	24.06	25.31	27.86
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	13.31	22.63	31.31	25.59
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705		0.50	0.50	0.50
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	2711	1.23	19.21	17.98	20.11
(ङ) ऊर्जा	*(e) Energy*		*2188.31*	*603.06*	*634.18*	*687.91*
विद्युत	Power	2801	387.88	448.49	450.46	519.43
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	1659.58	...	30.57	4.50
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	82.59	103.18	91.14	105.49
ऊर्जा के गैर पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	58.26	51.39	62.01	58.49
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	*(f) Industry and Minerals*		*911.60*	*2595.44*	*2878.04*	*2742.91*
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	243.30	316.31	295.40	277.07
उद्योग	Industries	2852	395.79	2072.15	2294.79	2226.73
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	230.78	92.47	96.80	99.62
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	41.73	41.05	42.40	42.94
उद्योग और खनिज पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885		73.46	148.65	96.55
(छ) परिवहन	*(g) Transport*		*7029.87*	*7439.61*	*8091.23*	*8872.74*
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		6590.67	6996.69	7683.02	8417.61

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	49.81	49.84	48.61	46.55
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	71.30	65.35	44.93	60.18
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	59.38	25.01	28.69	17.91
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	121.62	131.65	123.91	130.83
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.20	2.71	0.86	0.97
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	8.75	10.59	4.84	10.05
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	128.14	157.77	156.37	188.64
(ज) संचार	*(h) Communications*		*2003.09*	*2159.78*	*2198.97*	*2602.15*
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	639.86	773.60	898.00	877.00
दूर संचार	*Telecommunications*		*1309.84*	*1370.00*	*1287.00*	*1709.00*
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	942.75	904.50	1003.00	1165.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	170.11	191.70	213.00	237.00
दूर संचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	196.98	273.80	71.00	307.00
विदेश संचार सेवाएं	Overseas Communication Services	3251	41.31	0.60	1.00	...
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	1.55	2.06	2.16	2.40
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	10.53	13.52	10.81	13.75
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(i) Science, Technology and Environment*		*523.55*	*650.20*	*648.97*	*782.32*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	113.79	127.48	135.57	154.81
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	Space Research	3402	122.89	133.31	151.33	193.35
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	13.70	26.51	21.46	24.04
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	258.34	286.67	290.82	334.74
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	14.83	76.23	49.79	75.38
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(j) General Economic Services*		*942.46*	*874.88*	*1184.47*	*1235.94*
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	37.87	53.68	60.98	66.41
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	11.45	17.39	22.63	25.73
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	651.69	648.54	859.21	959.78
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	14.40	39.70	46.50	49.11
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	28.65	27.07	26.78	32.08
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	139.58	71.82	112.61	33.12
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466		0.13	0.17	0.17
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	58.82	16.55	55.59	69.54
घ.सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**12776.24**	**13834.67**	**14141.31**	**15656.88**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants- in- aid to State Governments	3601	6704.49	7137.27	7312.61	8508.56
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants- in -aid to Union territory Governments	3602	362.08	392.40	401.36	217.72
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	5625.47	6189.48	6294.72	6781.76
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	81.26	112.42	129.51	145.73
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	2.94	3.10	3.11	3.11
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	**Disbursements of Union territories**		**624.80**	**590.90**	**734.40**	**767.35**
जोड़ - राजस्व भुगतान	*TOTAL- REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS*		*49032.40*	*53893.13*	*58586.77*	*62989.30*
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		...	...	...	...
जोड़ः	*TOTAL:*		*49032.40*	*53893.13*	*58586.77*	*62989.30*

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. लोक ऋण	**A. PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		139566.87	153703.34	157850.00	155688.30
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		5543.34	6350.00	6350.00	7121.00
अन्य	Others		1073.58	1226.47	1429.96	890.42
केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल आन्तरिक ऋण	*Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment*		*146183.79*	*161279.81*	*165629.96*	*163699.72*
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	2144.96	3377.90	2946.02	3822.71
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**148328.75**	**164657.71**	**168575.98**	**167522.43**
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		2701.97	3325.99	3280.00	3713.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union territory Governments		37.35	45.06	45.54	52.49
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		50.79	81.00	54.00	347.00
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1075.03	1329.00	1300.00	1100.00
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**3865.14**	**4781.05**	**4679.54**	**5212.49**
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	**C. OTHER RECEIPTS**		...	...	...	...
राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 5 से आगे लाया गया)	*REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 5)*		*43467.88*	*46737.80*	*51353.96*	*56246.84*
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि -प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS***		***195661.77***	***216176.56***	***224609.48***	***228981.76***

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**		**1648.16**	**1335.75**	**1468.74**	**4252.71**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	48.07	89.11	73.52	58.76
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	564.01	63.00	57.72	65.64
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationary and Printing	4058		...	...	3.48
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	67.65	83.99	109.41	145.66
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	1.07	1.65	1.00	1.20
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	967.36	1098.00	1227.09	3977.97
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**		**173.70**	**326.36**	**382.76**	**283.72**
शिक्षा,खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	2.84	16.55	68.60	32.54
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	67.28	6.05	1.59	-1.04
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	4.57	3.17	2.44	0.71
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	-66.45	0.05	0.01	0.50
आवास	Housing	4216	76.48	92.75	98.87	96.15
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	3.90	4.35	4.35	6.50
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	1.27	2.94	11.53	2.91
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	81.61	197.56	192.84	142.07
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Walfare	4235	1.37	1.66	1.01	1.66
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	0.83	1.28	1.52	1.72
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**6942.60**	**7560.32**	**8688.72**	**6763.16**
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध कियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	*(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities*		*474.40*	*89.72*	*84.72*	*79.69*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	327.84	5.08	3.31	15.94
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.02	0.20	0.20	0.30
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.18	2.16	1.21	1.99
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	0.19	2.42	1.31	1.71
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	1.18	2.42	2.31	3.12
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	2.08	3.28	1.78	3.09
बागान	Plantations	4407		...	...	1.68
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	91.34	68.68	68.30	46.49
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416		5.00	5.00	5.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	50.55	0.16	0.07	0.01
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	0.02	0.32	1.23	0.36
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	*(b) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes*		*43.83*	*57.46*	*64.32*	*64.20*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	43.83	57.46	64.32	64.20
(ग) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	*(c) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control*		*3.63*	*3.71*	*4.12*	*4.30*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	-4.98	3.41	3.44	4.00
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702		0.30	0.68	0.30
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	4711	8.61			
(घ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	*(d) Capital Account of Energy*		*1817.74*	*2116.30*	*2227.07*	*2046.44*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1108.80	1336.51	1130.78	1212.96
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	186.73	204.79	510.29	229.73
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	519.86	570.50	580.50	600.10
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	2.35	4.50	5.50	3.65
(ड.) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	*(e) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*		*2292.92*	*2213.53*	*2356.60*	*1428.36*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	7.98	7.58	6.89	8.73
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	942.80	663.59	708.84	332.61

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	495.10	536.16	565.56	165.38
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	21.00	25.00	25.00	32.50
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	134.59	331.37	339.99	190.24
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	4857	64.14	10.60	10.40	11.20
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	76.84	89.50	64.32	83.12
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	77.57	55.94	58.91	56.48
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	112.36	80.25	111.63	84.81
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	327.28	338.51	390.51	396.39
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	1.59	3.15	2.90	2.98
उद्योग और खनिज पर अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	Other capital outlay on Industries and Minerals	4885	31.67	71.88	71.65	63.92
(च) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	*(f) Capital Account of Transport*		*1190.36*	*1642.38*	*1818.77*	*1678.89*
रेलवे	Railways	5002	877.49	1280.00	1414.88	1231.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	7.35	5.50	6.72	7.50
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	1.46	3.38	1.84	4.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	65.32	3.04	55.14	6.17
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	226.01	330.26	326.60	407.49
सड़क परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	12.73	9.46	5.96	11.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075		10.74	7.63	11.73
(छ) संचार का पूंजी खाता	*(g) Capital Account of Communications*		*518.49*	*98.57*	*395.03*	*181.35*
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	31.93	32.67	32.52	32.84
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	447.13	12.00	294.20	92.80
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Statelite system	5252	39.43	53.90	68.31	55.71
(ज) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	*(h) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment*		*105.99*	*120.64*	*127.91*	*145.80*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	34.53	39.38	37.22	42.17
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	69.75	75.52	87.73	95.77
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403		1.20	0.50	2.31
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	1.71	4.54	2.46	5.55
(झ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	*(i) Capital Account of General Economic Services*		*495.24*	*1218.01*	*1610.18*	*1134.13*
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	8.85	8.11	8.11	10.67
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	18.24	22.50	20.84	15.37
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	7.46	12.24	8.92	10.19
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	440.40	403.79	415.01	203.27
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	20.28	770.58	1156.80	893.95
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	0.01	0.79	0.50	0.68
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	***Disbursements of Union territories***		***135.14***	***231.42***	***275.02***	***90.13***
जोड़-राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT**		**8899.60**	**9453.85**	**10815.24**	**11389.72**

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
लोक ऋण	*PUBLIC DEBT*					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडिया	91 Days Treasury Bills		133004.90	150000.00	150000.00	150000.00
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		658.93	1050.47	1050.47	820.91
अन्य	Others		17.89	406.90	405.07	263.37
जोड़- केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	**Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment**		**133681.72**	**151457.37**	**151455.54**	**151084.28**
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	629.72	770.76	885.47	1036.52
जोड़- लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		134311.44	152228.13	152341.01	152120.80
उधार और अग्रिम	***LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
क. सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए ऋण और अग्रिम	**A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**		**35.27**	**18.03**	**17.05**	**15.83**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	6.76	2.50	7.75	0.50
आवास	Housing	6216	19.95	13.90	8.40	13.90
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	6.00	0.87	0.45	0.47
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	2.06	0.51	0.20	0.46
ख.आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**3235.90**	**3135.71**	**4839.53**	**3758.03**
(क)कृषि और संबद्ध कियाकलापों के लिए उधार	*(a) Loans For Agriculture and allied activities*		*280.82*	*261.01*	*1490.18*	*278.03*
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	46.27	42.67	44.11	36.14
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405	7.40	6.50	39.40	11.65
बागान	Plantations	6407	9.76	5.78	5.03	4.19
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food ,Storage and Warehousing	6408	3.36	0.01	1200.01	...
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	71.85	130.00	130.00	150.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	142.18	76.05	71.63	76.05
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	*(b) Loans for Special Area Programme*		*3.00*	*6.15*	*8.82*	*7.84*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	3.00	2.15	4.82	3.84
(ग) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(c) Irrigation and flood control*					
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705		4.00	4.00	4.00
(घ) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	*(d) Loans for Energy*		*1326.05*	*1257.28*	*1552.28*	*1354.27*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	721.92	554.40	662.33	673.17
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	116.67	134.73	302.41	206.10
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	487.46	568.15	587.54	475.00
(ड.) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	*(e) Loans for Industry & Minerals*		*1223.86*	*1190.89*	*1286.23*	*1679.80*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	147.30	141.61	141.39	83.78
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	106.30	86.19	69.79	501.71
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	98.45	85.78	87.77	104.57
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854		24.57	24.57	22.50
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	217.75	268.18	290.58	239.40
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	23.56	46.00	45.00	152.00
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857		8.17	6.55	11.80
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	193.55	222.93	259.98	181.14
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	39.13	34.95	38.65	45.05
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	336.13	217.52	271.85	257.97
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861		6.75	5.06	17.75
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	0.55	2.20	2.20	1.70
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	61.14	46.04	42.84	60.43

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	*(e) Loans for Transport*		*384.47*	*399.61*	*491.01*	*432.29*
रेलवे	Railways	7002		15.06	103.26	50.26
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	36.01	92.60	81.38	168.73
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	150.00	168.85	160.00	108.65
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	33.62	35.00	28.00	2.50
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	151.74	77.13	98.58	91.05
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	11.60	9.97	7.79	10.10
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	1.50	1.00	12.00	1.00
(च) संचार के लिए उधार	*(f) Loans for Communications*		*1.76*	*15.00*	*6.00*	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	1.76	15.00	6.00	...
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	*(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment*		*1.76*	*0.15*	*0.15*	*0.20*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	1.76	0.15	0.15	0.20
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	*(h) Loans for General Economic Services*		*14.18*	*5.62*	*4.86*	*5.60*
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	3.78	2.95	2.95	3.35
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	10.40	2.67	1.91	2.25
(ग) अन्य उधार	**C. OTHER LOANS**		**10315.47**	**8613.16**	**8938.65**	**9509.02**
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	9907.36	8077.65	8129.68	8967.72
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union territory Governments	7602	193.80	210.63	212.75	115.13
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	57.71	148.34	384.63	300.05
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार आदि	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	154.92	175.22	209.54	124.70
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	1.68	1.32	2.05	1.42
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	**Loans of Union territories**		**220.51**	**224.09**	**259.98**	**275.57**
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES		13807.15	11990.99	14055.21	13558.45
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	*TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*		*157018.19*	*173672.97*	*177211.46*	*177068.97*
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि - भुगतान	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS		206050.59	227566.10	235798.23	240058.27

विवरण I क- भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.08	0.08	0.09
राष्ट्रपति,उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	1.45	1.75	1.83
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	5.20	8.44	7.87
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	2.57	2.94	3.23
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.02	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.01	0.01	0.01
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.04	0.03	0.03
करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.00	0.20	0.00
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	0.00	0.03	0.00
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	8750.00	9550.00	10650.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	5.97	7.45	8.11
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.03	0.04	0.03
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.02	0.04	0.04
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.25	0.15	0.15
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationary and Printing	2058	0.01	0.01	0.01
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	2059	0.00	0.01	0.00
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	12.69	5.51	9.47
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	0.58	1.70	0.75
रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.02	0.02	0.02
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.11	0.11	0.12
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079	0.03	0.03	0.02
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.01	0.02	0.01
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.02	0.02	0.02
आवासन	Housing	2216	1.92	2.31	2.29
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.00	0.01	0.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.01	0.01	0.01
श्रम और नियोजन	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.02	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.05	0.04	0.02
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.01	0.01	0.01
खाद्य,भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.01	0.01	0.01
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	30.00	15.00	9.00
उद्योग	Industries	2852	0.01	0.00	0.00
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.05
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	0.01	0.01	0.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	0.01	0.00	0.00
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	0.00	0.01	0.00
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.08	0.20	0.20
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.30	0.10	0.11
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.50	0.50	0.50
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.00	0.02	0.00
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.00	0.01	0.01
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	0.00	0.01	0.00
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.13	0.13	0.13
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	0.00	0.10	0.00

विवरण I क- भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.00	0.01	0.01
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	0.09	0.10	0.09
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	1255.46	1041.71	1411.41
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	6189.48	6294.72	6781.76
जोड़- राजस्व खाते से पूरे किए जाने वाले भुगतान भुगतान	**Total - Disbursements met from Revenue**		**16257.29**	**16933.75**	**1887.50**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.00	0.02	0.02
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	0.15	0.14	0.12
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	5.52	23.65	7.45
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education,Sports, Art and Culture	4202	0.00	0.01	0.00
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	0.00	0.03	0.00
आवास	Housing	4216	1.54	4.04	2.35
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	50.38	25.75	31.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.10	0.06	0.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	0.01	0.01	0.01
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.00	0.02	0.10
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	0.00	0.01	0.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.00	0.20	0.10
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.02	0.01	0.01
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.01	0.09	0.02
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	0.75	0.01	0.00
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.02	0.02
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	151457.37	151455.54	151084.28
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	770.76	885.47	1036.52
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	8077.65	8129.68	8967.72
जोड़ - राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजीगत भुगतान	**TOTAL-CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT**		**160364.29**	**160524.77**	**161129.83**
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित भुगतान	***Total-Dusbursements 'Charged' on The Consolidated Fund of India***		***176621.58***	***177458.52***	***180017.33***

विवरण II- भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि - निवल
STATEMENT II - CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - NET

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..	..

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	**13133.62**	**14153.26**	**15443.39**	**16450.18**
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*8431.45*	*9624.00*	*9584.00*	*10100.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*1254.39*	*1206.54*	*1456.88*	*1596.59*
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1114.77	1051.54	1206.88	1321.59
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	139.62	155.00	250.00	275.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*3447.78*	*3322.72*	*4402.51*	*4753.59*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	165.46	44.31	90.94	102.72
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	3282.32	3278.41	4311.57	4650.87
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**1800.18**	**2236.56**	2159.96	2637.17
(क) सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:*	*1585.31*	*2045.24*	*1962.92*	*2433.74*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1336.70	1699.31	1820.30	2054.50
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	207.87	285.60	82.72	319.33
(iii) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	40.74	60.33	59.90	59.91
(ख) निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*214.87*	*191.32*	*197.04*	*203.43*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.88	10.42	6.89	8.35
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	11.68	11.68	11.68	10.97
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	15.45	14.59	13.77	4.37
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	110.00	80.00	80.00	90.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.77	2.77	1.55	1.55
(vi) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	65.09	71.86	83.15	88.19
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	**12015.33**	**12215.14**	**11346.58**	**10942.21**
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:	2852.84	4259.89	2518.76	1687.14
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	4.49	4.66	4.66	3.50
(ii) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	376.44	521.69	581.74	616.35
(iii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(iii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	157.51	248.60	288.16	
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	2314.40	3484.94	1644.20	1067.29
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*6277.73*	*5193.33*	*6138.15*	*6497.22*
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	4536.11	4330.14	5426.88	5613.91
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	8.85	8.00	20.15	22.20
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974.	13.84	3.40	3.98	4.20
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1718.93	851.79	687.14	856.91
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*2884.76*	*2761.92*	*2689.67*	*2757.85*
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**955.04**	**0.06**	**0.71**	**0.71**
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	216.35	...	...	...
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	90.64	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	275.09	...	...	...
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment(Net)				
अन्य	Others	372.96	0.06	0.71	0.71
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें:	**E. REMITTANCES:**	**332.19**	**6879.53**	**5892.72**	**6158.13**
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	50.94	1909.50	2173.80	2196.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	281.25	4970.03	3718.92	3962.13
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	28236.36	35484.55	34843.36	**36188.40**
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	*GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)*	*223898.13*	*251661.11*	*259451.44*	*265168.56*
रोकड़ बाकी	*CASH BALANCE*	*487.93*	*50.59*	*484.95*	*50.50*
जोड़	TOTAL	224386.06	251711.70	259936.39	265219.06

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	**5954.92**	**6027.84**	**6864.75**	**7270.25**
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*4139.19*	*4324.00*	*4684.00*	*4700.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*759.23*	*775.78*	*882.94*	*961.12*
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	696.06	725.78	772.94	841.12
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	63.17	50.00	110.00	120.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*1056.50*	*928.06*	*1297.81*	*1609.13*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	52.59	25.24	25.90	29.73
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	1003.91	902.82	1271.91	1579.40
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**1741.28**	**2139.71**	**1863.61**	**2369.54**
(क) सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:*	*1638.91*	*2004.76*	*1755.25*	*2229.00*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1431.11	1717.04	1669.67	1907.23
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	205.90	282.00	80.30	316.50
(iii) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.90	5.72	5.28	5.27
(ख) निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*102.37*	*134.95*	*108.36*	*140.54*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.93	10.43	6.89	8.35
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	11.68	1.40	11.68	10.97
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	16.62	18.41	13.76	8.09
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	18.36	52.54	39.04	67.10
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	1.60	4.79	2.84	2.84
(vi) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	44.18	47.38	34.15	43.19
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	**9393.31**	**8839.92**	**9687.61**	**9660.17**
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*447.70*	*828.06*	*823.36*	*356.10*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	0.11	1.00	3.66	1.00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	...	41.00	41.00	45.00
(iii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(iii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	...	128.40	291.75	288.16
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	319.19	494.31	490.54	310.10
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*5896.13*	*5187.89*	*6000.10*	*6366.37*
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	4735.92	4293.73	5375.72	5463.82
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	12.27	10.00	11.04	12.05
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974.	92.81	84.60	78.20	75.60
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1055.13	799.56	535.14	814.90
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*3049.48*	*2823.97*	*2864.15*	*2937.70*
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**367.72**	**0.86**	**1.12**	**1.05**
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	...	...	...	...
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	...	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	...	...	...	...
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता(निवल)	Cash Balance Investment(Net)				
अन्य	Others	367.72	0.86	1.12	1.05
ड. प्रेषित रकमें:	**E. REMITTANCES:**	**393.29**	**7086.82**	**5671.97**	**5810.98**
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	1.19	1909.50	2173.80	2196.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	392.10	5177.32	3498.17	3614.98
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	**17850.52**	**24095.15**	**24089.06**	**25111.99**
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	*GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)*	*223901.11*	*251661.25*	*259885.89*	*265168.66*
रोकड़ बाकी	*CASH BALANCE*	*484.95**	*50.45*	*50.50*	*50.40*
जोड़	TOTAL	**224386.06**	**251711.70**	**259936.39**	**265219.06**

* भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के खातों के अनुसार

*According to the books of Reserve Bank of India.

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

दिल्ली DELHI

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	544.27	558.36	617.00	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	424.83	515.13	531.11
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	10.43	14.41	15.05	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	148.90	187.86	23.07
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	222.09	256.71	272.12
जोड़ Total	**554.70**	**572.77**	**632.05**	**जोड़ Total**	**795.82**	**959.70**	**826.30**

चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	16.53	33.06	33.06	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	38.93	81.57	90.26
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	14.38	28.76	28.76	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	10.95	21.57	19.75
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	1.49	2.74	3.01
जोड़ Total	**30.91**	**61.82**	**61.82**	**जोड़ Total**	**51.37**	**105.88**	**113.02**

अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.54	1.57	1.57	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	59.69	64.76	69.46
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	9.48	13.85	13.85	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	64.62	58.99	40.64
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.22	0.20	0.17
जोड़ Total	**10.02**	**15.42**	**15.42**	**जोड़ Total**	**124.53**	**123.95**	**110.27**

दादरा और नगर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.45	0.61	0.83	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	9.61	9.94	11.06
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	1.45	2.68	3.24	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	4.98	4.32	4.65
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.20	0.23	0.20
जोड़ Total	**1.90**	**3.29**	**4.07**	**जोड़ Total**	**14.79**	**14.49**	**15.91**

लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.03	0.03	0.03	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	19.03	19.37	22.51
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	0.91	0.91	0.91	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	1.97	2.28	2.02
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.09	0.10	0.07
जोड़ Total	**0.94**	**0.94**	**0.94**	**जोड़ Total**	**21.09**	**21.75**	**24.60**

सारांश SUMMARY

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	561.82	593.63	652.49	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	552.09	690.77	724.40
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	36.65	60.61	61.81	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	231.42	275.02	90.13
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	224.09	259.98	275.57
जोड़ Total	**598.47**	**654.24**	**714.30**	**जोड़ Total**	**1007.60**	**1225.77**	**1090.10**

Budget at a Glance

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

	1985-86 वास्तविक Actuals	1986-87 बजट Budget	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
राजस्व प्राप्तियां Revenue Receipts	27919	29944	33853	36688
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	33484	37099	41086	43430
राजस्व घाटा *Revenue Deficit*	*5565*	*7155*	*7233*	*6742*
पूंजी प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts	16763	19236	18190	20566
पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	16135*	15784	19242@	19512
कुल घाटा OVERALL DEFICIT	**4937***	**3703**	**8285@**	**5688**
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के ऋण में निवल वृद्धि Net Increase in RBI Credit #	4841*	***	7250	5688

* इसमें राज्यों को अपने ओवरड्राफ्ट चुकाने के लिए दिए गए मध्यमावधिक ऋणों की 1628 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है ।

* *excludes Rs. 1628 crores of medium term loans given to States to clear their overdrafts.*

@ इसमें खाद्यान्नों के संकट-रोधक भंडार के वित्तपोषण के लिए, जो पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा किया जाता था, भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दिया गया 1200 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

@ *includes Rs.1200 crores to Food Corporation of India to finance buffer stocks of foodgrains which were earlier financed by bank credit.*

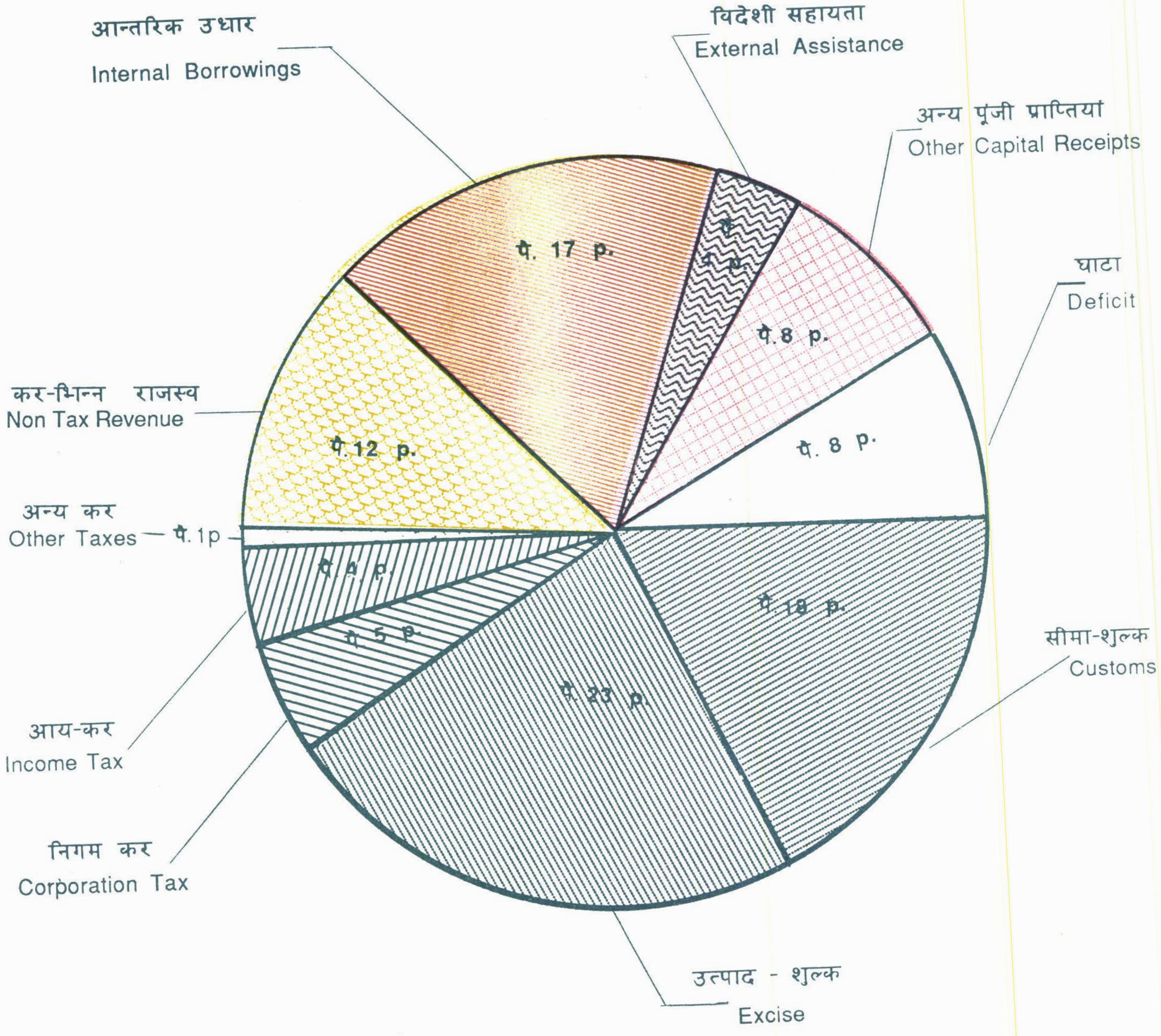
\# भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए ऋणों में हुई अन्य घट-बढ़ सहित ।

\# *including other variations in Reserve Bank of India's credit to Central Government.*

*** अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया ।

*** *not estimated.*

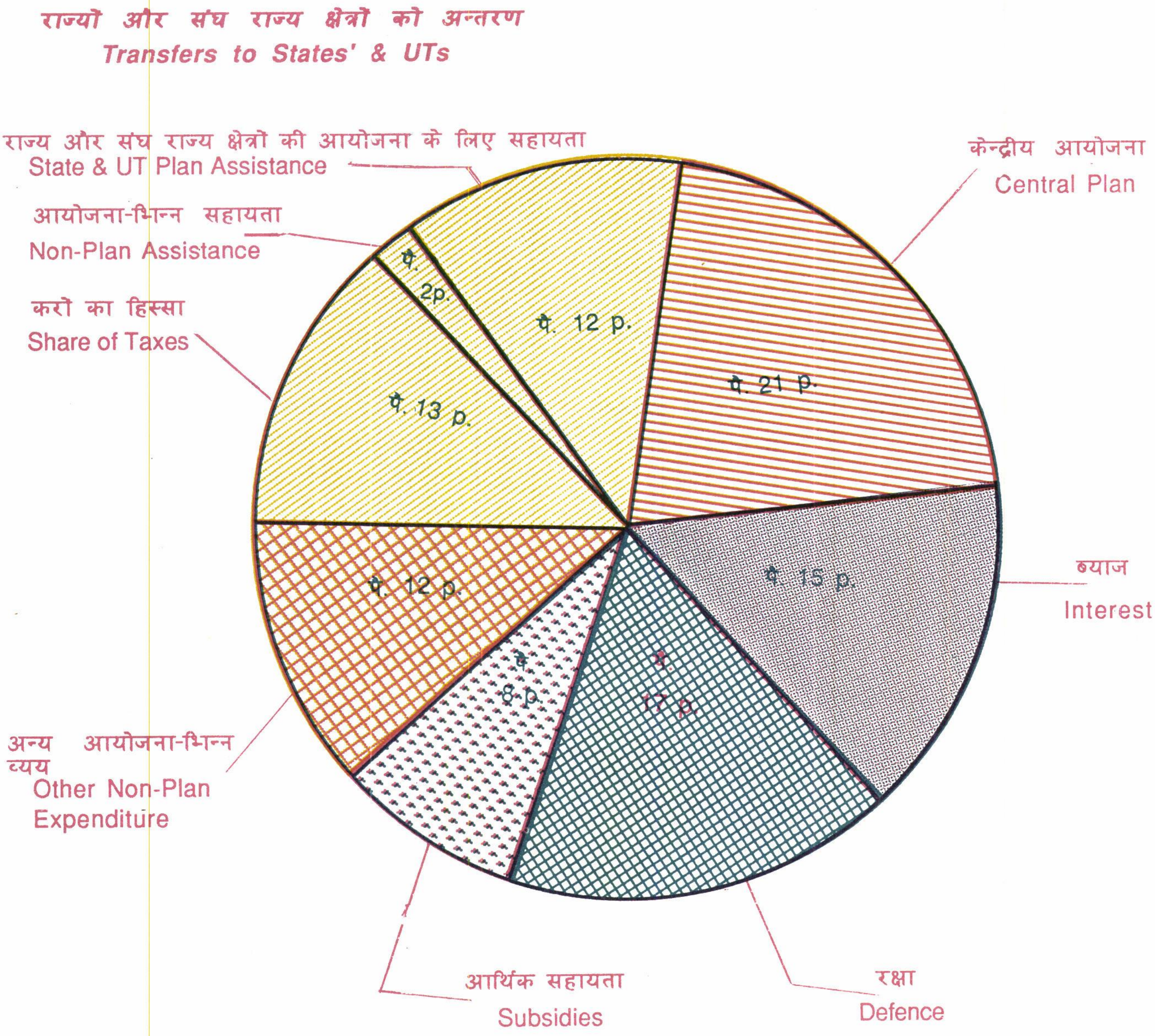
रुपया आता है
Rupee Comes



टिप्पणीः- इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों के साधन शामिल नहीं है ।
कर-राजस्व में, करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल है ।

Note :- Exclusive of Resources of Public Enterprises and Plan outlays met from them.
Tax Revenue is inclusive of States' share of taxes and duties.

रुपया जाता है
Rupee Goes



टिप्पणीः- इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों का आन्तरिक और बजट बाहय साधनों से पूरा किया जाने वाला आयोजना परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है । राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को किए गए अन्तरणों में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित आयोजना स्कीमों को दी गई सहायता शामिल नहीं है ।

Note :- *Exclusive of Plan outlays of Public Enterprises met from internal and extra budgetary resources. Transfers to States and UTs exclude assistance given for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.*

कर-राजस्व Tax Revenue

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates**
सकल कर-राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue**	**30869**	**32671**	**36917**
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	3123	3330	3537
आय-कर	Income Tax	2588	2764	2845
सम्पदा-शुल्क	Estate Duty	15	13	10
धन-कर	Wealth Tax	100	125	120
दान-कर	Gift Tax	11	11	11
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	10404	11500	12867
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	14067	14347	16826
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	38	31	92
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर*	Taxes of Union Territories*	523	550	609
घटाइए - राज्यों का हिस्सा	*Less* **States' Share**	**8226**	**8464**	**9206**
आय कर	Income Tax	2023	2159	2225
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	12	10	7
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	6191	6295	6974
निवल कर राजस्व	**Net Tax Revenue**	**22643**	**24207**	**27711**

* *स्थानीय निकायों को समनुदिष्ट राशि को घटाकर ।*

* *net of assignments to local bodies*

** *बजट प्रस्तावों के प्रभाव सहित, जो नीचे दिया गया है ।*

** *includes effect of Budget proposals as below:-*

		बजट प्रस्ताव Budget proposals	राज्यों का हिस्सा States' share	केन्द्र के लिए निवल Net for the Centre
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	85	..	85
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	67	..	67
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	302	192	110
अन्य कर	Other taxes	60	..	60
जोड़	**Total**	**514**	**192**	**322**

कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियां Non-Tax Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
ब्याज सम्बन्धी प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	5521	5505	6262
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends & Profits	456	461	520
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व*	Other Non-Tax Revenue*	890	3179	1683@
ऋणों की वसूलियां**	Recoveries of Loans**	3726	3634	4053
बाजार उधार	Market Borrowings	5300	5300	6300
विदेशी सहायता***	External Assistance***	2950	2436	3200
अल्प बचतें ****	Small Savings****	2100	2100	2200
विशेष जमा	Special Deposits	1820	2620	2820
भविष्य निधियां	Provident Funds	431	574	635
अन्य*****	Others*****	3343	2027	1870
जोड़-कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियां	**Total-Non Tax Receipts**	**26537**	**27836**	**29543**
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	7301	9646	8977
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	Capital Receipts	19236	18190	20566
*इसमें वाणिज्यिक विभागों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं	*excluding receipts ralating to commercial departments	1914	1863	2259
** इसमें राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां शामिल नहीं है।	**excluding recoveries of short-term loans and advances from State & U.T. Governments	1055	1045	1160
*** विदेशी अनुदानों सहित	*** including external grants	434	501	512
****अल्प बचत संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को घटाकर।	**** net of loans to State & U.T. Governments against small savings collections	3200	2800	3200
***** इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की प्रतिभूतियों के अनुरूप प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं।	***** excluding receipts corresponding to the issue of securities to IMF	756	1134	876
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	investments in nationalised banks	400	400	200
रेलवे में निवेश के लिए बांड	and bonds for investment in railways	250	250	...

@ 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में (सीमा-शुल्क के 800 करोड़ रुपए और संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों के 900 करोड़ रुपए) कर राजस्व को अन्तरित 1700 करोड़ रुपए हिसाब में शामिल किया गया है।

@ takes into account transfer of Rs.1700 crores to tax revenue (Customs : Rs. 800 crores and Union Excise Duties : Rs. 900 crores) in 1987-88 Budget Estimates.

आयोजना परिव्यय
Plan Outlay

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. बजट में आयोजना व्यय **Plan Expenditure in the Budget**	**20995**	**22932**	**23677**
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	7946	8379	9621
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	13049	14553	14056
2. घटाइए-राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए सहायता *Less* Assistance for State & U.T. Plans	7378	8140	8754
3. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन(1-2) Budget Support for Central Plan (1-2)	13617	14792	14923
4. जोड़िए-सरकारी उद्यमों के साधन *Add* Resources of Public Enterprises	8683	8833	9699
5. *जोड़ - केन्द्रीय आयोजना (3+4)* *TOTAL CENTRAL PLAN (3+4)*	**22300**	**23625**	**24622**

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non-Plan Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. ब्याज	1. Interest	8750	9550	10650
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	8728	10194	12512
3. प्रमुख आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी)	3. Major Subsidies	4255	4681	4780
खाद्य	Food	1750	2000	2000
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	1950	1893	1910
निर्यात संवर्धन	Export promotion	555	788	870
4. अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	4. Other Subsidies	770	898	825
5. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और उधार*	5. Grants & Loans to States & U.Ts.*	1750	1768	1788
6. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	6. Expenditure of U.T.'s without Legislature	433	609	457
7. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और उधार	7. Grants & Loans to foreign Governments	261	514	445
8. सामान्य सेवाएं (राज्य के अंग, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, पेंशनें आदि)	8. General Services (Organs of State, Tax Collection, Police, Pensions etc.)	3304	3602	4121
9. सामाजिक सेवाएं शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य, प्रसारण आदि)	9. Social Services (education, health, broadcasting etc.)	915	1094	1029
10. आर्थिक सेवाएं*** (कृषि, उद्योग, विद्युत, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदि)	10. Economic Services*** (agriculture, industry, power, transport, communication, science and technology etc.)	1384	1657	1510
11. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी- गत परिव्यय	11. Non Plan Capital Outlay	491	650	527
12. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	12. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises	662	1942**	465
13. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	13. Other Non Plan Loans	185	237	157
जोड़	*TOTAL*	*31888*	*37396*	*39266*
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	29153	32707	33809
पूंजीगत व्यय	Capital Expenditure	2735	4689	5457

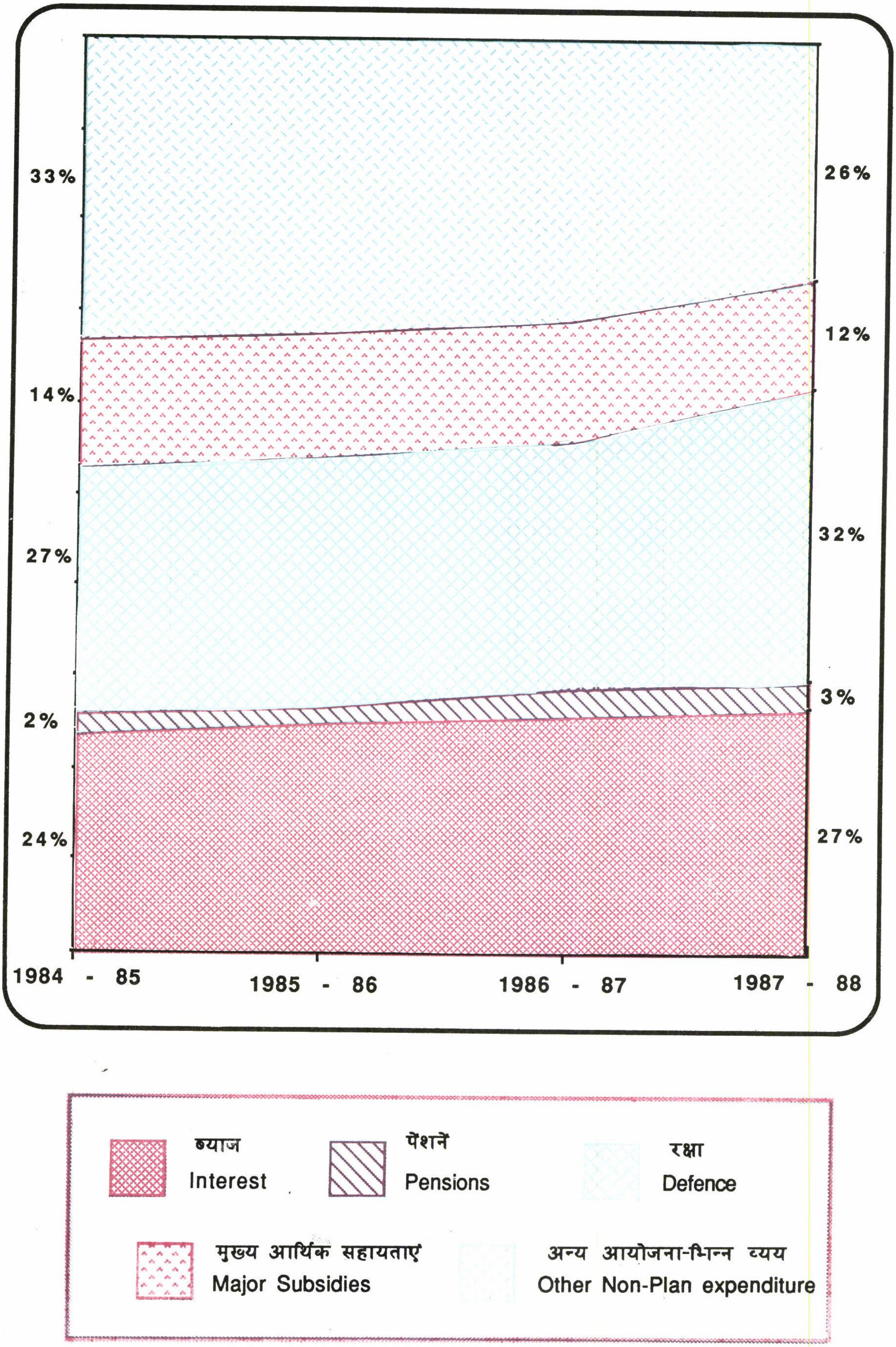
* इसमें आर्थिक सहायताओं के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित अनुदान शामिल नहीं हैं ।
* *excluding grants taken under subsidies.*

** संकट-रोधक भंडार के लिए 1200 करोड़ रुपए सहित ।
** *including Rs.1200 crores for buffer stocks.*

*** इसमें डाक सेवाओं पर निवल व्यय शामिल है ।
*** *includes net expenditure on Postal services.*

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय का ढांचा

Composition of Non Plan Expenditure



केन्द्रीय आयोजना का क्षेत्र-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Sectors

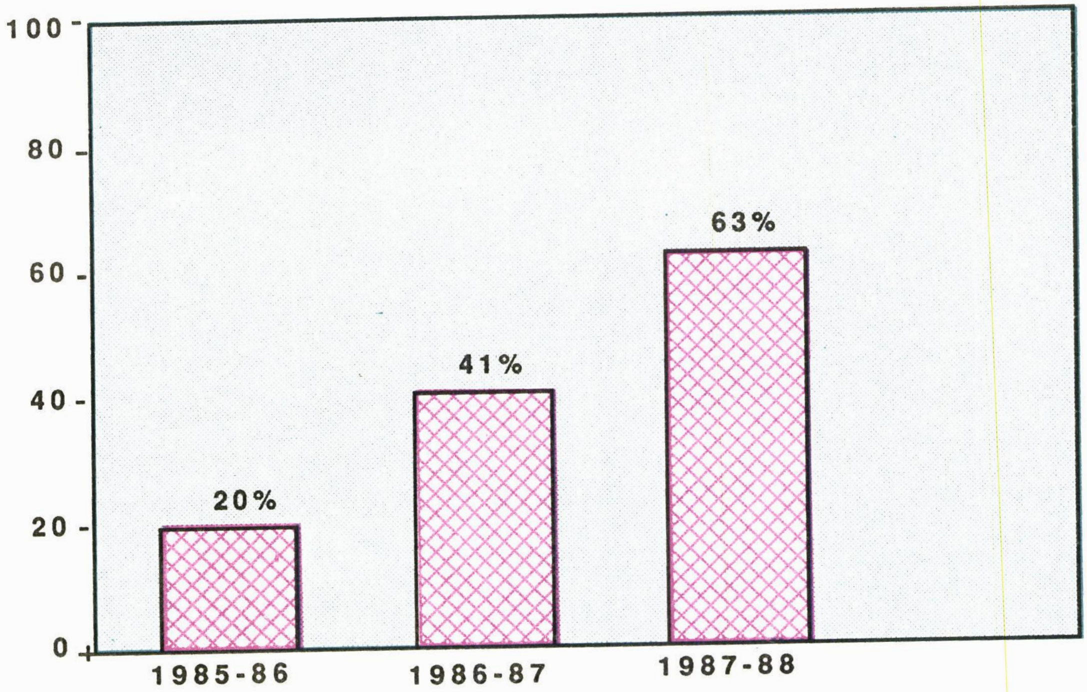
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	911	902	912
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	1504	1541	1651
सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण	Irrigation and flood control	157	163	167
ऊर्जा	Energy	7565	7934	7690
उद्योग और खनिज	Industry and Minerals	4506	5025	4713
परिवहन	Transport	3856	4143	4376
संचार	Communications	897	1061	1229
विज्ञान,प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	Science, Technology and Environment	511	506	634
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	2246	2156	3011
अन्य	Others	147	194	239
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**22300**	**23625**	**24622**

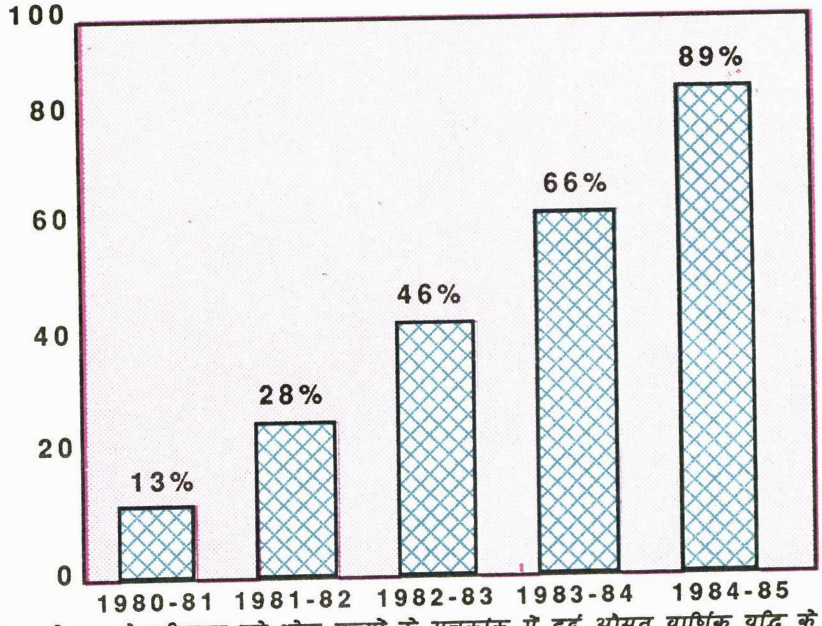
केन्द्रीय आयोजना का वर्षवार परिव्यय
Yearwise Outlay of Central Plan

वास्तविक रूप में कुल परिव्यय का संचयी प्रतिशत*)
(Cumulative percentage to the total outlay in real terms*)

सातवीं आयोजना Seventh Plan



छठी आयोजना Sixth Plan



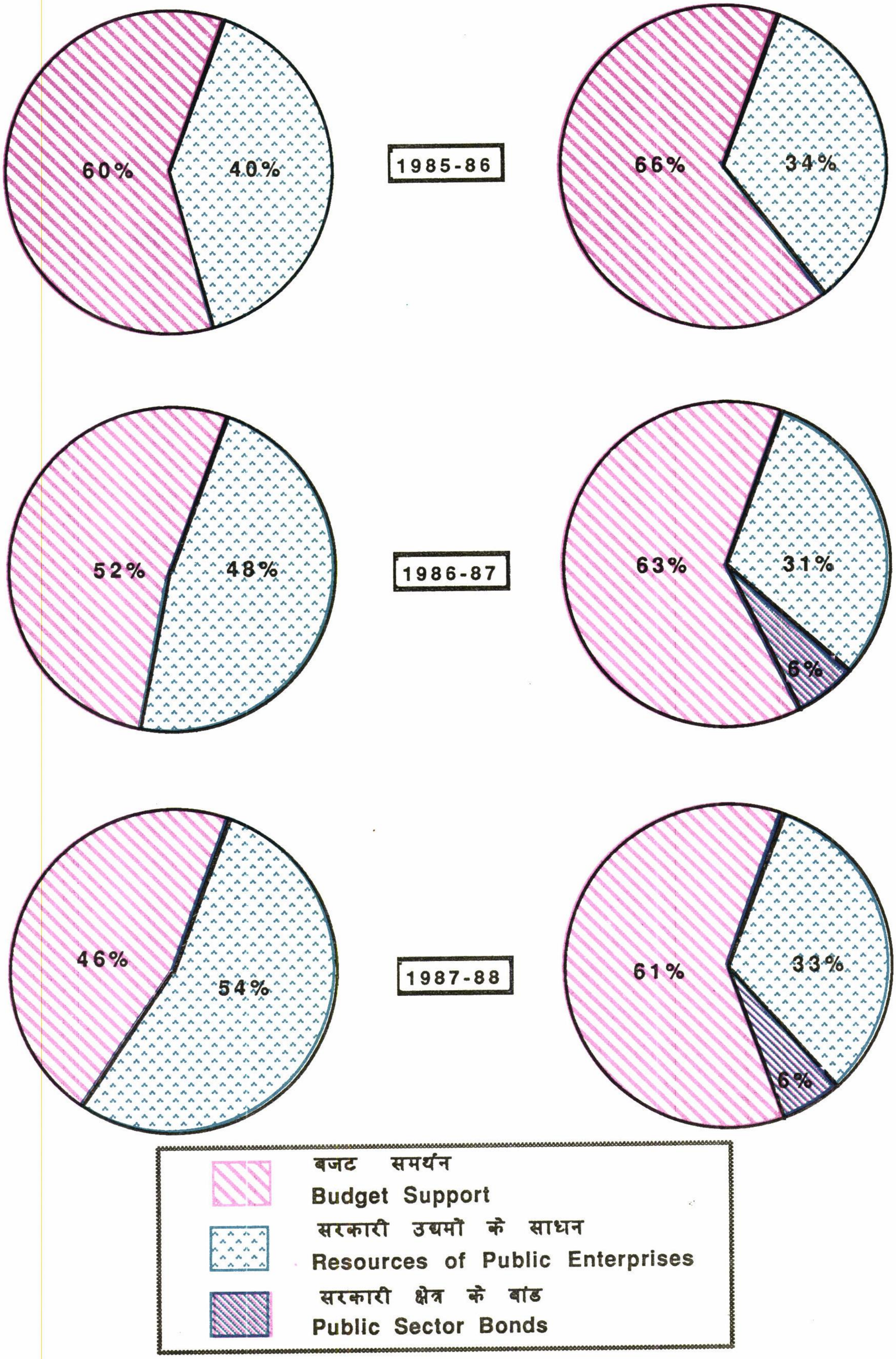
* छठी आयोजना के परिव्यय को थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक में हुई औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि के अनुसार घटा दिया गया है ।
सातवीं आयोजना के परिव्यय को अप्रैल, 1985 से दिसम्बर,1986 तक सूचकांक में हुई औसत वृद्धि के अनुसार घटा दिया गया है

Sixth Plan Outlays deflated by the average annual increase in wholesale price index.
Seventh Plan Outlays deflated by the average increase in the same index from April, 1985 to December, 1986.

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का वित्तपोषण कैसे होता है
How the Central Plan is Financed

आयोजना के अनुसार
As per Plan

बजट में की गई व्यवस्था
Provided in the Budget



केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	480	484	469
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	81	76	82
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	1846	1875	2050
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	875	934	926
वाणिज्य	Commerce	70	69	66
पूर्ति	Supply	3	2	3
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	40	40	40
दूर-संचार	Telecommunications	915	1146	1300
कोयला	Coal	1350	1375	1444
विद्युत	Power	2575	2480	2585
गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	100	124	100
पर्यावरण और वन	Environment and Forests	150	120	167
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	300	363	454
राजस्व	Revenue	1	1	1
खाद्य	Food	91	89	70
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	15	20	12
स्वास्थ्य	Health	200	183	205
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	530	530	585
गृह	Home Affairs	32	28	35
शिक्षा	Education	352	315	800
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	50	45	60
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	59	77	67
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	155	147	221
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	340	382	314
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petro chemicals	217	304	385
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	410	362	420

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1986-87 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1986-87 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	242	220	324
श्रम	Labour	18	14	19
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1	1	3
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	3300	3699	3265
आयोजना	Planning	3	3	4
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	6	7	7
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	60	51	66
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	72	69	79
जैव प्रौद्योगिकी	Bio-technology	22	17	39
इस्पात	Steel	1350	1366	1484
खान	Mines	630	765	360
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	100	190	99
पर्यटन	Tourism	26	31	37
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	931	1055	942
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	295	416	442
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	69	69	74
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	165	170	172
कल्याण	Welfare	227	227	249
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	550	624	663
इलेक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	108	110	137
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	21	16	20
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	217	259	296
रेलवे	Railways	2650	2675	2980
जोड़	**Total**	**22300**	**23625**	**24622**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना की विशेषताएं

गरीबी दूर करने के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के लिए भारी व्यवस्थाः

* ग्रामीण विकास विभाग का परिव्यय 2000 करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक ।

* एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम ***(310 करोड़ रुपए)***:
  सातवीं आयोजना में दिसम्बर, 1986 तक 51.3 लाख परिवारों को सहायता दी जा चुकी है, जिनमें से 22 लाख परिवार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं ।

* राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ***(480 करोड़ रुपए)***:
  अगले वर्ष 27.30 करोड़ कार्य-दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के लिए ।

* ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम ***(725 करोड़ रुपए)*** : अगले वर्ष 25.60 करोड़ कार्य-दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के लिए । इस कार्यक्रम में प्रत्येक घर के कम से कम एक सदस्य के लिए वर्ष में 100 दिन तक के रोजगार की गारंटी की व्यवस्था है ।

* इन्दिरा आवास योजना - इस कार्यक्रम के लिए ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम में 125 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और बंधुआ मजदूरों के लिए 62,400 मकान और लघु आवास बनाए गए हैं ।

ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति *(370 करोड़ रुपए)*:

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जो व्यवस्था है, वह न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य क्षेत्र में शामिल परिव्यय के अलावा है ।

* 1987-88 में 50,570 गांवों में व्यवस्था करने के लिए ।

कृषि (कृषि और कृषि अनुसंधान विभागों के लिए ***551 करोड़ रुपए***)

* पूर्वी क्षेत्र में चावल उत्पादन का विशेष कार्यक्रम - ***22 करोड़ रुपए*** ।

* राष्ट्रीय तेलहन परियोजना - ***17 करोड़ रुपए***

* राष्ट्रीय जल-विभाजक क्षेत्र (वाटरशेड) विकास कार्यक्रम - ***28 करोड़ रुपए*** ।

* आपरेशन फलड - ***56 करोड़ रुपए*** - इसके अतिरिक्त

* राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक - ***150 करोड़ रुपए*** ।

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण *(167 करोड़ रुपए)*

* चालू वर्ष में सृजित की जाने वाली सिंचाई क्षमताः 23.3 लाख हेक्टेयर , जिसमें लघु सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत 16.7 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षमता शामिल है ।

ऊर्जा *(7690 करोड़ रुपए)*

कोयला *(1330 करोड़ रुपए)*

* कोयले का उत्पादन, चालू वर्ष के 16.50 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर, 1987-88 में 18.30 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन होगा । श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता में ग्यारह प्रतिशत की वृद्धि ।

विद्युत *(2995 करोड़ रुपए)*

* 500 मेगावाट का पहला सेट चालू हो गया है ।

* राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम (एन.टी.पी.सी.) ने 77 प्रतिशत का भार-अनुपात प्राप्त किया ।

* अब तक चार लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंचा दी गई है ।

Highlights of Central Plan

Massive provision for major anti-poverty programmes :

* Outlay for Department of Rural Development crosses ***Rs.2000 crores*** .
* Integrated Rural Development Programme (***Rs.310 crores***) : In the Seventh Plan, upto December, 1986 5.13 million families already assisted of which 2.20 million families belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
* National Rural Employment Programme (***Rs.480 crores***) : to generate 273 million mandays of employment next year.
* Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (***Rs.725 crores)*** to generate 256 million mandays of employment next year. The Programme provides guarantee of employment to at least one member of every household upto 100 days in a year.
* Indira Awas Yojana - Rs.125 crores for this programme included in RLEGP. Under the Scheme 62,400 houses and micro-habitats constructed for SC; ST and bonded labour.

Rural Water Supply (***Rs.370 crores***).

* Provision in the Central Sector is in addition to the outlays in the State Sector under Minimum Needs Programme.
* To cover 50,570 villages in 1987-88.

Agriculture (***Rs.551 crores*** for the Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Research).

* Special Rice Production Programme in Eastern Region - ***Rs.22 crores*** .
* National Oilseeds Project - ***Rs.17 crores*** .
* National Watershed Development Programme - ***Rs. 28 crores*** .
* Operation Flood - ***Rs.56 crores*** . Besides,
* NABARD - ***Rs.150 crores*** .

Irrigation and flood control (***Rs.167 crores***).

* Irrigation potential to be added during the current year : 2.33 million hectares including 1.67 million hectares under minor irrigation.

ENERGY (***Rs.7690 crores***).

Coal (***Rs. 1330 crores***).

* Coal production to increase from 165 million tonnes in the current year to

* बिजली से चलने वाले पम्प सेटों की संख्या 65 लाख हो गई है ।

* चालू वर्ष में स्थापित क्षमता में 2700 मेगावाट की वृद्धि की जानी है, जिसमें से 920 मेगावाट क्षमता केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं द्वारा स्थापित की जाएगी ।

* राजस्थान में स्थापित किए जाने वाले 235-235 मेगावाट के दो नए परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्रों की मंजूरी इस वर्ष दे दी गई है ।

पेट्रोलियम (*3,265 करोड़ रुपए*)

* अगले वर्ष कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 3.046 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन है ।

* अगले वर्ष प्राकृतिक गैस का प्रेषण 4.72 अरब घन मीटर से बढ़ कर 6.52अरब घन मीटर हो जाएगा।

*तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल पी जी) का उत्पादन 14.76 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 16.36 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो जाएगा ।

दूर-संचार (*1300 करोड़ रुपए*)

* दूर-संचार सेवाओं में सुधार सुनिश्चित करने की व्यापक योजना तैयार करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन

शिक्षाः अगले वर्ष परिव्यय दुगने से भी अधिक । चालू वर्ष के 352 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में अगले वर्ष ***800 करोड़ रुपए*** की व्यवस्था ।

* वर्ष के दौरान नई शिक्षा नीति घोषित ।

* समूचे देश भर में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के सुधार के लिए आपरेशन ब्लैकबोर्ड शुरू किया जाएगा ।

*निरक्षरता के उन्मूलन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन स्थापित किया जाएगा ।

* 1987-88 में 150 नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना ।

* तकनीकी शिक्षा - परिव्यय बढ़ाकर 173 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । कमजोरी वाले क्षेत्रों में सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जाएंगी, उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थापना की जाएगी और आधुनिकीकरण की तथा पुरानी पड़ गई पद्धतियों को समाप्त करने की योजनाएं तैयार की जाएंगी।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (*790 करोड़ रुपए*)

* राष्ट्रीय कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

* गर्भ-निरोधकों द्वारा सुरक्षित पात्र दम्पतियों का अनुपात बढ़ा कर मार्च, 1987 तक 37.8 प्रतिशत और मार्च. 1988 तक 40.8 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाएगा ।

* व्यापक रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाएगा ।

महिला और बाल कल्याण (*221 करोड़ रुपए*)

* जनवरी, 1986 में शुरू की गई पूरक पोषाहार योजना से 38 लाख स्कूल प्रवेश-आयु से कम आयु वाले बच्चे, गर्भवती तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताएं लाभ उठा रही हैं ।

सूचना और प्रसारण (*324 करोड़ रुपए*)

* 1987-88 में तिरसठ नए ट्रांसमीटर लगाए जाएंगे ।

183 million tonnes in 1987-88. Eleven per cent improvement in labour productivity.

Power (***Rs.2995 crores***).

* First 500 MW set commissioned.
* NTPC achieved a load factor of 77 per cent.
* Four lakh villages electrified so far.
* Electrically operated pump sets reach a figure of 65 lakhs.
* Installed capacity to be augmented by 2700 MW during the current year of which Central projects will contribute 920 MW.
* Two new atomic power plants of 235 MW each to be located in Rajasthan have been approved during the year.

Petroleum (***Rs.3265 crores***).

* Crude oil production target next year is 30.46 million tonnes.
* Despatch of natural gas to increase from 4.72 to 6.52 billion cubic metres next year.
* LPG production to increase from 1.476 to 1.636 million tonnes.

Telecommunications (***Rs.1300 crores***).

* Technology Mission to prepare a comprehensive plan for ensuring improved telecommunication services.

Education: Outlay more than doubled for the next year. Rs.800 crores provided for the next year as compared to Rs.352 crores in the current year.

* New Education Policy announced during the year.
* ***Operation Blackboard*** to be undertaken to improve primary schools all over the country.
* Technology Mission to be set up for eradication of illiteracy.
* 150 Navodaya Vidyalayas to be set up in 1987-88.
* Technical Education - outlay raised to Rs. 173 crores. Facilities would be strengthened in areas of weakness, infrastructure would be created in the field of emerging technologies and schemes designed for modernisation and removal of obsolescence.

Health & Family Welfare (***Rs.790 crores***).

* National Leprosy Control Programme and National Goitre Control Programme to be expanded.

* मार्च 1988 तक दूरदर्शन का प्रसारण 73 प्रतिशत लोगों और 52 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र तक होने लगेगा ।

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण (*235 करोड़ रुपए*)

* अनुसूचित जाति संघटक आयोजना में विशेष केन्द्रीय योगदान के रूप में 1987-88 में 175 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

* इसके अलावा, राज्यों की आयोजनाओं की जनजातीय उप-आयोजनाओं के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 1987-88 में 169 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग (*295 करोड़ रुपए*)

* 1987-88 में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1400 करोड़ रुपए का है ।

* 1987-88 में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 41 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ।

विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण (*634 करोड़ रुपए*)

* वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है ।

* गंगा नदी के साथ-साथ बहुत से स्थानों पर नए मल-निकास संयंत्र लगाए जाएंगे ।

* राष्ट्रीय ऊसरभूमि विकास बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत वनारोपण कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाई जाएगी ।

* सभी वैज्ञानिक विभागों के लिए नियत कुल राशि 1567 करोड़ रुपए है, जो कुल परिव्यय के 6.4 प्रतिशत के बराबर है ।

परिवहन (*4376 करोड़ रुपए*)

* सड़क परिव्यय में 55 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि ।
* रेलवे परिव्यय में 330 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि ।
* रेलवे द्वारा 1987-88 में 31.3 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन आरंभिक यातायात किया जाएगा ।

* Eligible couples protected by contraceptives will be increased to 37.8 per cent by March,1987 and 40.8 per cent by March, 1988.
* Universal Immunisation Programme will be extended.

Women and Child Development (*Rs.221 crores*).

* Scheme for Supplementary Nutrition started in January,1986 covers 3.8 million pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.

Information and Broadcasting (*Rs.324 crores*).

* Sixty three new transmitters to be set up during 1987-88.
* TV coverage by the end of March 1988 will be 73 per cent of population and 52 per cent of area.

Welfare of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes (*Rs. 235 crores*).

* Rs.175 crores has been provided for 1987-88 as Special Central Additive to Scheduled Caste component Plan.
* In addition, Rs.169 crores has been provided for 1987-88 as Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan in the State Plan.

Village and Small Industries (*Rs.295 crores*).

* Production target for 1987-88 for KVIC programmes is Rs.1400 crores.
* Employment under KVIC programme for 1987-88 will be 41 lakh persons.

Science, Technology and Environment (*Rs.634 crores*).

* Greater emphasis on scientific research has been placed.
* New sewage plants to be set up in number of places along the river Ganga.
* Afforestation Programme under National Wasteland Development Board will be accelerated.

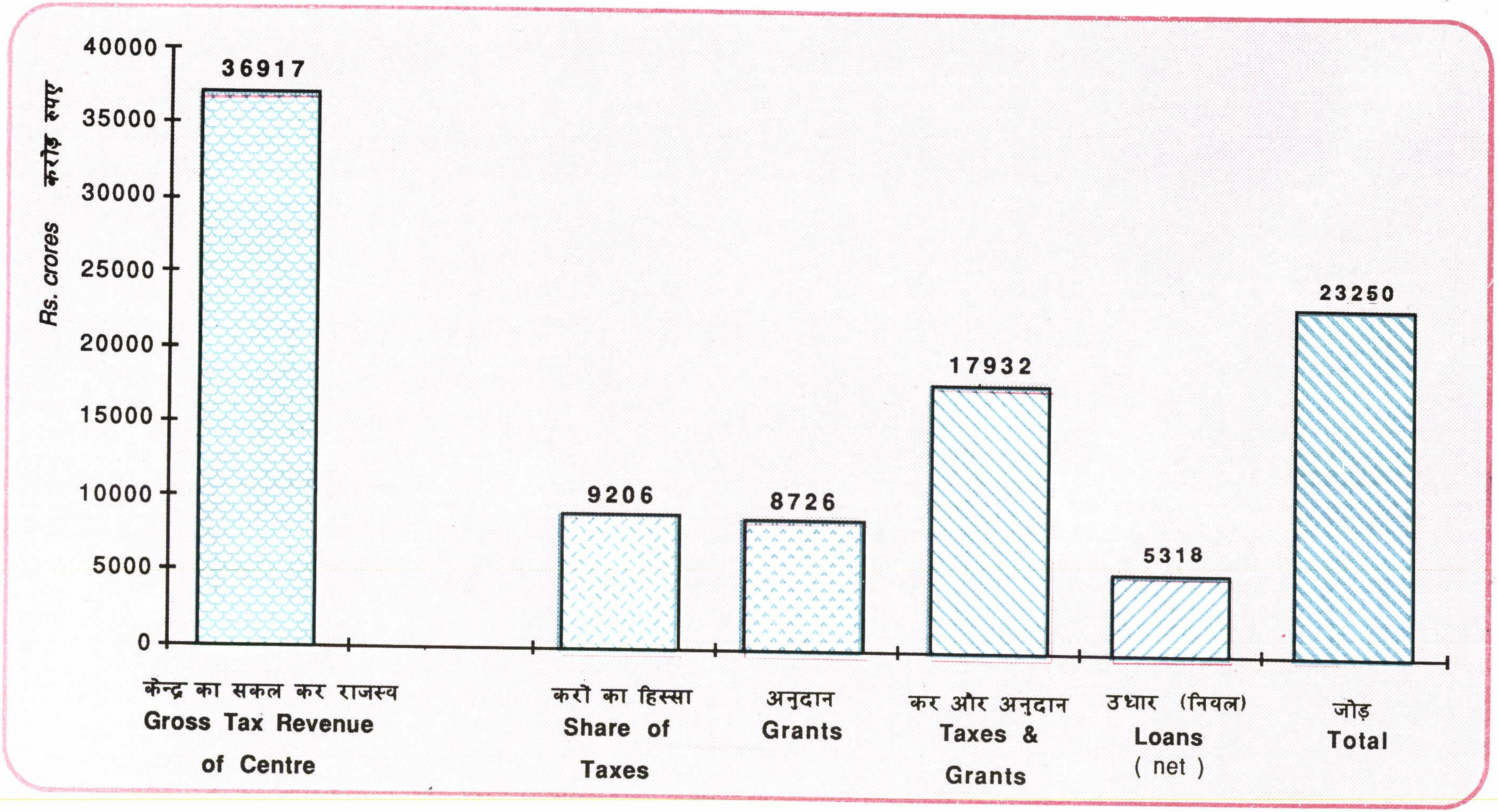
  Allocation to all Scientific Departments taken together is Rs.1567 crores - 6.4 per cent of the total outlay.

Transport (*Rs. 4376 crores*).

* Roads outlay increased by Rs. *55 crores* .
* Railways outlay increased by *Rs. 330 crores* .
* Railways to move 313 million tonnes of originating traffic during 1987-88.

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण 1987-88

Transfers to State and UT Governments 1987-88



केन्द्र द्वारा करों के रूप में संग्रहीत प्रत्येक 100 रुपए में से 49 रुपए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के पास करों के हिस्से और अनुदानों के रूप में चला जाता है ।

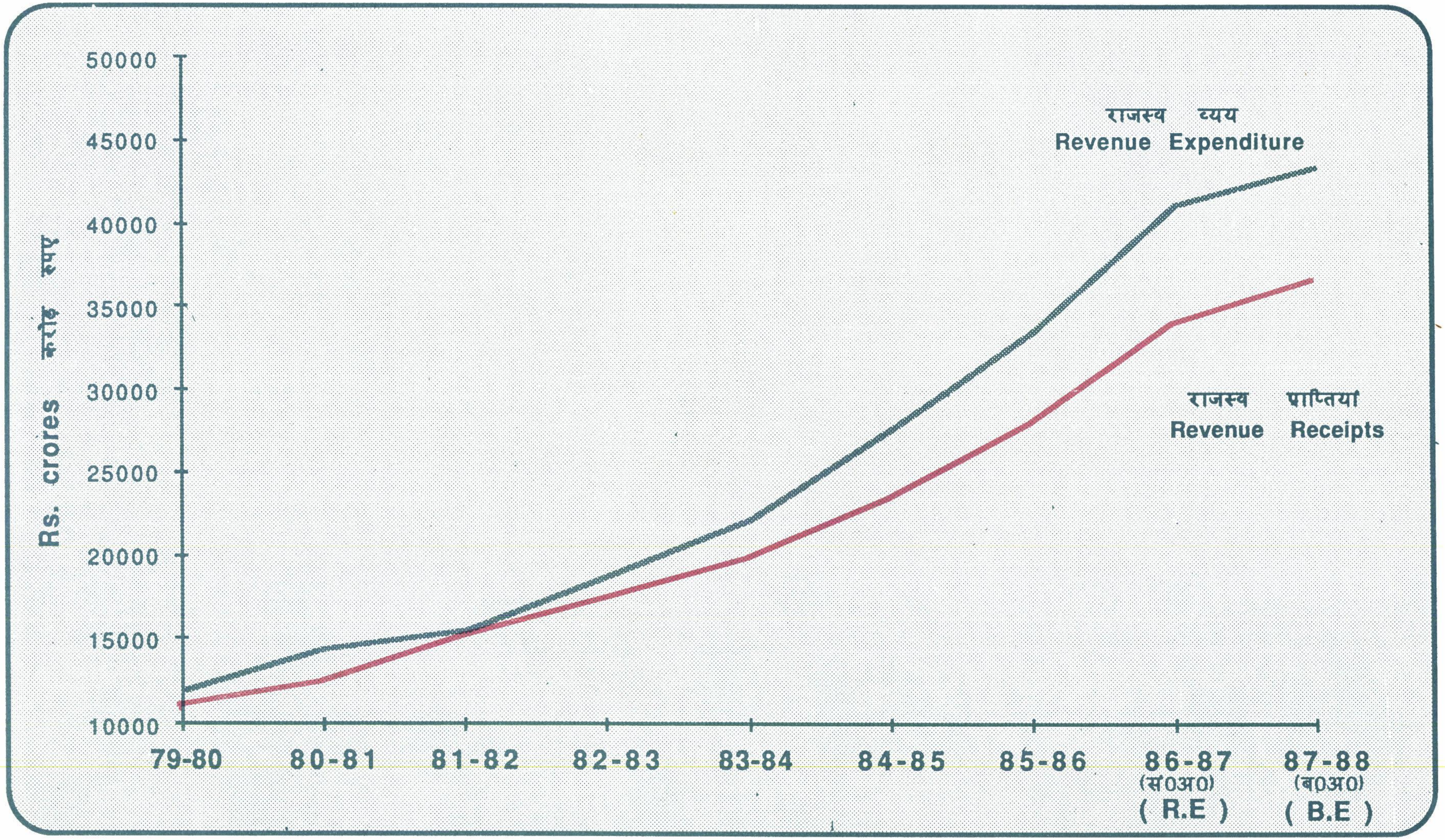
For every Rs.100 collected as taxes by the Centre, equivalent of Rs. 49 go to State and UT Governments as Share of taxes and Grants.

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरित साधन
Resources Transferred to State and U.T. Governments

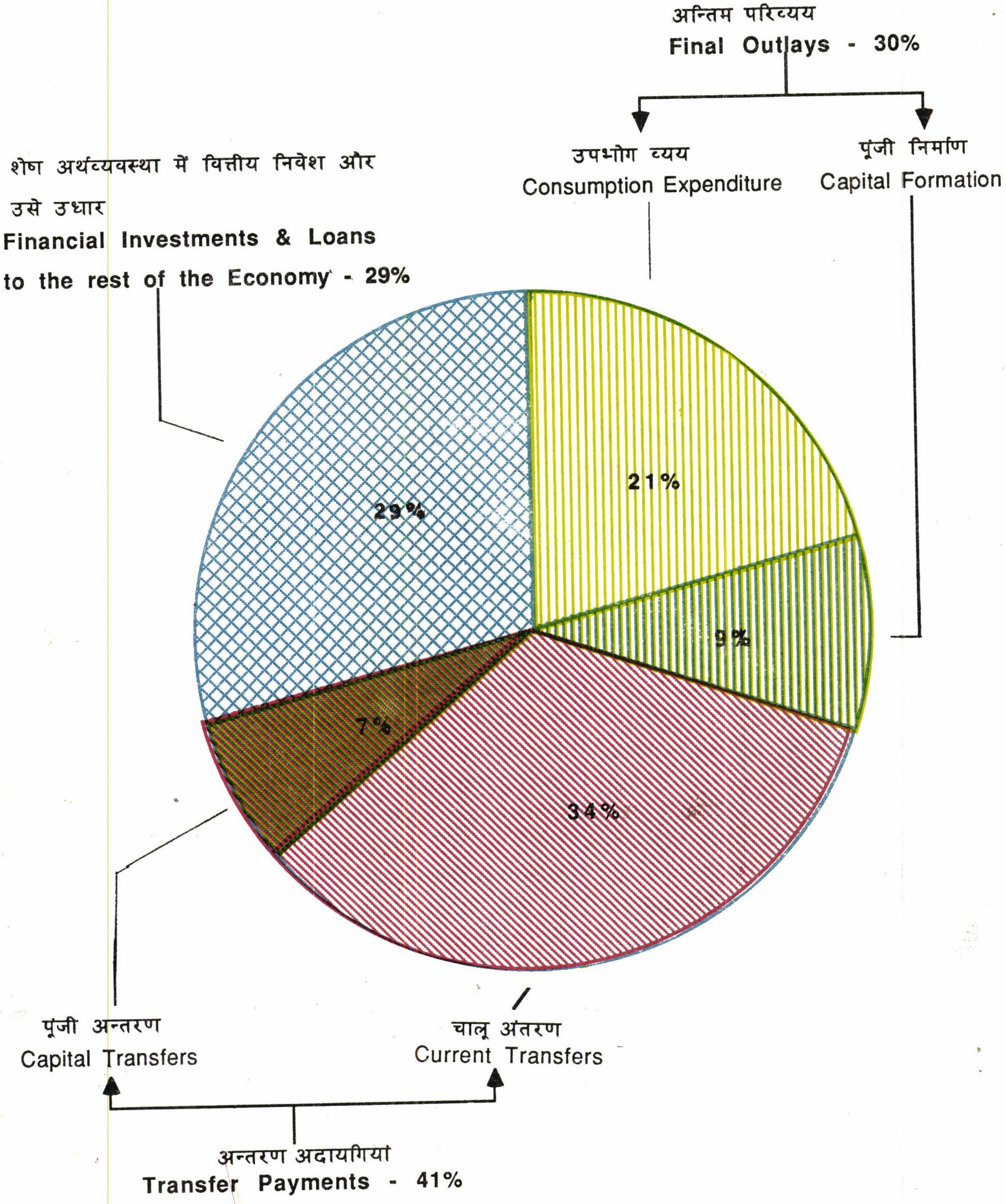
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट Budget	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	**States' share of taxes and duties**	**8226**	**8464**	**9206**
आय-कर	Income Tax	2023	2159	2225
सम्पदा-शुल्क	Estate Duty	12	10	7
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	6191	6295	6974
2. अल्प बचत संग्रहों के आधार पर उधार	**Loans against small savings collections**	**3200**	**2800**	**3200**
3. आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और उधार	**Non-plan grants and loans**	**1892**	**1924**	**1974**
अनुदान	Grants	1790	1763	1876
उधार*	Loans*	102	161	98
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central Assistance for State & UT Plans****	**6463**	**7168**	**7757**
अनुदान	Grants	2704	3000	3333
उधार	Loans	3759	4168	4424
5. केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	**Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan schemes**	**3208**	**3119**	**3718**
अनुदान	Grants	3035	2951	3517
उधार	Loans	173	168	201
6. जोड़-अनुदान और उधार (3+4+5)	**Total grants & loans (3+4+5)**	**11563**	**12211**	**13449**
अनुदान	Grants	7529	7714	8726
उधार	Loans	4034	4497	4723
7. घटाइए-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**Less Recovery of loans & advances**	**2316**	**2280**	**2605**
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित निवल साधन (1+2+6-7)	**Net Resources transferred to State & Union territory Governments (1+2+6-7)**	**20673**	**21195**	**23250**
*अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियों को घटाकर	* *Net of recovery of short term loans and advances*			
**इसके अलावा, बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम और उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद के लिए की गई व्यवस्था	***In addition, provisions for Union Territories without Legislature, Rural Electrification Corporation and Northern Eastern Council*	*915*	*972*	*997*
इस प्रकार, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल सहायता	*Thus, total assistance for State & UT Plans*	*7378*	*8140*	*8754*

राजस्व प्राप्तियां और राजस्व व्यय
Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure



व्यय का आर्थिक वर्गीकरण
Economic Classification of Expenditure



टिप्पणीः- *अनुपात सबसे हाल में उपलब्ध प्रवृत्तियों के अनुसार दिए गए हैं ।*

Note :- *Proportions indicated as per latest available trends.*

बजट का सार BUDGET AT A GLANCE

व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी Explanatory Note

इस वर्ष बजट अनुमानों का संकलन संशोधित लेखा वर्गीकरण के अधीन किया गया है, जो वर्ष 1987-88 से प्रभावी है। इसका निर्धारण भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक के परामर्श से राष्ट्रपति द्वारा किया गया है। नए वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जा, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और पर्यावरण जैसे वर्तमान महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों पर जोर दिया गया है और इसमें मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों और आयोजनाओं में विकास के शीर्षों के बीच परस्पर सादृश्य कायम किया गया है। इसका अभिप्राय न केवल खर्च का पुनः वर्गीकरण करना है बल्कि इसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व और पूंजी के बीच कुछ लेन-देनों का पुनर्वर्गीकरण भी किया गया है। उदाहरणार्थ, रक्षा सेवाओं के कुछ लेन-देनों को राजस्व से पूंजी के अन्तर्गत अन्तरित कर दिया गया है और आयातित उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी को पूंजी से राजस्व के अन्तर्गत अन्तरित कर दिया गया है। जहां तक संभव हो सका है, 1986-87 से संबंधित लेन-देनों का नए वर्गीकरण के अनुरूप पुनर्समूहीकरण किया गया है।

वाणिज्यिक विभागों का खर्च उनकी प्राप्तियों को कम करके लिया गया है ताकि लेन-देनों की मात्रा में वृद्धि से दोनों और के आंकड़ो में बढोतरी न हो। इसी प्रकार, वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों को दिए गए अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को उस वर्ष वसूल हुई राशि को कम करके दिखाया गया है। कुछ लेन-देनों को जिनमें नकदी निकासी नहीं होती और जो प्राप्तियों के अनुपात में होते है, जैसे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अंशदान, अलग कर दिया गया है ताकि प्रमुख जोर खर्च की वास्तविक मदों पर ही हो। विदेशी सहायता को, चाहे यह अनुदानों के रूप में प्राप्त हुई हो या ऋणों के रूप में, इकट्ठा कर दिया गया है। रक्षा सेवाओं से संबंधित अनुमानों को एक स्थान पर दिखाया गया है।

आयोजना व्यय में वर्तमान विकास और साथ ही निवेश परिव्यय शामिल है। सातवीं आयोजना दस्तावेज से अपनाए गए अनुमानों का, इस दस्तावेज में अनुमानों के प्रस्तुतीकरण को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, पुनर्समूहीकरण/समायोजन कर दिया गया है

The Budget estimates have been compiled this year under the revised accounting classification, effective from the year 1987-88, prescribed by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The new classification emphasises current areas of concern like energy, scientific research and environment, and brings about one to correspondence between major heads of account and heads of development in the Plans. This has meant not only regrouping of expenditures but also reclassification of certain transactions between revenue and capital. For example, while certain transactions of defence services have been transferred from revenue to capital, subsidy on imported fertilisers has been transferred from capital to revenue. To the extent possible, transactions relating to 1986-87 have been regrouped to correspond to the new classification.

The expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short-term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts e.g. supscription to International Monetary Fund have been excluded so that focus is on real items of expenditure. External assistance received whether in the form of grants or loans has been brought together. Estimates relating to defence services have been shown at one place.

Plan expenditure comprises current development as well as investment outlays. The estimates adopted from the Seventh Plan document have been regrouped/adjusted to conform to the presentation of estimates in this document.

Economic Survey for 1986-87

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1986-87

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(ECONOMIC DIVISION)

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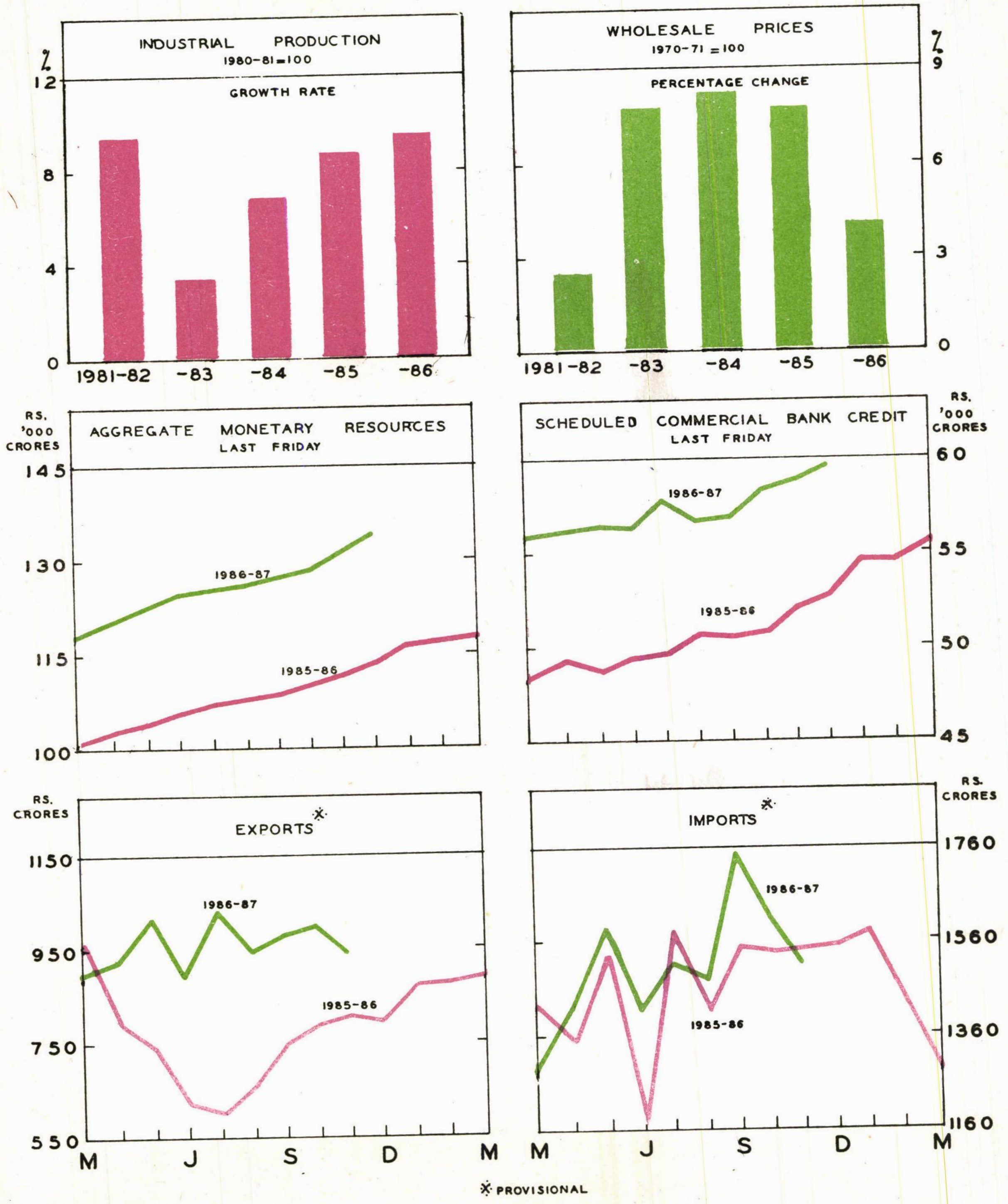
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

CHAPTER 1

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1986-87

There is strong evidence that the Indian economy is now on a new growth path. In the eighties, the average annual rate of growth has been 5 per cent which is much higher than the historical trend rate of growth. The industrial growth rate is increasing and, despite three successive weak monsoons the food situation remains comfortable. Inflation is under control and, in the current year, the trade deficit has also been reduced significantly. These are substantial achievements, made possible by a sound and responsive macro-economic policy environment.

1.2 Despite a poor monsoon, the growth in Gross National Product in 1986-87 may reach five per cent, which is close to the Seventh Plan target. The index of industrial production (base 1980-81 = 100) provides confirmation that industrial growth in recent years has been higher than previously recorded. This index reflects the present composition of industry better than the current index (base 1970 = 100) and includes more comprehensive information on the small scale sector. The manufacturing sector, in particular, has shown a much healthier growth rate. There have been fewer bottlenecks to industrial growth as the infrastructure sector also performed well for the third year running with the growth in electricity generation, railway movement and coal production being the most impressive.

TABLE 1.1

Selected Economic Indicators

(Percentage change over previous year)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Gross National Product at 1970-71 prices	8.7	5.8	—4.7	7.4	5.4	2.6	8.0	3.7	5.1@	4.5-5.0*
2. Agricultural Production	14.3	3.8	—15.2	15.6	5.7	3.8	13.7	—0.9	1.9	1.0*
3. Foodgrain Production	13.7	4.3	—16.8	18.1	2.9	2.8	17.6	—4.5	3.4	1.0*
4. Industrial Production .	4.2	7.6	—1.7	4.0	8.6	3.9	5.4	6.8	6.3	6.4[1]
					(9.3)	(3.2)	(6.7)	(8.6)	(8.7)	(7-8)**
5. Electricity generated (utilities only) .	3.4	12.2	2.1	5.9	10.2	6.6	7.6	11.6	8.6	10.3[1]
6. Wholesale prices (on point to point basis) .	0.3	4.6	21.4	16.7	2.4	7.3	8.2	7.6	3.8	5.9[3]
7. Monetary resources (M^3)	18.4	21.9	17.7	18.1	12.5	16.1	18.1	18.9	15.9	15.7[4]
8. Imports (at current prices) . . .	18.7	13.1	34.2	37.3	8.4	5.0	10.8	8.5	15.1£	1.4[5]
9. Exports (at current prices) . . .	5.2	5.9	12.1	4.6	16.3	12.8	11.0	21.3	—7.1£	17.3[5]
10. Foreign exchange reserves (including gold & SDRs—end of period Rs. crores) . .	4862	5821	5934	5544	4024	4782	5972	7243	7820	7660[6]

@Quick estimates.

£Over the corresponding partially revised figures of the preceding year.

*Anticipated. See text.

**April—October, 1986 (Estimated)

1. April-October, 1986 over the same period of 1985.
2. April-December, 1986 over the same period of 1985.
3. Between March 29, 1986 and January 24, 1987.
4. Between March 31, 1986 and January 2, 1987.
5. April-November 1986 over the same period of 1985.
6. January 31, 1987

Note : Index of Industrial Producrion from the year 1983-84 is based on CSO's re-distributed weights. The growth rates based on the revised series of industrial production (base 1980-81) are given in parenthesis.

1.3 Major reforms, which gave a new direction to fiscal policy over the last two years, not only provided a sizeable increase of over 22 per cent in revenues from major Central Government taxes in 1985-86 (Revised Estimates) but a continued high growth of around 17 per cent in 1986-87 (April—December). However, trends in growth of non-Plan expenditure are disturbingly high and the Government has initiated a number of measures to reduce costs and expenditure in order to curb further escalation.

1.4 The 1986 monsoon was below average for the third consecutive year. Although the widespread drought conditions of 1982 did not prevail because rainfall was more uniform this year, nevertheless, a decline of about two million tonnes in kharif foodgrain production is expected as a result of insufficient rain. Rabi production, however, is likely to increase and as a consequence overall foodgrain output is anticipated to be about one million tonnes higher than last year. The wholesale price index has shown a moderate inflation rate of about six per cent but consumer prices have registered a higher increase. This is a matter of concern. The price situation would need to be kept under careful surveillance.

1.5 The overall balance of payments situation, remains difficult. Although the trade position improved this year with exports increasing by an impressive 17.3 per cent (April—November) and imports remaining well under control with a growth of only 1.4 per cent (April—November), this should not induce any sense of complacency. The strength of economic policy in the trade sector has been the anticipation of possible problems and the implementation of policies well in advance of the developing situation. Further corrective measures need to be taken now in order to ensure a more comfortable balance of payments scenario over the next few years.

Gross National Product, Savings and Investment

1.6 In 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, GNP growth was 5.1 per cent, as against 3.7 per cent in the preceding year. The acceleration in GNP growth in 1985-86 was mainly on account of the recovery in agricultural production which, in terms of gross value added, registered an increase of 1.3 per cent in contrast to a decline of 0.8 per cent in 1984-85. The manufacturing sector, both registered and unregistered, also recorded a higher growth rate in 1985-86. These GNP growth rates are based on the current index of industrial production, which understates the growth in the manufacturing sector, and consequently in the overall GNP (see Chapter 4—Industrial Performance). If, however, allowance is made for the growth recorded by the new index of industrial production (base 1980-81=100), the GNP growth in 1985-86 would be around 5.5 per cent (instead of 5.1 per cent), and about 4.0 per cent (instead of 3.7 per cent) in 1984-85. On the basis of available indications, the growth of GNP anticipated in the current year is between 4.5 to 5.0 per cent. So far, despite a setback in agricultural output, the Plan target for aggregate economic growth is likely to be achieved, aided by good growth in industrial output.

1.7 The rate of gross domestic capital formation in the economy is estimated to have increased from 23.5 per cent of GDP at current market prices in 1983-84 to 24.4 per cent in 1984-85, and further to 24.6 per cent in 1985-86. The rate of gross domestic savings was 22.8 per cent in 1985-86 as compared with 22.9 per cent in 1984-85. Reliance on the inflow of capital from abroad has increased from 1.5 per cent of GDP in 1984-85 to 1.8 per cent in 1985-86.

1.8 The share of the public sector in GDP has increased from 25 per cent in 1984-85 to 26 per cent in 1985-86. Its performance in terms of gross savings was also somewhat better, with its share recording an increase from 13.1 per cent to 13.5 per cent in these two years. However, there is still a significant gap in relation to the Seventh Plan targets for resource generation in the public sector.

Agricultural Production

1.9 The monsoon in 1986-87 was below average for the third consecutive year and was considerably worse than in 1985-86 (see Chapter 2). An expected increase of about 4 per cent in rabi production, however, will more than compensate for the decline of 2.3 per cent in kharif output, and overall foodgrain production should be over 151 million tonnes, which is higher than last year but still below the peak production achieved in 1983-84.

1.10 In spite of the markedly adverse weather conditions, agricultural production in the eighties has maintained a steady growth path. This is encouraging indication of the substantial degree of resilience which has been attained in the agricultural sector as a result of large scale investment in irrigation. Stocks of foodgrains remained at a high level of 23.6 million tonnes (December 1986) which is a reflection of the longer term growth in foodgrains production and the self-sufficiency achieved in this sector.

1.11 The year 1986-87 also saw the successful implementation of certain major Government policies in agriculture which were aimed at boosting domestic production of sugarcane and oilseeds and reducing imports. After last year's two-year sugar policy, which provided a stable environment to farmers, sugarcane production increased substantially and the value of sugar imports fell sharply in the current year. Government policy on edible oils aimed at providing remunerative prices for edible oilseed to farmers in order to increase domestic production and reduce imports. This was followed by a marked reduction in imports of edible oils. These policies contributed to a substantial saving to the nation in foreign exchange.

1.12 Given the high level of foodstocks, the Government was able to expand a number of schemes which offer food for work and direct subsidized food to the unemployed and low income groups. In addition to providing foodgrains at highly concessional rates to Tribal Development Project Areas and Nutritional Programmes, the allocation of wheat and rice was much higher for the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

Infrastructure

1.13 The current year will be the third consecutive high growth year in the infrastructure sector, recording an increase of around 9-10 per cent. The high growth rate over the last three years, particularly in key sectors such as electricity, coal and rail traffic, would tend to ease the bottlenecks in the economy and enhance the growth process in other industries. The improved response of this sector is significant as the Government has accorded particular importance to better management and performance in infrastructure industries in view of their crucial role in the economy.

1.14 Foremost among the infrastructure sectors showing impressive performance is the power sector which grew by 10.3 per cent in April—December, 1986 compared to the same period of 1985. This sharp increase comes on top of two previous relatively high growth years: 8.6 per cent in 1985-86 and 11.6 per cent in 1984-85. Perhaps the most important indicators of better performance in this sector are: (i) the record levels of PLF (Plant Load Factor) achieved over the last two years, with the PLF in 1986-87 (April—December) being the highest for comparable periods over the last seven years; and (ii) the high growth rates achieved in generation from the thermal power plants—the annual growth rate in thermal power generation has been between 13 and 15 per cent over the last three years.

1.15 The performance of the railways has also been strong with a growth in revenue earning goods traffic of 6.6 per cent in April—December 1986 over the same period last year. This is particularly creditable as it follows a high 9.4 per cent growth in 1985-86. An important aspect of this year's growth has been the excellent performance of the railways in transportation of two key commodities; movement in foodgrains increased by 19.7 per cent and iron ore for exports increased by 13.6 per cent during April—December 1986, compared to the same period of 1985. Another core industry showing an improvement this year is the Coal sector. The growth in coal production in 1986-87 (April—December)—at 8.7 per cent—has been the highest in the last five years.

Industrial Performance

1.16 Preliminary results of the comprehensive exercise to revise the index of industrial production from a base year of 1970 to 1980-81, indicate that the actual industrial growth rate over the last two years may be significantly higher than recorded by the existing index (see Table). The revised index of industrial production (IIP Base 1980-81=100) shows a growth rate for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 of around 8 to 9 per cent per year. Although full details are not yet available for all industries for the current year tentative information based on a large proportion of the industries in the index suggests a growth of around 7-8 per cent in April—October in the current financial year.

TABLE 1.2

Index of Industrial Production
(Average Annual Growth rates)

Year	Revised Series (1980-81 =100)	Existing Series (1970 =100)
1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84 . . .	6.4	6.3
1984-85 & 1985-86	8.7	6.5

1.17 This tends to corroborate the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) figures which have always suggested that the 1970-based index tends to under-estimate industrial growth, particularly in the latter years. The ASI which has a much wider coverage in the manufacturing sector of industry than the IIP and does not suffer from the 'base' problems associated with an index, has consistently tended to show a higher growth than the IIP : for the period 1974-75 to 1982-83 the compound annual growth rate according to the ASI was 8.0 per cent, while according to the IIP it was only 4.4 per cent.

1.18 Of the three main components of overall industrial performance, the manufacturing sector has shown the most significant acceleration. The main increase in the growth rate of the manufacturing sector has occurred during the last two years, while in the mining sector the index (1980-81) shows a higher growth rate for most of the eighties, averaging a compound annual growth rate of 11.0 per cent (compared to 10.1 per cent according to the current index). The differential growth rates of the manufacturing sector in the two indices arise from the higher growth rates recorded by several new industries that emerged in the seventies, after the current index was constructed. Another important source of growth better captured by the 1980-81 index is production from small scale industries which has been a dynamic sector of economy and a major employment generator.

1.19 A number of industrial policy initiatives were taken during the year which were in continuation of the basic trend over the last few years of simplifying procedures and removing bottlenecks to capacity expansion and technology upgradation. The basic thrust of industrial policy has been growth oriented in order to boost production and generate employment with particular focus on small scale industry and the manufacturing sector. Schemes of broad-banding and capacity re-endorsement were introduced to increase output and improve capacity utilisation. Several other policy measures were taken to encourage investment and expansion of existing units to levels that ensure economies of scale.

Prices

1.20 Based on present trends, it is likely that 1986-87 will end with an inflation rate of around 6.5 per cent according to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). This is considerably below the average annual price increase of about 8 per cent over the last decade and suggests that the overall price situation in the economy is within control. However, the rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (for industrial workers) of 7.8 per cent between March and December, 1986 was once again higher than for the WPI. The higher increase in the CPI is due to the different weighting patterns, time-lags in transmittal of changes from wholesale to retail levels, and higher increase in prices of certain items not included in the WPI, such as housing and personal services. The downward pressure on CPI which begins only after November each year also occurred this year with a drop of 4 points in December and it is to be hoped that the CPI will come closer in alignment with the WPI by the end of 1986-87.

1.21 Prices of food articles in 1986-87 have been far more stable than in 1985-86, increasing at an underlying rate of about four per cent compared to around 6.5 per cent last year. On the other hand, prices of agricultural commercial crops have increased sharply. In the previous year there was over-production and excess supply conditions existed in a number of fibre and commercial crops, causing their prices to fall sharply : jute prices fell 72 per cent; raw cotton fell 16 per cent; tea fell 11 per cent; condiments and spices fell 16 per cent and oilseeds fell by 1 per cent. The production of many of these commercial crops have stabilized at lower levels this year and their prices have risen to more normal levels.

1.22 The impact of these sharp changes in the supply and prices of this group of items was to cut about 3 per cent off the inflation rate last year, and to add an extra 2 per cent to the current inflation rate as the prices of these crops increased from the extremely low levels reached last year. If this unusual volatility in prices of this group of commercial crops is averaged over the last two years, the inflation rate for both the years centres around 4—5 per cent per year which is a more accurate reflection of the underlying inflation rate in 1985-86 and 1986-87, the first two years of the Seventh Plan.

1.23 The sharp increase in prices of edible oils and oilseeds this year contributed to the rise in the price indices. The current year's price increase, however, should be seen in the context of the falling prices of these items over the last two years. Considered over a three-year period, the average rise in prices of oilseeds was about 5 per cent per year. The Government's policy is to boost domestic production of edible oils and reduce imports in order to save foreign exchange. Consequently, the falling price trends of oilseeds and edible oils over the last two years needed

to be reversed if farmers are to receive remunerative prices for growing oilseeds. The rise in prices this year counteracts this declining trend and attempts at redressing the balance between the farmer and the consumer.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

1.24 The year 1986-87 witnessed far-reaching reforms in fiscal policy which carried forward the process initiated in the previous year. Steps were taken to implement most of the key proposals in the Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP). The principal objectives guilding the reforms have been to simplify the tax structure, establish a regime of reasonable tax rates combined with better administration and enforcement to improve compliance and raise revenues, foster a stable and predictable tax policy environment, usher in a more open approach to budget making and make the tax structure more conducive to growth and equity.

1.25 The Centre's revenues from major taxes, which increased by over 22 per cent in 1985-86 (RE), showed a further increase of around 17 per cent in April—December 1986, according to provisional data. Of particular interest is the buoyancy in direct tax collections, which increased by about 23 per cent in 1985-86 (RE). Income and Corporation taxes (excluding from the oil sector) are estimated to have increased by a further 26 per cent in April—December 1986. The rapid increase in tax revenues after 1984-85 tends to confirm the soundness of the Government's approach.

1.26 Despite the enviable record in raising revenues, the Government's resource position continued to be under heavy pressure because of the rapid increase in expenditure commitments, especially on non-Plan account. In 1985-86 (Revised Estimates) defence, interest payments and major subsidies, accounted for 67 per cent of the Centre's total non-Plan expenditures. In 1986-87 (Budget Estimates) the proportion rose to 70 per cent. The problem of growing claims on the Government's resources was compounded during the year by the measures taken to implement the Pay Commission's recommendations.

1.27 The pressures on the Government's fiscal position found reflection in monetary developments. In 1985-86 the growth in overall liquidity in the economy (M3) had been contained at 15.9 per cent as compared with an annual average increase of 18.5 per cent in the preceding two years. The growth of M3 in the current year has been faster, with an increase of 15.7 per cent in the first nine months (upto January 2, 1987), as compared to a rise of 13.3 per cent in the same period of 1985-86. Of particular concern is the marked increase of Rs. 5,048 crores (upto January 2, 1987) in net RBI credit to the Government, as compared to a rise of Rs. 3,186 crores in the same period last year.

1.28 The current year also saw the implementation of some of the major recommendations of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System, including the introduction of monetary targeting, on an experimental basis, the decision to modify the presentation of information relating to the Government's budgetary deficit, the introduciion of new 182 days Treasury Bills with flexible rates determined on the basis of monthly auctions and increased yields on long-term Government securities together with reduction of the maximum maturity period.

1.29 Highlights of the fiscal policy initiatives undertaken during the year include an overhaul of the excise tax structure through the introduction of modified value added tax (MODVAT); the launching of a simpler and more growth-oriented scheme of excise duty concessions for small scale units; the implementation of revised classifications and nomenclatures for the excise and customs tariffs; simplification and rationalization of taxation provisions relating to gifts and capital gains; introduction of the new Investment Deposit Account Scheme with a view to replace the existing scheme of Investment Allowance; simplification of depreciation provisions under the Income Tax Act, the enhancement of income tax concessions to exporters; a revamping of the Duty Drawback Scheme for exports; the publication of a Discussion Paper on "Simplification and Rationalisation of Direct Tax Laws" to elicit public opinion on the matter, the establishment of the new Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal; systematic steps to curb tax evasion including, for example, the empowering of Government with a pre-emptive right to purchase properties above a certain value, the introduction of a series of new financial instruments to help mobilize resources for the public sector and measures to improve control over expenditures.

Balance of Payments

1.30 In anticipation of the emerging pressure on the balance of payments, the Government undertook a series of corrective measures, during the course of

1985-86 and 1986-87 to boost the growth of exports and curb the increase in imports. A wide range of export enhancing initiatives were launched during this period. On the import side, the focus was on measures to encourage indigenous production of key bulk import items such as sugar, edible oils and fertilizers. These measures, together with the sharp fall in international prices of crude oil contributed to the healthy increase of 17.3 per cent in exports, in rupee terms, in April—November, 1986 over April—November, 1985 and the curbing of import expansion to only 1.4 per cent over the same period. Excluding crude oil, exports increased by 19.6 per cent. As a result, the trade deficit in April—November, 1986 showed a decline of 18.3 per cent or Rs. 1,001 crores as compared to the value attained in April—November, 1985.

1.31 These recent trends in the country's external trade account are clearly welcome, but they should not induce any complacency. The balance of payments continued to be under pressure from the bunching of repayment obligations on past borrowings from the IMF and other sources, protectionist tendencies in international trade, the deceleration in indigenous oil production and the unfavourable climate for concessional assistance. The adverse factors exerting strain on the balance of payments can be expected to persist throughout the rest of the decade and into the 1990s. Full balance of payments data are not available beyond 1984-85, but the available information suggests significant balance of payments pressure in the current year despite the improvements on trade account. Overall foreign exchange reserves, movements in which reflect the net result of all transactions in the external sector of the economy, recorded a decline of Rs. 160 crores by the end of January, 1987 as compared to increases of Rs. 1271 crores and Rs. 577 crores in 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. However, the overall foreign exchange reserves position continues to be comfortable with holdings equivalent to over four months' import requirements.

CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The rainfall this year, both during the monsoon and post-monsoon months, was far below normal and considerably worse than 1985-86. However, despite these poor weather conditions, no significant decline is foreseen in Kharif foodgrains production and some growth in Rabi output is expected. This may be an encouraging indication of a certain degree of resilience developing in Indian agriculture. Overall foodgrains output is anticipated to be around 151.5 million tonnes, about one million tonnes higher than last year.

2.2 Sugarcane production is expected to recover following the stable environment provided to farmers by the two-year sugar policy and the domestic availability of sugar which increased sharply last year, should show a further rise. As a result, imports of sugar will be considerably lower than last year. This year's outlook for production of oilseeds, however, is once again uncertain with rainfall falling for the second year in succession in some of the major oilseed growing regions. A number of policies have been initiated to boost domestic oilseed production and the medium and long term trends are likely to show considerable improvement. Cotton, jute and mesta production this year will not reach the exceptionally high levels—which led to excess supply conditions in 1985-86, but a reasonably good fibre crop is expected. Production of pulses is likely to remain around the level attained in 1985-86.

2.3 After the exceptionally good monsoon in 1983-84, there have been three consecutive years of poor rainfall. The failure of the moonsoon in 1984-85 caused a sharp fall in foodgrain production but, thereafter, production has stablished at higher levels. The apparent levelling-off of agricultural output over the last three years is a direct consequence of an extended period of unfavourable weather conditions. Agricultural production during the last five years has broadly maintained a healthy longer term 3.5 per cent per annum trend growth rate (see graph).

2.4 A weighted index of rainfall during the monsoon months (see charts) shows that the overall level of precipitation this year has been considerably below 1985-86, which in itself was a moderately bad year with below normal rainfall. However, the month-wise distribution of rainfall this year shows a fairly uniform pattern and is unlike the erratic nature of major drought years. So far as prospects for the Rabi crops are concerned, with three quarters of the area under wheat being irrigated, an increase of about 4.5 per cent can be expected in wheat production and a growth of just under 4.0 per cent for Rabi crops as a whole. Kharif output, on the other hand, is likely to be lower by two million tonnes at about 84 million tonnes.

2.5 Stocks of foodgrains with public agencies remain at a comfortably high level of 23.6 million tonnes (December 1986, see graph), reflecting the high growth rate and self-sufficiency achieved in the production of the major cereals, wheat and rice. Large food stocks are an important factor in lowering inflationary expectations on food prices and combating speculation in private foodgrains trade. Nevertheless, there are financial costs associated with large stock holdings and excess stocks of wheat combined with an inadequate production of oilseeds and some other crops are also an indication of certain supply and demand imbalances in Indian agriculture.

2.6 On the demand side, the Government has initiated a number of policies to ensure that foodgrains reach the poorer sections at highly subsidized rates. In addition, to overcome the problem of effective demand among the unemployed and low income groups, there has been substantial expansion of schemes which offer food for employment. Some of the more important policy measures implemented during the year are :

i—additional allocation of rice and wheat to states for public distribution;

ii—open market sales/auctions of wheat;

iii—additional allocation of rice and wheat at concessional rates to Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Nutritional Programmes;

iv—higher allocation of wheat and rice for the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

In order to reduce the level of stocks held by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), wheat prices were adjusted so that Roller Flour Mills (RFMs) had to buy their wheat directly from the open market instead

of the FCI first procuring the wheat and then supplying it to the RFM's. The policy was particularly successful during the harvesting season when the RFM's purchased only a fraction of their requirements from the FCI and obtained the bulk of their supplies from the open market.

2.7 In order to boost domestic production of oilseeds, the Government initiated three major economic policies to provide more remunerative prices for oilseed farmers and encourage edible oil production. First, edible oil imports were cut back in order to conserve foreign exchange as well as provide a stimulous to domestic oilseed prices and production. The policy was successful as in 1985-86 imports were reduced by 55 per cent in value terms and over 15 per cent in quantity terms—substantial reductions for a single year. The vanaspati industry's use of indigenous oils increased from 35 per cent to over 50 per cent. Second, in order to reduce the intra-year price fluctuations and raise the harvest price for farmers, the policy on releasing imported edible oils for the open market was changed to a contra-seasonal pattern : less edible oil is released during the harvest season to keep prices buoyant for farmers, and greater quantities are released during the lean season to reduce prices and combat speculative trade. The third important policy measure involved a package of fiscal incentives which has been successful in ensuring that a greater quantity of minor oilseeds and rice bran are processed into edible oils and used in vanaspati production. In the 1986-87 Budget, substantial excise duty relief was provided for vanaspati units that utilize minor oils in the production of vanaspati. The minor oils included rice bran oil, mahuwa oil, watermelon seed oil, sal seed oil and mango kernel oil. Excise duty relief was also provided to encourage greater use of cotton seed oil in vanaspati production as well as minor oils in soap manufacture.

2.8 Major policy initiatives have also been taken to stimulate sugarcane and sugar production. The thrust of the new two-year sugar policy is to provide sugarcane farmers with more remunerative prices and to provide a more stable environment by announcing the following year's Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane well before the sowing of cane begins i.e. prices are announced over a year in advance. Moreover, the diversion of sugarcane to khandsari units had increased substantially—less than 35 per cent of sugarcane was used for sugar production in 1984-85. The sugar policy, therefore, aimed at improving the competitiveness of sugar mills vis-a-vis khandsari units, by making the former more viable. In the process the increased competition for cane improved price and credit terms received by sugarcane farmers. As a result of the policy, sugar production increased by almost one million tonne in 1985-86 and is expected to increase further in 1986-87.

2.9 Finally, in an effort to provide a more secure and certain return to farmers, the Agricultural Price Policy presented to Parliament this year (see Chapter 5) recognised the importance of announcing support prices of crops well in advance of the sowing of the crop. The policy document presents a time table in which a deadline is set for the announcement by the Government of the minimum support price for each crop (see Table). This helps the farmer to make a rational decision on which crop to grow on the basis of an assured minimum price, thus reducing uncertainty considerably.

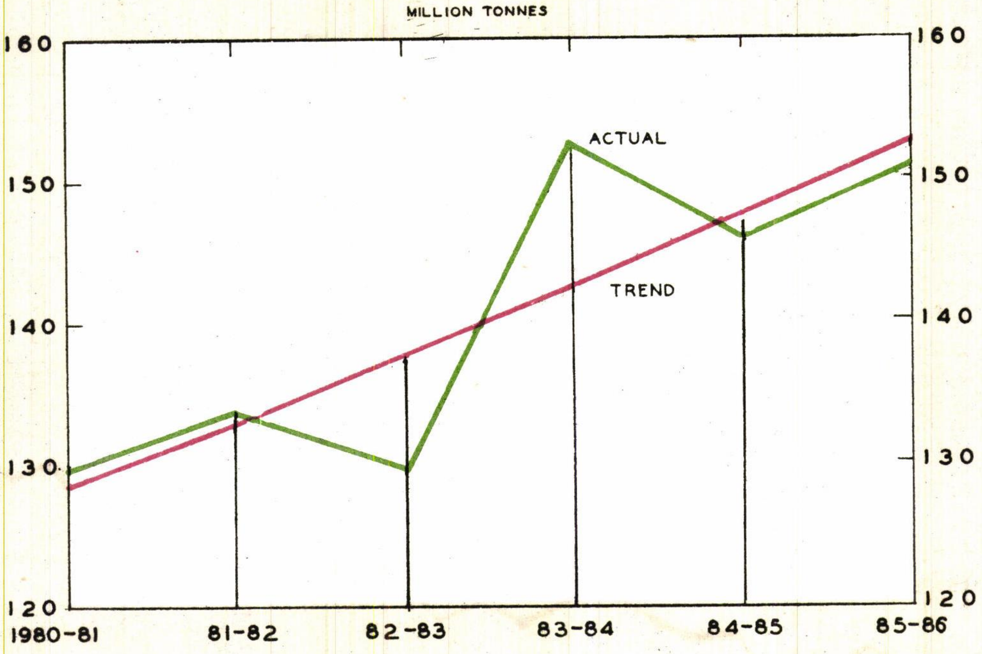
Performance in 1985-86

2.10 The overall production of foodgrains in 1985-86 at 150.5 million tonnes, though not upto the record level of 152.4 million tonnes achieved in 1983-84, nevertheless, marked a significant recovery from the 1984-85 level of 145.5 million tonnes and was a remarkable achievement in the face of a decline of 4.7 million tonnes in the production of coarse cereals. Production of pulses at 13 million tonnes in 1985-86 marked an increase of 1 million tonne over the preceding season's crop and reached the highest level achieved in the past 10 years. New records were set in the production of fibre crops, cotton and jute-mesta—the latter at 12.7 million bales surpassed by over 50 per cent the previous best of 8.4 million bales achieved in 1981-82.

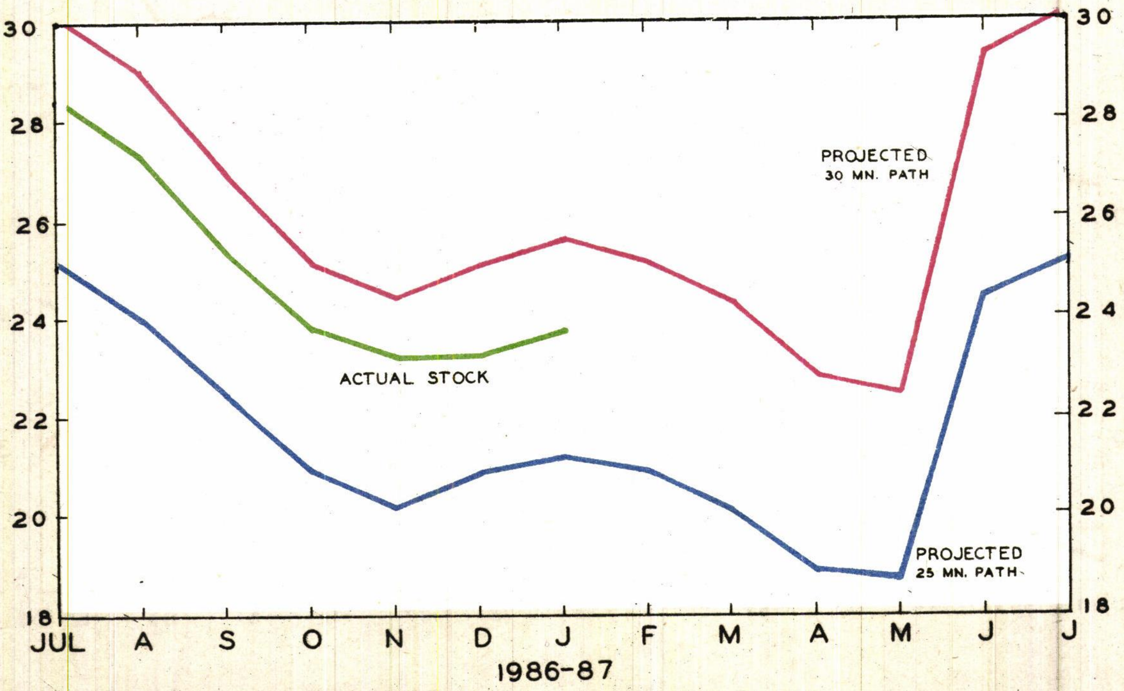
2.11 Following a comparatively good rainfall in the 1983 monsoon season, the kharif foodgrains production in 1983-84 reached a record level of 89.23 million tonnes. The next two years were marked by comparatively poor rainfall. Kharif foodgrains production declined to 84.52 million tonnes in 1984-85 and recovered only slightly (by 1.74 per cent) in 1985-86 due in part to higher levels of input application. Recovery in rabi foodgrains production in 1985-86 was fairly sharp—an increase of 5.67 per cent to 64.48 million tonnes—setting a new record for rabi foodgrains.

2.12 Kharif foodgrains output for 1985-86 was affected by the delayed onset of South-West monsoon

RECENT TRENDS IN FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION



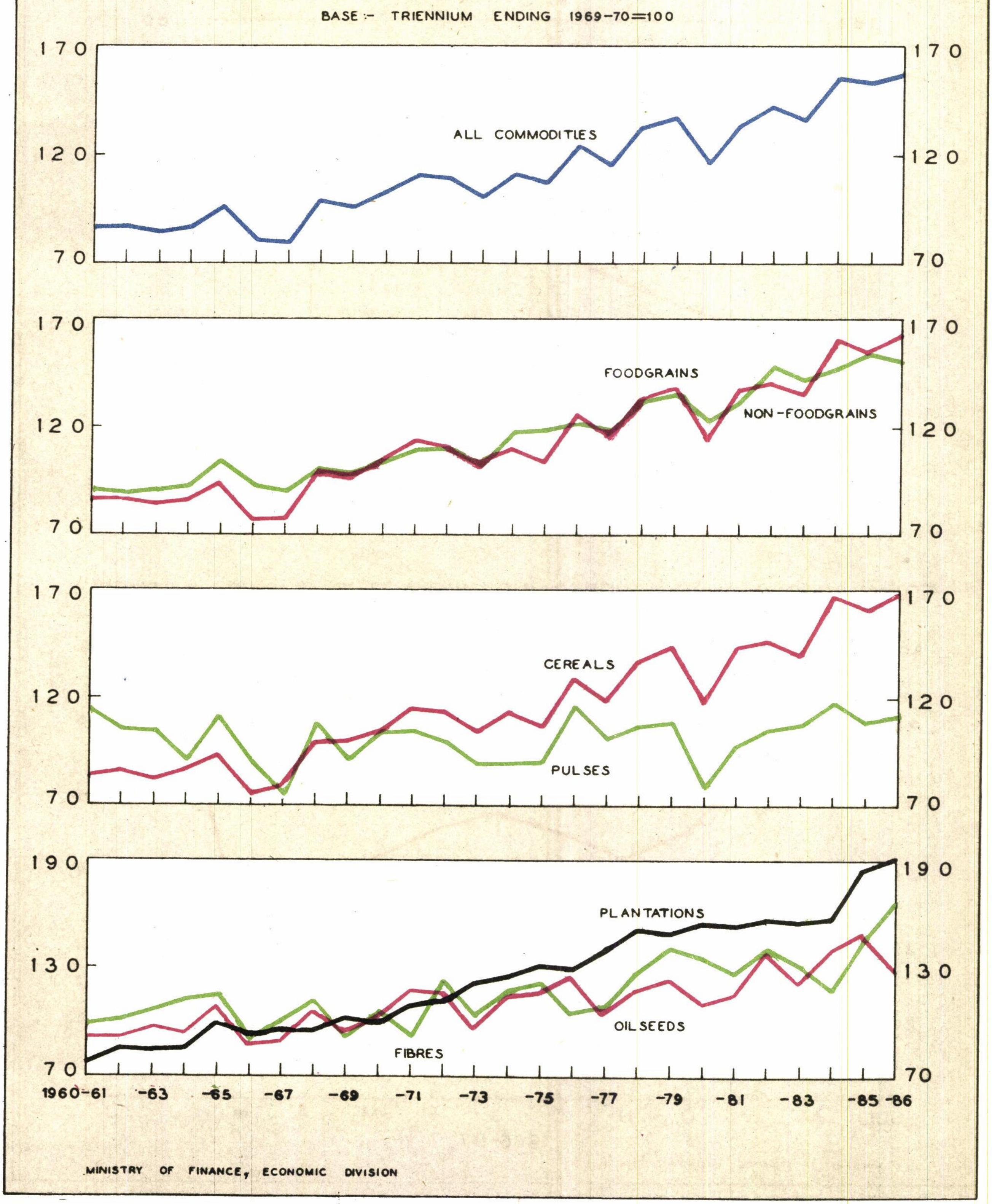
TOTAL STOCKS OF FOODGRAINS WITH THE PUBLIC AGENCIES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



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over the Central and Northern States. The delay was particularly pronounced in Gujarat and the monsoon during the season was erratic over many states. The seasonal rainfall was deficient in Karnataka, parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. As a result, the production of kharif coarse grains and oilseeds was affected. The performance of crops in irrigated areas and areas unaffected by drought conditions was good, whereas production of groundnut suffered a serious set back, particularly in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Production of coarse cereals declined by over 15 per cent to 26.47 million tonnes in 1985-86, as coarse grains are grown mostly under rainfed conditions.

TABLE 2.1

Agricultural Production

(Million Tonnes/Bales*)

Crop	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Rice	41.92	52.67	53.77	42.33	53.63	53.25	47.12	60.10	58.34	64.15
Wheat	29.01	31.75	35.51	31.83	36.31	37.45	42.79	45.48	44.07	46.89
Pulses	11.36	11.97	12.18	8.57	10.63	11.51	11.86	12.89	11.96	12.97
Kharif Foodgrains	66.53	77.72	78.08	63.25	77.65	79.38	69.90	89.23	84.52	85.99
Rabi Foodgrains	44.64	48.69	53.82	46.45	51.94	53.92	59.62	63.14	61.02	64.48
All Foodgrains	111.17	126.41	131.90	109.70	129.59	133.30	129.52	152.37	145.54	150.47
Groundnut	5.26	6.09	6.21	5.77	5.01	7.22	5.28	7.09	6.43	5.55
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.55	1.65	1.86	1.43	2.30	2.38	2.21	2.61	3.07	2.64
Oilseeds@	8.43	9.66	10.10	8.74	9.37	12.08	10.00	12.69	12.95	11.15
Sugarcane (cane)	158.01	176.96	151.66	128.83	154.25	186.36	189.51	174.08	170.32	171.68
Cotton (Lint.)*	5.84	7.24	7.96	7.65	7.01	7.88	7.58	6.39	8.51	8.61
Jute and Mesta*	7.10	7.15	8.33	7.96	8.16	8.37	7.17	7.72	7.79	12.73

*170 Kgs. each for cotton and 180 Kgs. each for jute and mesta.

@Nine major oilseeds including groundnut, castorseed, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed, sunflower, nigerseed, safflower and soyabean.

2.13 Rice production reached an all-time record level of 64.2 million tonnes, which is 4.1 million tonnes (6.7 per cent) higher than the earlier peak of 60.1 million tonnes reached in 1983-84 and 5.8 million tonnes (10 per cent) higher than the level reached in 1984-85. This increase is fully due to increased yield rates, the area under rice during 1985-86 actually decreased by 0.6 per cent. All the major rice producing states, except Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal and Kerala recorded increases in production. The increase in rice production was particularly noteworthy in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh where despite a fall in area or with no change in area, large increases in production were noticed. The increase in Andhra Pradesh was from 6.91 million tonnes to 7.66 million tonnes, in Tamilnadu from 5.36 million tonnes to 5.60 million tonnes and in Uttar Pradesh from 7.16 million tonnes to 8.20 million tonnes.

2.14 There was a record production of wheat during 1985-86 at 46.9 million tonnes as against the 1984-85 production level of 44.1 million tonnes and the previous record of 45.5 million tonnes achieved in 1983-84. The increase in production was recorded mainly in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and attributable to higher yield rates during 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85. The major wheat growing states are Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. In Uttar Pradesh production increased by 0.81 million tonnes to 16.48 million tonnes and in Punjab it increased by as much as 0.82 million tonnes to 10.99 million tonnes. Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal, however, recorded decreases in production.

2.15 Production of gram increased by 24.6 per cent during 1985-86 to 5.68 million tonnes. This increase was recorded mainly by the major producing states

of Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and was partly due to the increase in area and partly due to higher yield rates. In Uttar Pradesh it was due to an increase of 0.16 million hectares in area compared to 1984-85. The decline in production was, however, noticed in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka in 1985-86.

2.16 Production of Tur (Arhar) declined by 6.1 per cent to 2.43 million tonnes during 1985-86 after reaching a record level of 2.59 million tonnes in 1984-85. Lower production was recorded mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The decrease in production in Uttar Pradesh was due to lower yield rates whereas in the other states, it was partly due to shrinkage in area and partly due to lower yield rates.

2.17 Production of pulses in 1985-86 estimated at 12.97 million tonnes was higher than the production levels achieved during the previous few years. The share of kharif pulses (other than tur) in this was 2.02 million tonnes and that of rabi pulses (other than gram) 2.84 million tonnes. The production of kharif pulses (other than Tur) declined by 7.5 per cent whereas rabi pulses (other than gram) increased by 7.7 per cent. Lower production of kharif pulses was reported mainly by Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat, due to drought conditions during the growth period of the crops in these States. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, however. reported some increases in production. The increase in the rabi pulses is reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, and was due partly to increases in area and partly to higher yield rates.

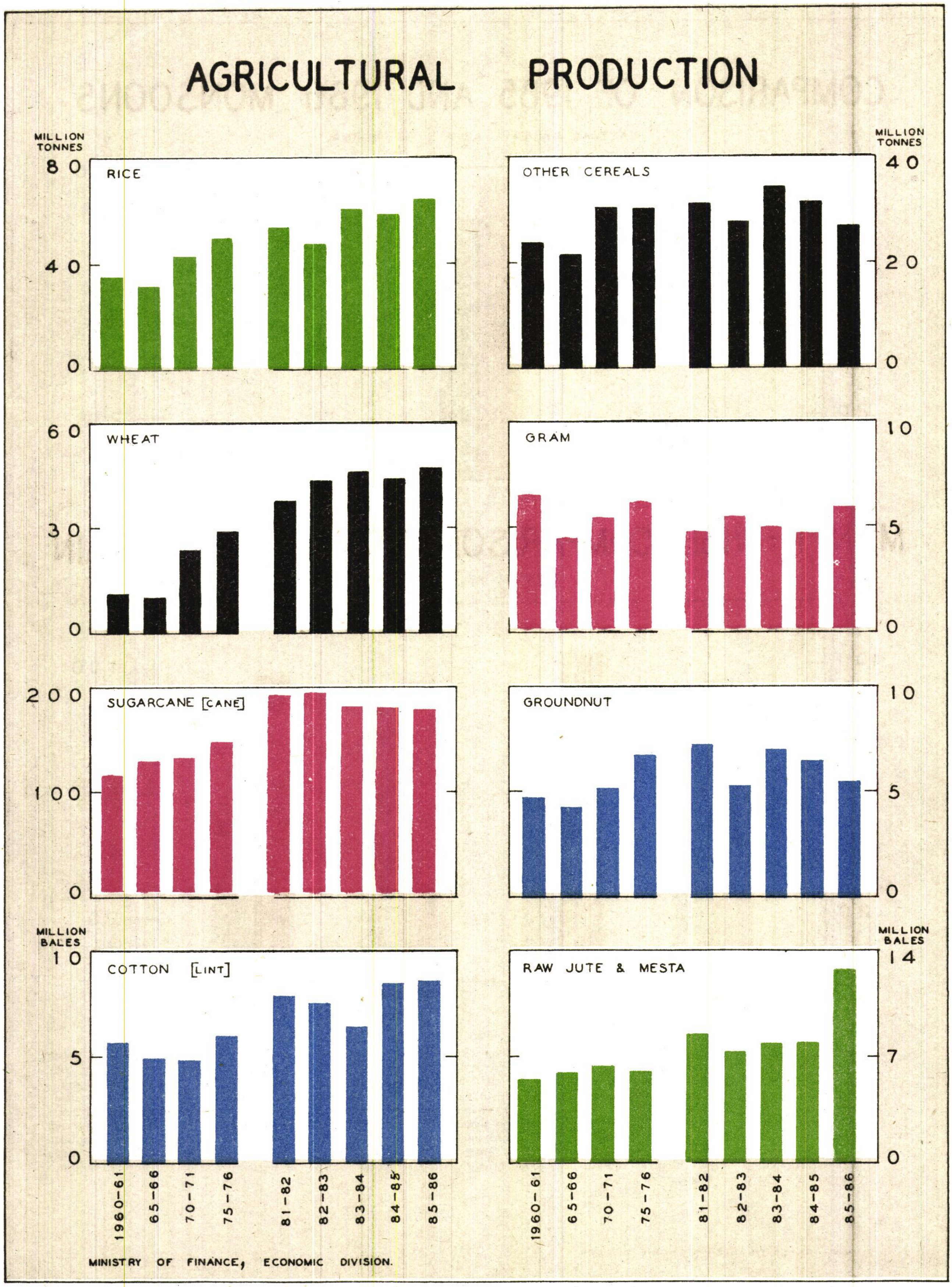
2.18 There was a sharp decrease of 13.8 per cent in the production of groundnut during 1985-86 over the previous year. This was despite the increase of 2 per cent in the area under the crop. The decrease in production was reported mainly by Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan due to severe drought conditions in these states during 1985-86. Production in Gujarat declined from 1.57 million tonnes to 0.45 million tonnes, in Maharashtra from 0.73 million tonnes to 0.58 million tonnes and in Rajasthan from 0.17 million tonnes to 0.15 million tonnes. Increase in production was reported by Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

2.19 Production of rapeseed and mustard fell by 14 per cent to 2.64 million tonnes during 1985-86 after reaching a peak at 3.07 million tonnes in 1984-85. The decrease in production was largely due to the decline in yield rates, though the area under the crop also declined by about 5 per cent during the year. The decrease in production was reported by all the major rapeseed and mustard growing states except Orissa and Assam. The biggest decrease of 0.28 million tonnes to 0.59 million tonnes was registered in Rajasthan, which was mainly due to a decline in area under the crop from 1.08 million hectares to 0.81 million hectares.

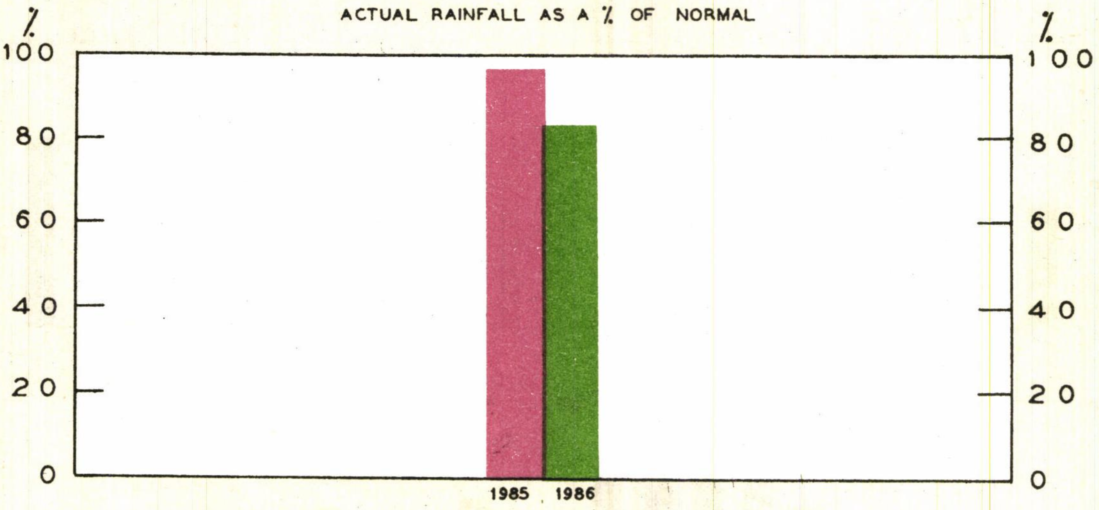
2.20 Production of sugarcane showed a marginal improvement of 0.8 per cent over the previous year from 170.32 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 171.68 million tonnes in 1985-86. This was despite the shrinkage of area under the crop by 3.1 per cent to 2.86 million hectares. The increase in production was reported mainly by Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and is due to the favourable weather conditions prevalent at the sowing time. The states showing large increases were Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh, from 17.59 million tonnes to 22.17 million tonnes and from 70.89 million tonnes to 73.06 million tonnes respectively. Decline in production was reported from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

2.21 The production of cotton reached a level of 8.61 million bales in 1985-86, exceeding the previous peak level of 8.51 million bales, achieved in the preceding season, 1984-85. The increase in production was recorded mainly in Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Maharashtra showing an increase of 29.2 per cent to 1.89 million bales, Punjab showing an increase of 13 per cent to 1.40 million bales, Haryana an increase of 22 per cent to 0.75 million bales. The increase in production, however, was offset to some extent by the decline reported in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamilnadu.

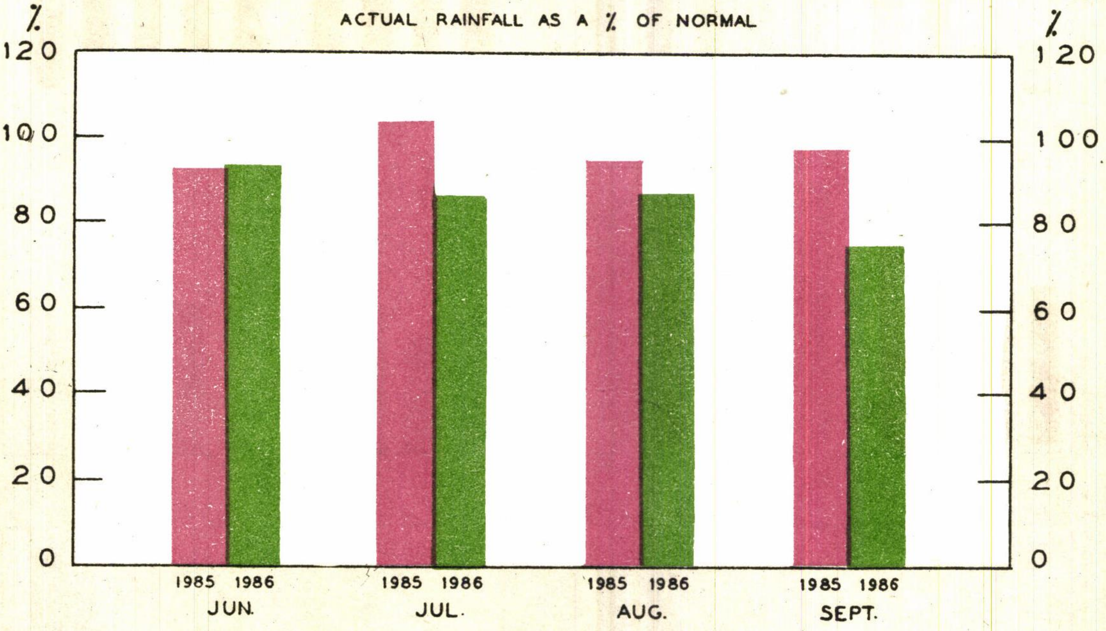
2.22 The production of jute and mesta (taken together) in 1985-86 was estimated at a record level of 12.73 million bales showing an increase of 63.5 per cent over the 1984-85 level. The high market prices of fibre prevailing during 1984-85 led to an increase in area under the crop in 1985-86, while favourable weather conditions during the sowing/growth period of the crop led to increased yield rates. The production of jute was 10.95 million bales in 1985-86 as against 6.53 million bales in 1984-85. The production of mesta crop was higher at 1.78 million bales, compared with 1.26 million bales in 1984-85.


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
MILLION TONNES
RICE
80
40
0
OTHER CEREALS
40
20
0
WHEAT
60
30
0
GRAM
10
5
0
SUGARCANE [CANE]
200
100
0
GROUNDNUT
10
5
0
MILLION BALES
COTTON [LINT]
10
5
0
RAW JUTE & MESTA
14
7
0
1960-61
65-66
70-71
75-76
81-82
82-83
83-84
84-85
85-86
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

COMPARISON OF 1985 AND 1986 MONSOONS



MONTH-WISE COMPARISON OF '85 AND '86 RAIN



In order to monitor the impact of rainfall on production, an all-India weighted rainfall index was constructed at the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance. In the construction of the all-India rainfall index, the following steps were carried out to derive the regional weighting pattern: (i) the districts contained in each of the 35 meteorological zones of the country were identified; (ii) the average area under kharif rice in each district for the triennium 1980-81 to 1982-83 was computed and aggregated to the meteorological zone leveal; (iii) the weights were computed for each meteorological zone by dividing the average area in each zone by the total area in all the zones; (iv) actual and normal rainfall data in each zone was extracted from the weekly weather reports issued by the Meteorological office (normal rainfall is calculated as the average rainfall in the zone over the last fifty years); (v) a weighted index of "actual" and "normal" rainfall was computed for each year incorporating all the meterological zones. The above graphs show the actual rainfall as a percentage of the normal rainfall computed in the manner described above.

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MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

2.23 Experience of recent years underlines the growing resilience of agricultural production. Foodgrains production has been maintained at a high level despite failure of monsoon during 1984-85 and 1985-86. According to present indications, foodgrains production in 1986-87 is expected to be close to the peak level of 152 million tonnes reached in 1983-84. This vindicates the strategy adopted for increasing production with emphasis on increased utilisation of irrigation potential and popularising use of modern inputs/practices and high yielding varieties of seeds. The substantial addition to irrigation potential which has been maintained at more than 2 million hectares per year alongwith increased use of fertilisers have to an appreciable extent, insulated the agricultural economy from the vageries of monsoon.

Prospects for 1986-87

Monsoon Rainfall

2.24 The South west monsoon in 1986 was worse than the monsoon in the previous few years. This is indicated by calculating the All-India weighted average of rainfall for each meteorological sub-division, using the area under paddy in each sub-division as the weight. No doubt, a single All-India average for a vast and climatically highly diverse country may not be a wholly reliable indicator. However, a comparison of the actual average rainfall in each meteorological sub-division with its 'normal' average for the past few years also shows that the monsoon rainfall in 1986 was the poorest for the past few years :

TABLE 2.2

Monsoon Rainfall (June-Sept.)

Number of meteorological sub-divisions

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Excess/ Normal	28	23	32	27	26	21
Deficient/ Scanty	7	11	3	8	9	14
No data	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	35	35	35	35	35

The deficient sub-divisions in 1986 cover Gujarat, West Rajasthan, Marathwada, Haryana, Plains of West Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and the North-Eastern States.

2.25 The monsoon advanced over Kerala well in time on 4th June 1986. After a relative lull in the next two weeks of June, the monsoon made brisk progress and by end-June, it covered almost the entire country except parts of West Rajasthan. Fairly good rains occurred in most of the states, including those which were severely affected by drought during the previous year such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. But in the month of July, the rainfall activity was highly subdued. Fairly widespread rains occurred in the central and southern states in the first fortnight of August, but subsequently break monsoon conditions again set in, and August rains were insignificant in many parts of the country. Towards the end of September, however, there was revival of monsoon which broke the long dry spell prevailing in the North since the middle of August. Significantly deficient regions included Gujarat, West Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra.

2.26 Production of kharif paddy has been affected because of delays in transplantation in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal, due to belated onset of monsoon, and floods in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and in parts of Bihar and Kerala, as also because of an appreciable fall in the coverage under the crop in Tamilnadu due to non-availability of irrigation in the Cauvery Delta. Paddy production has also been adversely affected in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. The coverage of area under pulses this year is estimated to be more than the 10.5 million hectares in kharif 1985. There are reports of crop shifts from cotton to kharif pulses in Maharashtra. The production of coarse grains is expected to be more than last year's level of 22 million tonnes.

2.27 The total production of kharif oilseeds in 1986-87 may be significantly better than 6.24 million tonnes of last kharif. Production of groundnut is expected to be better than last year's level of 4.09 million tonnes, although the crop has been adversely affected by a dry spell at the harvest stage in Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The area under soybean has continued to expand and the production this year is expected to be much better than last year.

2.28 Due to the below normal behaviour of the monsoon, a shortfall in 1986-87 kharif paddy production is apprehended. Coarse cereals, however, are likely to perform better, and may, somewhat offset the loss of output of kharif paddy. Prduction of kharif pulses and oilseeds may also increase. In the case of jute and cotton, production is expected to come down from the record levels achieved in the last year. A decline in production of these fibres may help stabilise the jute and cotton prices which had declined precipitously, affecting the interests of the growers.

Post-Monsoon Rainfall

2.29 Twenty three Meteorological Sub-divisions have had excess/normal rains in the post-monsoon season (October to December) as compared to 28 in the corresponding period in 1985. In 1986 the temporal distribution of rainfall was, however, more evenly spaced, whereas in 1985 much of the rainfall had occurred in October. The States|Sub-divisions of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra (excluding Vidarbha), Tamilnadu, Kerala and Rayalaseema, however, ended up with seasonal deficiencies in post-monsoon rainfall, Rabi/summer crops are not predominant in some of these areas. The inadequacy of rainfall in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra would have affected rabi sowings in the rainfed areas. However, the rains which were received in the second fortnight of December, particularly in West Madhya Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra have been immensely beneficial to coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The favourable turn in the monsoon continued during the month of January, 1987 and winter rains have been quite extensive. The live storage available in the major reservoirs has been, on the whole, better this year than in the preceding year. To that extent, there would be greater availability of water in the canals fed by major reservoirs.

2.30 A certain amount of resilience in agricultural production, despite a poor monsoon, may be partly attributable to continued emphasis on increases in the area under high yielding and improved seed varieties, and the promotion of the use of chemical fertilisers through its efficient movement and timely delivery. Additional irrigation coverage through the creation of fresh capacity and optimum utilisation of the facilities already available would, it is expected, help to some extent in countering the adverse impact of poor monsoon.

2.31 High priority has been accorded to the production of pulses and oilseeds particularly edible oilseeds. A new National Pulses Development Project is proposed to be launched to integrate the various on-going Centrally-sponsored pulses development programmes, so as to propagate crop-specific and location-specific technologies for achieving a sustained growth in pulses. Similarly, the National Oilseeds project is being recast so as to strengthen the key institutions responsible for providing various services such as inputs, extension, credit etc. to the farmers. Effective price support operations are very important for generating and sustaining the growth in oilseeds production. Support prices of oilseeds are being raised from year to year and the National Agricultural cooperative Marketing Federation has been entrusted with the responsibility at the field level to ensure that the growers actually receive at least the prescribed support prices.

Agricultural Inputs

Seeds

2.32 A major component of the strategy for the agricultural production is the expansion of area under HYV, which increased from 54.1 million hectares in 1984-85 to 55.2 million hectares in 1985-86. The pace of increase in the coverage under HYV seeds has slowed down since 1983-84 in the wake of unfavourable monsoon conditions. Most of the increase in area under HYV in 1985-86 occurred in paddy and wheat; HYV area under jowar and bajra declined during 1984-85 as well as 1985-86, following severe drought in the areas where these two crops are chiefly grown. The percentage coverage under wheat at over 85 per cent is close to the maximum. Other cereal crops, including paddy, are still way behind and this points to the vast scope for increasing production through the expansion of HYV coverage. The target of HYV coverage for 1986-87 is 60.6 million hectares.

TABLE 2.3

Area under HYV

(*million hectares*)

Crop	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
Paddy	18.8 (49.1)	21.7 (52.6)	22.8 (55.3)	23.8 (58.2)	25.8
Wheat	17.8 (75.5)	19.4 (78.6)	19.1 (80.9)	19.7 (85.3)	20.7
Jowar	4.4 (26.9)	5.3 (32.3)	5.1 (32.1)	4.9 (31.0)	5.8
Bajra	4.7 (43.0)	5.4 (45.6)	5.2 (48.6)	4.6 (43.0)	5.9
Maize	1.7 (29.7)	1.9 (32.4)	2.0 (34.5)	2.2 (37.3)	2.4
Total	47.5	53.7	54.1	55.2	60.6

*Targets.

Figures in parenthesis give the percentage of the HYV area to the total area under the crop.

2.33 There was a revival in the rate of growth in the distribution of certified seeds during 1985-86, after two years of slackened growth.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of certified/quality seeds

Year	Lakh quintals	Percentage increase over the preceding year
1980-81	25.01	
1981-82	29.81	19.2
1982-83	42.06	41.1
1983-84	44.97	6.9
1984-85	48.46	7.8
1985-86 (likely achievement)	55.01	13.5

2.34 During 1985-86, one high yielding variety of rice was released at the national level and 23 varieties were notified under the seeds Act. Coverage under these varieties is expected to widen in the ensuing kharif season.

Fertilisers

2.35 Expansion of fertiliser application is an important plank in the strategy for increasing agricultural production. Total off-take of fertilisers increased in 1985-86 to 87.4 lakh tonnes (nutrients). This marks an increase of 6.4 per cent over the preceding year. The current national average consumption of over 50 kgs per hectare of gross cropped area, though low, is not insignificant.

TABLE 2.5

Offtake of Fertilizers

(Lakh tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphastic	Potassic	Total NPK	Percantage increase*
1979-80	35.0	11.5	6.1	52.6	2.7
1980-81	36.8	12.1	6.2	55.2	4.9
1981-82	40.7	13.2	6.7	60.6	9.9
1982-83	42.2	14.4	7.3	63.9	5.3
1983-84	52.1	17.3	7.7	77.1	20.7
1984-85	54.9	18.8	8.4	82.1	6.5
1985-86	58.2	20.7	8.5	87.4	6.4
1986-87 (target)	63.0	23.0	9.0	95.0	8.7

*In total consumption over the preceding year.

2.36 While the increase in fertiliser consumption over the years has been impressive, considerable ground has yet to be covered in terms of the promotion of balanced use of fertiliser. Also, there are very wide variations in the region-wise/crop-wise use of chemical fertilisers. A number of states/regions are lagging behind considerably in the usage of chemical fertilisers. Consumption in Punjab was three times the national average, in Tamil Nadu it was twice the average. Consumption in the Central belt comprising Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa has been lagging far behind. In general, areas with reasonably dependable irrigation facilities or assured rainfall have done comparatively well in the adoption of chemical fertilisers. Only about one-third of the cropped area is estimated to be receiving the benefit of fertiliser application.

2.37 Efforts have to be made for organising the supplies necessary to meet the rising demand for fertilisers. The fertiliser industry, though of recent origin, has been one of the fastest growing industries of the country. In the absence of any known domestic source of potash, the entire requirements are to be met through imports. In the case of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers the domestic industry has achieved an installed capacity of 8.18 million tonnes by the end of 1985-86 and the production in the year totalled 5.76 million tonnes. Nevertheless, the domestic production is still considerably below the demand and needs to be stepped up as quickly as feasible. Meanwhile, the gap has to be bridged through imports. Fifteen fertiliser plants are at present, under different stages of construction. Of these, six will be based on Bombay High associated gas, which will be supplied to the proposed fertiliser units through the Hazira-Bajaipu-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline.

TABLE 2.6

Fertilizers : Production, imports and subsidies

Year	Production (000 Tonnes)	Imports (000 Tonnes)	Subsidies (Rs. crores) on imported fertilizers	on domestic production	Total
1979-80	2983	2005	282	321	603
1980-81	3005	2759	335	170	505
1981-82	4093	2041	100	275	375
1982-83	4404	1132	55	550	605
1983-84	4533	1355	142	900	1042
1984-85	5181	3624	727	1200	1927
1985-86	5756	3399	324	1600	1924
1986-87*	6950	2500	233	1700	1933

*Anticipated

2.38 With a considerable increase in domestic production from 30.1 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 40.9 lakh tonnes in 1981-82, it was possible to reduce the imports from 27.6 lakh tonnes to 20.4 lakh tonnes. With a further increase in domestic production and a slow-down in the pace of growth in fertiliser demand in 1982-83, fertiliser imports were reduced drastically to 11.3 lakh tonnes. Though the domestic production did not rise appreciably in 1983-84, imports were kept low at 13.6 lakh tonnes. In the same year due to favourable weather conditions and reductions in fertiliser prices, the domestic offtake of fertilisers increased by 20.7 per cent in 1983-84, compared to a rise of only 5.3 per cent in 1982-83. As a result, stocks were run down. Determined to ensure comfortable supplies to fully meet the requirements, the authorities stepped up the imports to the all-time high of 36.2 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, and the domestic production in that year also increased by 6.5 lakh tonnes. Domestic production increased by another 5.8 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 and the imports, too, were kept high at 34.0 lakh tonnes. Production in 1986-87 is expected to attain a further increase of 12 lakh tonnes over 1985-86. The increase in offtake in the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 was lower than expected owing to rather poor weather and monsoon conditions. The continued high level of imports in the face of a considerable step-up in domestic production in these two years created an excess supply situation and stocks have been accumulating. The role envisaged for imports was to bridge the supply gap. Now that the domestic fertiliser industry has come of age, it has to gear itself to change over from the regime of fertiliser allotment and distribution to that of sales targeting and marketing. The industry's sales promotion drive is likely to acquire a greater urgency if the supplies are kept somewhat ahead of the demand. By and large, the industry rose to the occasion when the market supplies out-stripped demand and a number of innovative sales promotion measures were used.

Irrigation

2.39 Additional irrigation 'potential' of 2.2 million hectares was created during 1985-86. Most of the addition has come mainly from minor irrigation projects, covering about 1.7 million hectares. A cumulative potential of about 69.8 million hectares was created by the end of 1985-86. The utilisation of potential has, however, not kept pace with its creation, as the command area development lagged behind the completion of the main works of the projects. Delays in construction of field channels and drains, excessive withdrawal of water by the upstream beneficiaries, adoption of cropping patterns at variance with those envisaged in the project reports, and excessive seepage losses have also contributed to the sub-optimum utilisation of the created potential. The gap between the irrigation potential created and utilised has increased from 6.9 million hectares in 1984-85 to 7.5 million hectares in 1985-86. The targets for 1986-87 indicate that the gap may increase to over 8 million hectares in that year. The Table below shows the progress of the overall irrigation potential and its uilisation in the past few years.

TABLE 2.7

Development of Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation

(Cumulative Coverage)

(million hectares)

Year	Major & Medium Scheme		Minor Scheme		All Schemes	
	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
1979-80	26.6	22.6	30.0	30.0	56.6	52.6
1980-81	27.3	22.7	31.4	31.4	58.7	54.1
1981-82	28.2	23.2	32.8	32.8	61.0	56.0
1982-83	29.1	24.0	34.2	34.2	63.3	58.1
1983-84	30.0	24.6	35.6	34.0	65.6	58.6
1984-85	30.01	25.33	37.52	35.25	67.53	60.58
1985-86*	30.57	25.84	39.18	36.43	69.75	62.27
1986-87†	31.26	26.42	40.91	37.69	72.17	64.11
Ultimate potential	58.5		55.0		113.5	

*anticipated †Target

2.40 The increasing trend of unutilized irrigation potential is a cause for serious concern. The problem is more severe in the case of major/medium schemes involving storage and the utilisation of surface water, and comparatively less severe in the case of minor schemes involving utilisation of underground water resources. The ultimate potential for major/medium schemes is estimated to be 58.5 million hectares out of which a total potential of 30.6 million hectares has already been created by the end of 1985-86. The total additional potential created in this sector during the Sixth Plan was 3.4 million hectares while the unutilised potential at the end of the Sixth Plan was 4.7 million hectares.

2.41 The Command Area Development Programme which was first implemented in 1974-75 to tackle the problem of non-utilisation of irrigation potential created in the major irrigation projects. In 1985-86, the allocation for the CAD programme was Rs. 295 crores while the anticipated expenditure is only Rs. 274 crores. For 1986-87, it is proposed to spend Rs. 2143 crores on major/medium irrigation projects, while the allocation for CAD programme is Rs. 307 crores. The allocations for 1986-87 show an increase of 14.7 per cent in the case of major/medium schemes and of 12.0 per cent in the case of CAD programmes over the revised estimates of 1985-86. There is still an effort to create fresh potential despite the fact that the gap between the potential created and utilised has tended to increase rather than decrease.

2.42 Inordinate delays in the completion of projects and the severe cost escalations in the major/medium projects probably indicate that new projects have been taken up without adequate organisational planning and the assurance of the funds required for timely completion. Greater emphasis on improving the utilisation of created potential is clearly needed. The problems of water logging and salinisation associated with the huge surface water scheme also need to be fully recognised. Account has to be taken of the additional investments required for providing drainage in areas severely threatened by water-logging and salinisation, lest such areas become unfit for cultivation. For instance, there are reports of rapidly rising water salinity in the surface irrigated areas of Haryana, Punjab and Northern Rajasthan.

2.43 Minor irrigation schemes mostly exploit ground water potential. They require no investment on water storage or transportation over long distances. Irrigation water is available on a more timely basis unlike in the case of major/medium projects where the beneficiaries at the sources of canal tend to overdraw, leaving insufficient water to the tail-end beneficiaries. Moreover land levelling and construction of field channels required for ground water irrigation can be undertaken by the farmers with their own resources. The problems of water-logging and evaporation, usually associated with surface water irrigation, are considerably reduced in the case of minor irrigation projects. However, over-exploitation of ground water may cause severe problems. State ground water organisations, perhaps, need to be strengthened to enable them to take up projects to ensure maximum recharge of ground water and prevent any avoidable run-off in water sheds.

Plant Protection

2.44 The consumption of plant protection materials was below expectations during the Sixth Plan. The original plan target of 80,000 tonnes of technical grade material was subsequently scaled down to 75,000 tonnes. Actual consumption in 1984-85 was only 56,000 tonnes.

2.45 The concept of integrated pest management advocates need-based use of pesticides, in addition to taking recourse to other pest control measures such as resistant verieties of seeds biological control, and mechanical control. The Seventh Plan reflected this approach as the target of consumption of technical grade material to be achieved by 1989-90 was set at 75,000 tonnes. The target for 1985-86 was 66,000 tonnes, compared to the estimated consumption of 56,000 tonnes in 1984-85. The estimated consumption for 1985-86 is 52,000 tonnes, and the crop year 1985-86 was generally free from major outbreak of plant diseases/insect pests, except for the incidence of 'pyrilla' on the sugarcane crop in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; of 'white fly' on the cotton crop in Andhra Pradesh and of 'white rust' on the mustard crop in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Amongst these, Pyrilla was controlled by resorting to biological control and a very small amount of insecticides was used.

Credit

2.46 In the sphere of agricultural credit, apart from increased flow, the major policy objectives is its progressive institutionalisation under a multi-agency system consisting of cooperatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks. The disbursements of agricultural credit from the institutional agencies increased from Rs. 5,556 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 7,043 crores in 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, a target of Rs. 8,835 crores has been Projected.

2.47 The major problem faced by the lending institutions in the agriculture sector is the unsatisfactory level of overdues. Overdues have been persisting around 45 per cent during the last 3-4 years. At the end of June, 1985, the percentage of overdues to demand at the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) level was around 40 per cent, while at the level of Primary Land Development Banks (PLDBs) branches it was 42 per cent. In the case of commercial banks, overdues percentage was 48 in 1984. With the exception of a few states, like Haryana, Kerala and Punjab, the recovery performance in other states is far from satisfactory. From 1-7-86, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has further strengthened its efforts of overdues, and out of 1851 PLDBSs less than one-third are estimated to be having overdues of less than 25 per cent and thus eligible for unrestricted NABARD lending. The State Governments have also been advised to draw up and implement time-bound programmes for improvement of recoveries and mount special recovery drives during the harvesting season and take strong action against prominent and wilful defaulters. The pilot project for strengthening the credit delivery system launched in three selected districts in 1984 has shown positive results in the matter of improvement in recovery of dues. Improvement in recovery is of paramount importance, as on recovery depends the recycling of funds by the cooperatives and also further credit expansion.

Crop Insurance

2.48 The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country from Kharif 1985 season. It is being implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in collaboration with the State Governments as co-insurer in the ratio 2:1. The scheme aims at providing a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of a crop failure and restore their credit eligibility for the next crop season. For the present, the scheme covers losses as a result of drought or floods caused to the cultivators of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. All the farmers availing of crop loans from credit institutions are covered under the scheme. Insurance service charges (i.e. premium) is 2 per cent of the sum insured for the cereals and 1 per cent for pulses and oilseeds. The amount of premium is an additionality to the crop loan. Fifty per cent of the premium payable by the small and marginal farmers is subsidised jointly by the Central and the State Governments on a 50:50 basis.

The progress of the scheme so far is as under :

Table 2.8

Crop Insurance Scheme

	Kharif 1985-86	Rabi 1985-86	Kharif 1986-87
No. of States+Union Territories	11+2	14+2	16+4
Area covered (lakh hect.)	43.7	22.3	64.1
No. of farmers covered (Lakhs)	23.1	13.7	32.5
Sum insured (Rs. crores)	542	239	717
Premium collected (Rs. crores)	9.42	4.42	12.55
Claims paid/payable .	81.86	2.96	..

Cropping Pattern

2.49 Fluctuations in production have disturbed the supply-demand balance of certain major agricultural commodities like pulses, oilseeds, cereals, sugarcane etc. Current stocks of foodgrains, particularly wheat, are excessive in relation to its demand, even though the issue prices at fair prices shops are highly subsidised, and substantial quantities are distributed to special target groups of economically weaker communities, with further subsidisation of prices. On the other hand, not enough oilseeds and sugar are produced within the country, entailing heavy imports at substantial cost of foreign exchange. Import of pulses is placed under OGL as the domestic production falls considerably short of requirements. This underlines the importance of rationalising the cropping pattern. Marked changes have occurred in the cropping patterns since late Sixties, following the popularisation of high yielding varieties, increased availability of irrigation facilities and the expansion of the usage of chemicals (fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides etc.). Area under wheat has witnessed the highest compound growth rate of area of 2.67 per cent per annum, as against the compound growth rate of total cropped area at 0.60 per cent per annum during the period 1967-68 to 1983-84. The growth rate of area under rice was 0.64 per cent per annum, which was only marginally higher than the growth rate of total cropped area. Growth rates of area under jowar, bajra, maize, barley and small millets were negative during this period. Wherever there has been extension of irrigation facilities, farmers have shown preference for crops like wheat or paddy for which high yielding varieties are available and therefore, their cultivation has become more remunerative Among non-foodgrain crops, sugarcane, potato, rapeseed and mustard have shown a high rate of growth of area. Growth of area under groundnut, cotton, jute and mesta has been positive but relatively lower than the rate of growth of area under foodgrains.

2.50 The changes in cropping pattern reflect, broadly, the changes in the relative profit expectations of the alternative crops at different points of time. Accordingly, the cropping pattern changes help improve the economic well-being of the producers. The resultant changes in crop production, however, may not always be in the desired direction. In many cases, the production changes are in line with the requirements of domestic and export demand; in other cases, they may lead to supply-demand imbalances or even accentuate the existing imbalances. The high unit cost of production discourages the export of the surplus production. As a result, even small surpluses in domestic production (relative to domestic demand) tend to build up inventories which, over the years, pose serious problems of storage and financing. On the other hand, the constraints of foreign exchange and low purchasing power of the domestic consumers cause major difficulties in meeting the requirements of the under-produced crops.

2.51 The desired changes in the cropping patterns are to be brought about through a strategy that ensures that the overall economic well-being of the producers is not adversely affected in the process. The relative price parities between different crops need to be changed in favour of the crops where shortages have emerged. However, changes in the relative price regime are not enough. It is not the unit sale price but the net revenue which the grower expects from cultivation of a crop that determines his cropping decisions. The quantum of price increase required for an existing under-produced crop to equalise the grower's net revenue with that of the competing over-produced crop may be too high to be acceptable to the consumer. Disappearance of the stocks of the currently over-produced crops may result in higher market prices of such crops, and to that extent still higher increases may be required in the prices of under-produced crops for bringing about the price-induced changes in the cropping pattern. The strategy of changes in the relative prices has to be supported through appropriate action in the fields of agricultural research and extension, appropriate changes in the sphere of input supplies and pricing, and marketing facilities. The comparative risk factor also influences the cropping decision. Pulses and oilseeds, which are under-produced crops in India today, are largely grown in low rainfall, dry farming regions, characterised by large weather induced changes in yield rates from year to year. The grower seeks to reduce the risks by minimising investments on inputs in the cultivation of these crops, leading to their low productivity. To the extent protective irrigation can be provided to the low rainfall regions, it will help reduce the element of risk and uncertainty, and induce the growers to undertake investment for raising productivity. The recently introduced crop insurance scheme also should help. The premia and compensation rates under the scheme could perhaps be so evolved as to bring about a more favourable regime for currently under-produced crops.

Foodgrains

2.52 The total area under foodgrains in 1950-51 was 97.3 million hectares. This increased by 18.7

per cent to 115.6 million hectares in 1960-61. The increase in area in 1970-71 was 7.6 per cent over 1960-61. In the next decade, 1970-71 to 1980-81, foodgrains area gained only 1.9 per cent. The total area under foodgrains in 1985-86 at 127.1 million hectares is only 0.3 per cent higher compared to the area in 1980-81. Apparently, the total area under foodgrains has now stabilised. However, the crop-wise shifts in area within the foodgrains group are still continuing. Area under coarse cereals which increased by 19.2 per cent between 1950-51 and 1960-61 increased by only 2.3 per cent in 1970-71. The total area under coarse cereals in 1980-81 was 9.1 per cent at 41.8 million hectares compared to 45.9 million hectares in 1970-71. This decline in acreage under coarse cereals has continued. In 1985-86, five years after 1980-81, the coarse cereals lost another 6 per cent area. Wheat area increased by 32.7 per cent in the decade ending 1960-61 and gained another 41.1 per cent in the next decade ending 1970-71. The pace of accretion to wheat area somewhat slowed down to 22.1 per cent in 1980-81 over 1970-71. Wheat acreage has tended to stabilise after that and the increase in area in five years (1985-86 over 1980-81) was only 3.6 per cent. After recording an increase of 24 per cent in 1960-61 over 1950-51, the total area under pulses declined by 4.3 per cent in 1970-71 over 1960-61. A further decline in area under pulses was, however, arrested as the loss in area in 1980-81 over 1970-71 was only 0.3 per cent. In the recent years, pulses crops have attracted additional acreage, due to the expansion of double and multiple cropping. At 23.8 million hectares in 1985-86, the total area under pulses shows an increase of 6.1 per cent over that in 1980-81.

2.53 Foodgrains command 73—75 per cent of the gross cropped area in the country. The share has remained more or less unchanged since 1950-51. However, as the total area under foodgrains has tended to stabilise after 1980-81, and the total gross cropped area has continued to increase due to the expansion of double and multiple cropping, the share of foodgrains in the total area under crops may show some decline hereafter. The relative share of rice in the total area under foodgrains has also remained more or less unaltered at 30—32 per cent during 1950-51 to 1980-81. But the share of wheat in the total area under foodgrains increased from 10 per cent in 1950-51 to 18.2 per cent in 1985-86. On the other hand, the area under coarse cereals which was around 39 per cent of the total area under foodgrains in 1950-51 and 1960-61 declined thereafter, and reached 30.9 per cent in 1985-86.

TABLE 2.9

Percentage distribution of area under foodgrains

Crop/Group of Crops	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86
Rice . . .	31.7	29.5	30.2	31.7	32.2
Wheat . .	10.2	11.2	14.7	17.6	18.2
Coarse cereals .	38.7	38.9	37.0	33.0	30.9
All cereals .	80.4	79.6	81.9	82.3	81.3
All pulses .	19.6	20.4	18.1	17.7	18.7
All Foodgrains .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.54 Total production of foodgrains nearly tripled from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 150.5 million tonnes in 1985-86. In 1960-61, the production was 61.4 per cent over 1950-51. In 1970-71, it was 32.2 per cent higher than that in 1960-61. The pace of increase was comparatively low in the next decade in 1980-81; production at 129.6 million tonnes was higher by only 19.5 per cent than that in 1970-71. But the pace of increase in foodgrains production has accelerated in recent years, as the production in 1985-86 marks an increase of 16.1 per cent in a period of five years.

2.55 The share of rice in the total production of foodgrains has remained virtually unaltered, around 40—42 per cent. The share of coarse cereals and pulses, have however, declined from 30.3 per cent of the total foodgrains production in 1950-51 to 22.4 per cent in 1980-81 in the case of coarse cereals; and from 16.5 per cent to 8.2 per cent in the case of pulses. In recent years (1985-86 over 1980-81) the declining trend of the share of pulses is the total foodgrains production has reversed but in the case of coarse cereals, the pace of decline has further accelerated. The contribution of wheat in the total production of foodgrains has continued to increase.

TABLE 2.10

Percentage contribution of crops in the total foodgrains production

Crop/Group of Crops	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86
Rice . . .	40.5	42.2	38.9	41.4	42.6
Wheat . .	12.7	13.4	22.1	28.0	31.2
Coarse cereals .	30.3	28.9	28.2	22.4	17.6
All cereals .	83.5	84.5	89.1	91.8	91.4
All pulses .	16.5	15.5	10.9	8.2	8.6
All foodgrains	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Oilseeds

2.56 The total production of nine major oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower, soybean, linseed and castorseed) exceeded 10 million tonne mark for the first time in 1975-76 when the production reached 10.6 million tonnes. This level could not be maintained and the production fluctuated between 8-10 million tonnes during the next five years. Thereafter, a new peak was achieved in 1981-82 at 12.1 million tonnes. Since then oilseed production has fluctuated between 10 and 13 million tonnes per annum.

2.57 Various oilseeds development projects initiated in the past few years seem to be showing results. The total area under these nine cultivated oilseeds increased from the earlier peak of 17.7 million hectares in 1978-79 to 18.9 million hectares in 1981-82 and about the same level has been maintained in the five years since then, except for a loss of about a million hectares in 1982-83 due to very adverse weather conditions at sowing time. What is more reassuring, there has been a more than proportionate addition to irrigated area under oilseeds. The irrigated area formed 10.9 per cent of the total area under oilseeds in 1978-79, and this proportion increased continuously in the subsequent years to reach 16.7 per cent in 1983-84.

TABLE 2.11

All-India Area, Production and Yield of Nine Oilseeds

Year	Area (ml. hectares)	Production (ml. tonnes)	Yield (Kgs./hect.)	Percentage coverage under irrigation
1978-79	17.71	10.10	570	10.9
1979-80	16.94	8.74	516	12.5
1980-81	17.60	9.37	532	14.3
1981-82	18.91	12.08	639	15.2
1982-83	17.76	10.00	563	15.3
1983-84	18.69	12.69	679	16.7
1984-85	18.92	12.95	684	
1985-86	18.87	11.15	591	

2.58 The upward trend in production and yield rates received a setback in 1985-86 when the production declined by 13.8 per cent and the yield by a similar margin of 13.6 per cent. Production of groundnuts in Gujarat declined by over 1.12 million tonnes, from 1.57 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 0.45 million tonnes in 1985-86. The decline in 1985-86 underlines the high degree of instability which still characterises the oilseeds economy.

2.59 An interesting development in the field of oilseeds cultivation has been the added importance acquired by the rabi crops over that of kharif, not so much in terms of area as in terms of production and yield rates. In 1970-71 kharif crops provided 72.8 per cent of the total oilseeds production; their percentage share declined to 56 in 1985-86. Similarly, the yield per hectare of kharif oilseeds at 649 Kgs. in 1970-71 was 44.5 per cent higher than that of rabi oilseeds. In 1985-86, the yield per hectare of rabi oilseeds was only 21.9 per cent higher than that of kharif oilseeds.

TABLE 2.12

Seasonwise area, production and yield of oilseeds

	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86
Area (ml. hectares)				
Kharif	10.80	10.25	10.17	11.47
	(65.0)	(60.6)	(57.8)	(60.8)
Rabi	5.84	6.67	7.43	7.40
	(35.0)	(39.4)	(42.2)	(39.2)
Total	16.64	16.92	17.60	18.87
Production (ml. tonnes)				
Kharif	7.01	7.12	5.00	6.24
	(72.8)	(67.1)	(53.4)	(56.0)
Rabi	2.62	3.49	4.37	4.91
	(27.2)	(32.9)	(46.6)	(44.0)
Total	9.63	10.61	9.37	11.15
Yield per hectare (Kgs.)				
Kharif	649	695	492	545
Rabi	449	522	588	663
Total	579	627	532	591

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total)

2.60 Though a number of oilseeds development projects have been in operation, the efforts so far have, clearly, been inadequate in relation to the very large dimensions of the task. The recently set up oilseeds Technology Mission is expected to provide further stimulous in this direction. Since 83 per cent of the oilseeds area is still cultivated under rain-fed conditions, a major breakthrough in oilseeds production can be achieved primarily through field level improvement in dry-farming techniques. Efforts have also been made to exploit non-traditional sources of vegetable oils, including oilseeds of tree|forest origin. Special incentives have been given to promote extraction of edible grade oil from rice bran and the cultivation of larger quantities of cottonseed and minor oilseeds for oil extraction. Despite these efforts, however,

heavy imports of vegetable oils have had to be arranged to meet domestic requirements.

Imports of edible oils by STC

Oil year (Nov.—Oct.)	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1978-79	8.21	480
1979-80	11.49	617
1980-81	10.74	516
1981-82	9.95	450
1982-83	11.50	507
1983-84	16.34	1319
1984-85	13.68	1123
1985-86	11.79	489

Sugarcane

2.61 The compound annual growth rate of the area under sugarcane for a period of 35 years, 1949-50 to 1984-85, was 1.98 per cent. Around 80 per cent of the total area under sugarcane is covered under irrigation; and the intensity of fertiliser application to sugarcane crop is amongst the highest for any cultivated crop. Considering such an intensive use of inputs, the growth rate of yield per hectare at 1.13 per cent per annum over the period 1949-50 to 1984-85 is rather modest. In the tropical region of Maharashtra (and also Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu), the duration of the sugarcane crop is 16—18 months while in the sub-tropical region like Uttar Pradesh (and also Bihar, Punjab and Haryana), the crop duration is much shorter, being 10-11 months. Inputs like chemical fertilisers and irrigation are far more intensively applied to the sugarcane crop grown in the tropical region than that in the sub-tropical region. In Maharashtra, in 1982-83, for instance, the fertiliser application was 459 Kgs. per hectare compared to only 71 Kgs. in Uttar Pradesh; the average number of irrigations of the sugarcane crop in Maharashtra in that year was 36 compared to 7 in Uttar Pradesh. The sucrose-content is, however, higher in the sugarcane grown in Maharashtra than that in Uttar Pradesh.

TABLE 2.14

Comparative economics of sugarcane in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh 1982-83

	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh
(i) Time (months)	18	10
(ii) Fertilizers (kgs. per hectare)	459	71
(iii) Irrigation (Nos)	36	7
Productivity		
(i) Yield per hectare (quintals)	96.3	45.7
(ii) Yield per hectare per unit time of 12 months (quintals)	64.2	54.8
(iii) Per Kg. of fertilizers (Kgs.)	210	647
(iv) Per irrigation (Kgs.)	2674	6522

Source : Data collected under the comprehensive scheme for studying cost of cultivation/production of principal crops.

2.62 Some major initiatives were taken in the sugar|sugarcane policy announced on the eve of the marketing of 1985-86 season crop. The statutory minimum price (SMP) for sugarcane delivered to the sugar mills was raised to Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent compared to price of Rs. 14 for the 1984-85 crop. The price was also announced, one year in advance, for the 1986-87 crop at Rs. 17 per quintal. Similarly, the levy percentage was reduced from 65 to 55, implying that the sugar mills were free to market 45 per cent of their production in 1985-86 at the going market rates, compared to only 35 per cent allowed in 1984-85. The proportion has been raised further to 50 per cent in 1986-87. It has also been announced that the SMP for 1987-88 will be still higher at Rs. 18 per quintal. The raising of the SMP has tended to the influence States in enhancing their 'advised' prices. Higher free-sale quotas have improved the economic viability of the sugar factories, who in turn are expected to pay higher prices to cane suppliers as they are in competition with manufacturers of khandsari and gur. As a result of these measures the production of sugarcane and sugar has increased and prices have remained relatively stable.

CHAPTER 3

INFRASTRUCTURE

In view of the crucial importance of power, transport and other infrastructure industries in the economy, the Government has accorded particular importance to improving management and performance in these sectors. As a result the current will be the third consecutive year in which the infrastructure sector has recorded a 9-10 per cent growth rate. The high growth rate over the last three years, particularly in key sectors such as electricity, coal and rail traffic would tend to suggest an easing of bottlenecks and an enhancement of the growth process in other industries.

3.2 Foremost among the infrastruture sectors showing impressive growth is the power sector. Power generation has increased by 10.3 per cent during April—December 1986 and this growth comes on top of two previous relatively high growth years : 8.6 per cent in 1985-86 and 11.6 per cent in 1984-85. Perhaps the most important indicator of improved management and increased Plan investment in this sector is the record levels of Plant Load Factor (PLF) achieved over the last two years and the high growth rates achieved in the thermal power generation in particular. The PLF in 1986-87 (April—December) is highest for the last seven years, and the growth rate in thermal power generation has been between 13 and 15 cent over the last three years.

TABLE 3.1

Trends in the Performance of the Infrastructure Sector

(Percentage change)

Year / Item	Unit	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-December£ 1985-86	April-December£ 1986-87	1984-85 / 1983-84	1985-86 / 1984-85	1986-87* / 1985-86*
1. Coal :									
(a) Production	Mn. Tonnes	138.2	147.4	154.2	103.9	113.0	6.7	4.6	8.7
(b) Pit-head stock (year end)	,,	22.7	29.2	27.2	20.8	22.1	28.6	—6.8	6.3
(c) Despatches	,,	130.7	135.5	150.0	109.8	114.2	3.7	10.7	4.0
2. Electricity Generated (utilities only)	Billion Kwh	140.2	156.4	170.0	125.7	138.6	11.6	8.6	10.3
(a) Hydel	,,	50.0	53.8	50.9	39.9	41.4	7.6	—5.3	4.0
(b) Thermal (incl. Nuclear)	,,	90.2	102.6	119.1	85.8	97.2	13.7	16.1	13.2
3. Petroleum	Mn. Tonnes								
(a) Crude Oil Production	,,	26.0	29.0	30.2	22.0	23.0	11.5	4.1	4.5
(b) Refinery throughput	,,	35.3	35.6	42.9	31.5	33.5	0.8	20.5	6.3
4. Railways									
Revenue earning goods traffic	,,	230.12	236.43	258.55	187.02	199.30	2.7	9.4	6.6
5. Cargo handled at major ports	,,	100.5	106.7	120.0	87.3	88.1	6.2	12.5	0.9

* April—December

£ Provisional.

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3.3 The performance of the railways has once again been well above target with a growth rate in revenue earning goods traffic of 6.6 per cent in April—December 1986 over the same period last year. This is particularly creditable as it follows a high 9.4 per cent growth rate in 1985-86. An important aspect of this year's growth has been the excellent performance of the railways in transportation of two key commodities : foodgrain movement increased by 19.7 per cent and iron ore for exports increased by 13.6 per cent during the April-December period compared to the same period last year.

3.4 Of the other infrastructure industries, the growth in coal production has been the most impressive. During the April—December period in 1986, coal output has increased by 8.7 per cent over the same months of last year, recording the highest growth rate for five years. Growth rate in the hydro-electric power generation has shown disturbing trends. Delays in commissioning hydel projects are now reaching chronic proportions and require immediate steps to prevent further slippages. Moreover, the poor monsoons over the last three years have been partly responsible for a low growth rate in hydel power generation. The following sections of this chapter analyse the trends in each industry of the infrastructure sector in greater detail.

Electricity

3.5 The generation of thermal electricity in 1985-86 was higher than the target, but the hydel generation was affected by insufficient rainfall in the Western region and the consequent low water levels in the major hydro reservoirs in these regions. The achievement in the case of thermal generation was 103.7 per cent of the target while in the case of nuclear and hydel sector it was 124.6 per cent and 91 per cent, of the respective targets. The total generation during 1985-86 was higher than that in the previous year by 8.6 per cent, and the target set for the year was fully achieved. While hydel generation was less than that of the preceding year by 5.3 per cent, thermal (including nuclear) generation was substantially higher by 16.1 per cent.

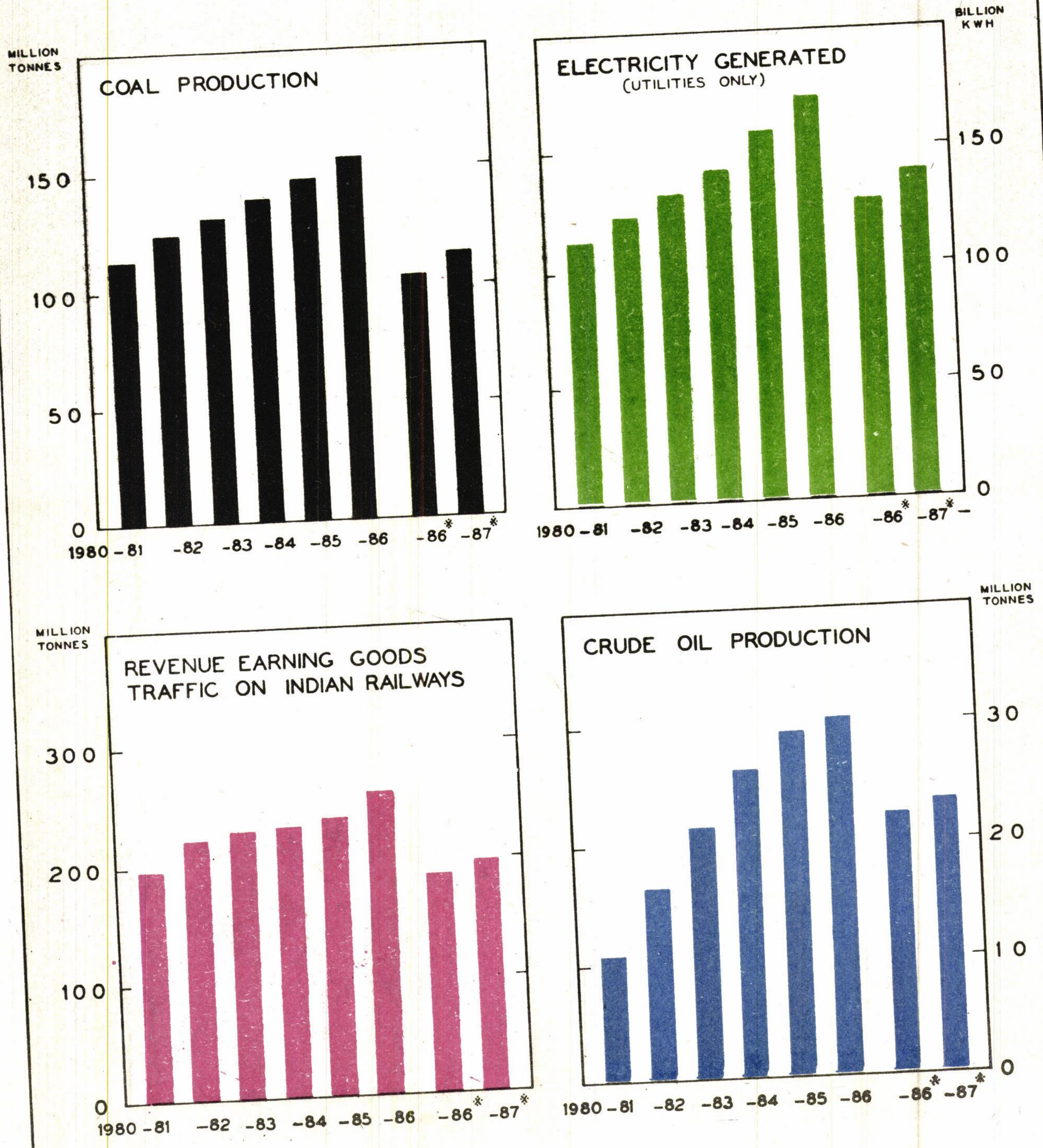
TABLE 3.2

*Trends in the Power Sector**

Sl. No.	Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-December£ 1985-86	April-December£ 1986-87	(Percentage change) 1984-85 / 1983-84	(Percentage change) 1985-86 / 1984-85	(Percentage change) 1986-87** / 1985-86**
1.	Additional Capacity Commissioned/ Rolled (MW)	3976	3252	4204	2072	1491.5	—28.2	29.3	—28.0
2.	Power Generation (Billion Kwh)	140.2	156.4	170.0	125.7	138.6	11.6	8.6	10.3
	(i) Hydel ,,	50.0	53.8	50.9	39.9	41.4	7.6	—5.3	4.0
	(ii) Thermal (incl. Nuclear) ,,	90.2	102.6	119.1	85.8	97.2	13.7	16.1	13.2
3.	Plant Load Factor of Thermal Plants (per cent)	47.9	50.1	52.4	50.8	52.1	..	..	..
4.	Estimated Deficit in Power availability (per cent)	10.7	6.7	7.9	8.3	9.7	..	..	..

*Utilities only. **April—December £Provisional

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



* APRIL-DECEMBER

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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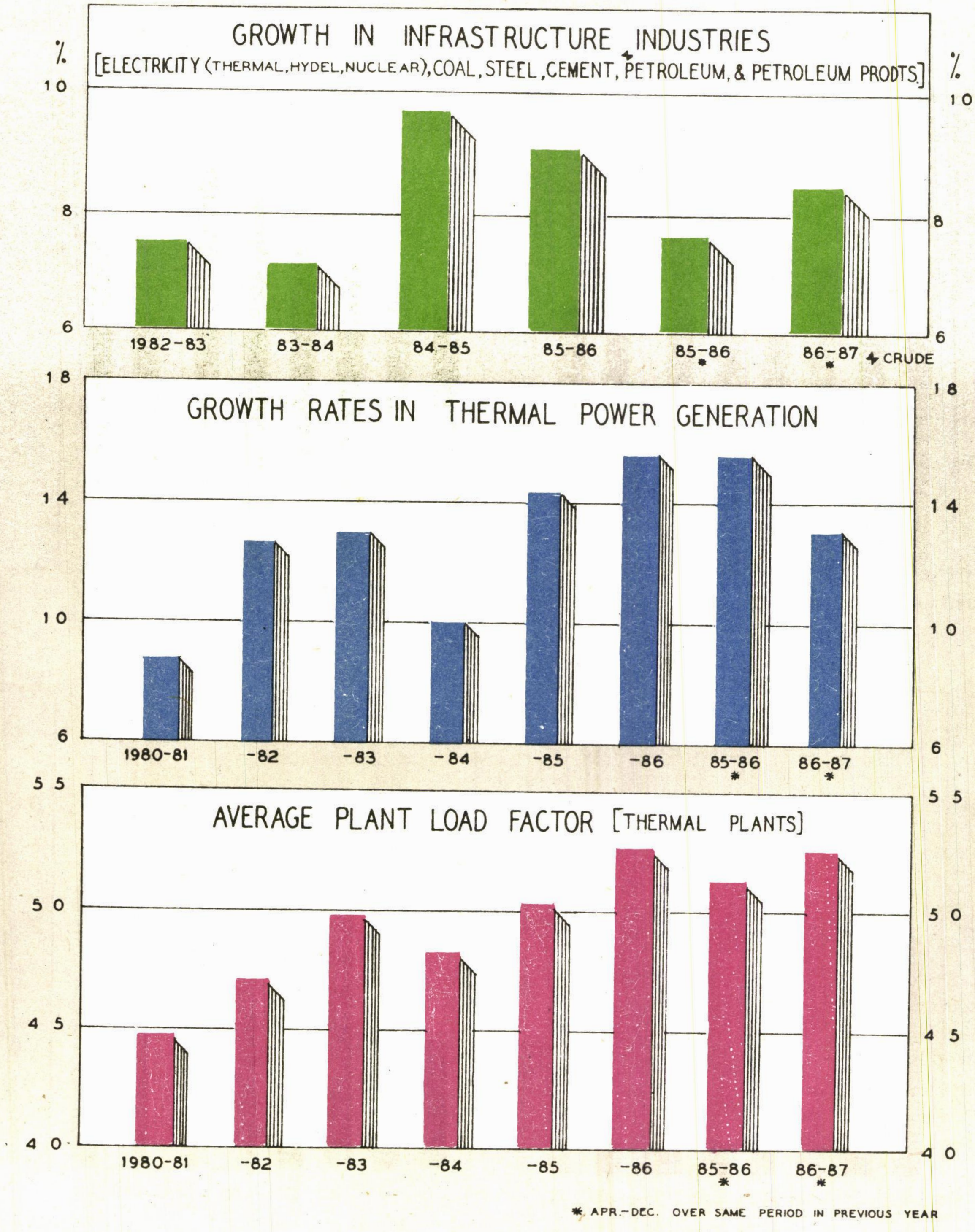

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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3.6 The source-wise generation target and achievement in respect of utilities are as under :

TABLE 3.3

Power Generation : Targets and Achievements

(billion kwh)

Sector	1984-85		1985-86	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1. Hydel	52.0	53.8	56.0	50.9
2. Thermal	98.5	98.5	110.0	114.1
3. Nuclear	3.5	4.1	4.0	5.0
TOTAL	154.0	156.4	170.0	170.0

3.7 Power generation during the first nine months of 1986-87 at 138.6 billion kwh was 10.3 per cent higher than the corresponding period of the previous year. Category-wise, thermal (including nuclear) generation has shown an increase of 13.2 per cent and hydel generation recovered the ground lost in the preceding year and registered an increase of 4.0 per cent during April-December 1986 over the corresponding period of 1985. However, while thermal generation registered a marginal shortfall from target because of the poor performance of certain State Electricity Boards in the Northern and Eastern regions in particular, hydel generation lagged behind the target for the second successive year due to failure of monsoon in the Western and Southern regions. Nuclear generation has been lagging behind marginally against the target mainly on account of the long-duration outages of the unit 1 of Madras Atomic Power Station.

3.8 The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power stations has been progressively increasing during the last few years. The All India Thermal Plant Load Factor (PLF) improved from 50.1 per cent in 1984-85 to 52.4 per cent in 1985-86. The average PLF during the period April-December 1986 was 52.2 per cent compared to 50.8 per cent during the corresponding period of 1985. The achievement was, however, short of the target of 52.5 per cent during that period. DESU, Durgapur Projects Ltd. and SEBs of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu exceeded their target PLF. The PLF of 64.4 per cent and 50 per cent was achieved by Punjab and Maharashtra SEBs even though it was below their target. The average PLF achieved by SEBs/Undertakings during the period April-December, 1986 was 48.3 per cent against the target of 49.7 per cent. In the Central Sector, the overall target of PLF of 62.4 per cent was exceeded, the achievement being 62.8 per cent. While NTPC and NLC exceeded their target, DVCs achievement fell short of the target. Amongst the private utilities, Trombay and CESC exceeded their target PLF the Ahmedabad Electric Supply Co. could not achieve the target even though the achievement was 60.2 per cent. The overall average achievement of private utilities was 63.2 per cent compared to the target of 54.1 per cent. State-wise details in Table 3.4 show that there are still a large number of States where a low PLF is a chronic problem : five States have a PLF below 40 per cent. A major effort is required to improve the efficiency and performance of SEBs in these States if any real impact is to be made on the overall average PLF and the supply of power in the country.

TABLE 3.4

Organisation-wise Details of PLF Target/Actual achievement during the year 1986-87 and *April-December* 1986

Board/Undertaking/ Sector	P.L.F. (Percentages)		
	Target for 1986-87	April—December 86	
		Target	Actual
1	2	3	4
PLF above 50%			
1. Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, Delhi	67.0	65.2	70.1
2. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	62.3	59.6	67.3
3. Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	59.2	57.1	64.9
4. Punjab State Electricity Board	56.4	68.4	64.4
5. Gujarat State Electricity Board	51.6	50.0	52.8
6. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	52.3	50.7	51.1
PLF 40% *to* 50%			
1. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	52.9	55.1	50.0
2. Rajasthan State Electricity Board	57.1	52.9	46.3
3. Kerala State Electricity Board	43.8	46.8	45.3
PLF below 40%			
1. Haryana State Electricity Board	36.2	36.4	34.7
2. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	43.0	42.1	37.9
3. Bihar State Electricity Board	37.7	37.8	33.8
4. Orissa State Electricity Board	43.5	42.0	29.1
5. Assam State Electricity Board	31.2	29.1	17.8
PLF : Central Sector (Total)	63.3	62.4	62.8
1. National Thermal Power Corporation	70.1	69.2	69.4
2. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	69.3	66.2	70.3
3. Damodar Valley Corporation	45.1	48.4	44.4
PLF : Private Utilities (Total)	55.5	54.1	63.2
1. A.E. Co.	60.4	77.7	60.2
2. Trombay	48.0	46.0	68.0
3. CESC	54.2	54.5	57.3

3.9 Progress in the commissioning of the new generating units: The position of the generating capacity rolled/commissioned during the April-December 1986 vis-a-vis the capacity scheduled is indicated below :

TABLE 3.5

Power Generation Capacity : Targets and Achievements

Sector	Scheduled during 1986-87		April-December 1986			
			Scheduled		Commissioned/Rolled	
	No.	Capacity (M.W.)	No.	Capacity (M.W.)	No.	Capacity (M.W.)
Thermal	20	2192	14	1210.0	12	1180.0 (97.5%)
Hydel	59	1204	25	910.5	8	311.5 (34.2%)
TOTAL	79	3396	39	2120.5	20	1491.5 (70.3%)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the capacity scheduled during April-December, 1986

Table 3.5 shows that there has been considerable and disturbing slippages in the implementation of hydel power projects and the magnitude of the problem suggests that immediate action is necessary to prevent further losses in time and resources.

Coal

3.10 The coal sector has performed fairly well this year. The production of coal during the period April-December 1986, increased by 8.7 per cent to reach 113.0 million tonnes, compared to 103.9 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1985. The production of Coal India Limited (CIL) showed an increase of 9.5 per cent during April-December, 1986 over the corresponding period of 1985 and of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. by 5.3 per cent. Pit-head stocks at the end of December, 1986 increased by 6.3 per cent over the end of December, 1985 and despatches by 4.0 per cent over the corresponding period of 1985. Details regarding the coal production, pit-head stocks and despatches from 1983-84 onwards are given in the Table below :

TABLE 3.6

Trends in Coal Sector

(Million tonnes)

S.No.	Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-December£ 1985-86	April-December£ 1986-87	Percentage change 1984-85 / 1983-84	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	Percentage change 1986-87* / 1985-86*
1.	Production :								
	(i) CIL	121.4	130.8	134.1	89.3	97.8	7.7	2.5	9.5
	(ii) SCCL	12.7	12.3	15.7	11.3	11.9	—3.1	27.6	5.3
	(iii) Others	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.3	4.9	2.3	No change
	TOTAL	138.2	147.4	154.2	103.9	113.0	6.7	4.6	8.7
2.	Pit-head stocks (year end)	22.7	29.2	27.2	20.8	22.1	28.6	—6.8	6.3
3.	Despatches	130.7	135.5	150.0	109.8	114.2	3.7	10.7	4.0

*April—December. £ Provisional

In 1985-86 production of coal reached a level of 154.2 million tonnes virtually fulfilling the overall target of 154.5 million tonnes. Coal India Ltd. marginally exceeded its target, but the shortfall in the production from Bharat Coking Coal Co. Ltd. (BCCL), the main source of coking coal supplies to steel industry, was significant. A notable feature in 1985-86 was the vast improvement in the performance of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. where the production at 15.7 million tonnes was 27.6 per cent more than the preceding year's level. The railway, had planned a movement of 115 million tonnes of coal including railway coal in 1985-86 as compared with the actual movement of 101.9 million tonnes in 1984-85. The actual movement in 1985-86 was 111.7 million tonnes, which marks a considerable improvement over the previous year. As coal production increased significantly in the last quarter of the 1985-86, the pit-head stocks, which had come down by 9.6 million tonnes in the first seven months, started rising again, and at the end of the year stood at 27.2 million tonnes as against 29.2 million tonnes at the end of 1984-85.

3.11 The target of coal production for 1986-87 is 166.8 million tonnes of which 143.5 million tonnes is to be met by CIL, 18 million tonnes by SCCL and the balance 5.3 million tonnes by TISCO/IISCO/DVC. Even though the production of coal increased by 8.7 per cent during the first nine months of this year, it has been less than the target for the period by 3.5 per cent. This has been largely because of the shortfalls in CIL and SCCL by 2.2 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively. While CIL's production is reported to have been affected by power problems in the coal companies of the Eastern region served by DVC and heavy rain in the Western Coal—fields Ltd., the shortfall from target in SCCL has been attributed to labour strike, absenteeism, breakdown of machinery, etc. To avoid a mis-match between demand and supply, the target of coal movement by the railways has been fixed at 120 million tonnes for 1986-87. The demand for coal in 1986-87 has been estimated at 176.6 million tonnes (excluding 5.71 million tonnes of middlings). This is 13.2 per cent more than the off-take level of 156 million tonnes in 1985-86. Of the total demand, six major sectors account for about 79 per cent; power 47 per cent, steel 16 per cent, cement 5 per cent, railways 5 per cent, fertilizers 3 per cent and soft coke 3 per cent.

3.12 Availability of coal across the country improved as 114.2 million tonnes of coal were despatched during April—December, 1986, compared to 109.8 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1985. Pit-head stocks at the end of December 1986 stood at 22.1 million tonnes as compared with 20.8 million tonnes a year ago. The main thrust in the strategy to improve despatches has been to maximise the supply of coal by rail. The daily average coal loading in CIL during April—December 1986 stood at about 10900 wagons/day. This, however, was below the target by as much as 1440 wagons/day or 11.6 per cent. Loading at Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. coal-fields also fell short of the target by 11 per cent due to a decline in their offers. Loading of other coal, i.e. coal for/from non-CIL washeries, imported coal, mixed coke loaded by steel plants etc. was higher than the target by 31.9 per cent.

3.13 Coking Coal : For the past few years there has been a short fall of coking coal availability from domestic sources. The table below indicates the supply/demand position with regard to coking coal for steel plants during the last three years :

TABLE 3.7

Estimated Demand/Supply of Coking Coal for the Steel Industry

(Million tonnes)

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Total requirement	14.77	13.87	15.40*
2. Actual supplies (Domestic)	11.53	11.11	13.93**
3. Shortfall in supplies	3.25	2.76	1.47**
4. Imported coal received	0.46	0.66	2.03
(C&F value in Rs. crores)	(37.5)	(55.8)	(161.8)

*This was subsequently reduced to 13.90 million tonnes.
**It was initially planned to import 1.5 million tonnes of coking coal to cover the gap, but as the indigenous avail—ability was found to be lower than that anticipated earlier, the total import during 1985-86 came to 2.03 million tonnes.

During 1985-86, the total requirement of steel plants were estimated to be 15.40 million tonnes. The actual domestic supplies were 13.93 million tonnes. Initially imports of 1.5 million tonnes were planned to cover the gap and to provide for necessary blending. However, indigenous availability was subsequently found to be less than the anticipated level with the result that a total of 2.03 million tonnes had to be imported.

4.14 In the last three years washed coal from prime coal washeries has had 21-22 per cent of ash content.

During the current year, the ash content of domestic washed coal declined to about 19 per cent. The quality of coal despatched to consumers has received continued attention in the coal companies. As against 1577 complaints received by CIL in 1984-85, only 314 complaints were received during 1985-86, and in the first six months of 1986-87, the number of complaints was 142 only. Sustained efforts for building up the basic infrastructure for quality control, like coal handling plants (CHPs) with screening and picking arrangement, weigh-bridges and laboratories in the coalfields have yielded results in ensuring reduction of complaints.

3.15 Lignite : The target for lignite production in 1985-86 from Neyveli Lignite Corporation was 6.8 million tonnes (Neyveli; first mine 6.5 million tonnes and second mine 0 3 million tonnes). The development of the second mine Stage I (4.7 million tonnes) was completed in 1985-86. The total production from Neyveli was 7.29 million tonnes exceeding the target by 0.49 million tonnes. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation provided an additional 0.9 million tonnes of lignite. The target for 1986-87 is 7.4 million tonnes for Neyveli Lignite Corporation and 0.9 million tonnes for the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. The production during the first nine months of this year has been 5.72 million tonnes from Neyveli Lignite Corporation as compared to 5.09 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1985-86. At this rate, it is expected that the production target for the year 1986-87 will be fully achieved.

Petroleum

3.16 During 1985-86, the crude oil production target was fully achieved. The output of crude oil was 30.17 million tonnes against the target of 30.14 million tonnes. This was inspite of a shortfall in crude oil production (vis-a-vis the targets) in the oil fields of ONGC and Oil India Ltd. in the Eastern region. Details regarding trends in production in the last 3 years are given in Table 3.8.

TABLE 3.8

Trends in Petroleum Sector

(Million tonnes)

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-December£ 1985-86	April-December£ 1986-87	Percentage change 1984-85 / 1983-84	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	Percentage change 1986-87* / 1985-86*
1. Crude Oil Production	26.0	29.0	30.2	22.0	23.0	11.5	4.1	4.5
(i) On-shore	8.6	8.9@	9.4	7.0	7.5	3.5	5.6	7.1
(a) ONGC	5.8	6.1	6.7	5.0	5.4	5.2	9.8	8.0
(b) OIL	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	3.6	No change	5.0
(ii) Off-shore (ONGC)	17.4	20.1	20.8	15.0	15.5	.5	3.5	3.3
2. Refinery throughput	35.3	35.6	42.9	31.5	33.5	0.8	20.5	6.3
3. Natural Gas (Billion Cubic Meters)	6.0	7.2	8.1	4.5@@	5.6@@	20.0	12.5	24.4

@Figures due to round off.
@@Data relates to April-October.
* April—December.
£ Provisional

3.17 During 1986-87 crude oil production is expected to exceed the targeted figure of 30.2 million tonnes. During the first nine months of this year, crude oil production amounted to 23.0 million tonnes registering a growth of 4.5 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. This was 102.2 per cent of the target for the period. The production of on-shore oil registered a growth of 7.1 per cent and off-shore crude oil was higher by 3.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) amounted to 33.5 million tonnes during the first nine months of this year and registered an increase of 6.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Targets were fully achieved though the throughput achieved by the refineries at Haldia, Bombay (HPCL), Vizag, Cochin, Madras and Assam (BRPL) has been less than the targets. The production of natural gas registered a significant increase of 24.4 per cent during the first seven months of this year over the same period of last year. During the year, the production and exploratory activities were further intensified

by ONGC. A total of 3.84 lakh metres of exploratory drilling has been planned for 1986-87 by ONGC and OIL, comprising 2.71 lakh metres on-shore and 1.13 lakh metres off-shore. These targets imply increase of 13 per cent in off-shore and 14 per cent in on-shore drilling over the achievements in 1985-86. During the year, there is likely to be increased drilling in Cambay Basin.

3.18 The total LPG production by gas fractionation, both by ONGC and OIL, is targeted at 4 lakh tonnes during 1986-87. Increased LPG production during 1986-87 is on account of capacity build-up by LPG Plant—Phase II at Uran as well as from LPG Plant at Ankhleshwar in Gujarat.

3.19 The targeted refinery throughput of 44.9 million tonnes is likely to be achieved during 1986-87, which would result in some savings in the import of petroleum products. During the first nine months of 1986-87, refinery throughput was 33.5 million tonnes, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1985-86. This has amounted to an achievement of 100.1 per cent of the target for the period.

3.20 Consumption of petroleum products increased by 5.4 per cent during 1985-86. It is estimated to increase further by 6.7 per cent during the current year and is likely to reach a figure at 43.7 million tonnes. Middle distillates consisting of kerosene, high speed diesel oil, etc. constitute the major products. Their share was 59 per cent in 1985-86 and is likely to remain around the same level during the current year also. Kerosene consumption recorded a relatively modest growth of 3.3% in 1985-86, partly due to the increased availability of LPG. The table below gives details of consumption of petroleum products in the last 3 years;

TABLE 3.9

*Consumption of Petroleum Products**

(Million. tonnes)

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-September£ 1985-86	April-September£ 1986-87	Percentage change 1984-85 / 1983-84	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	Percentage change 1986-87** / 1885-86**
1. Light Distillates	5.6	6.3	6.8	3.2	3.5	12.5	7.9	9.4
of which : Naphtha	2.8	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.5	10.7	No change	7.1
2. Middle Distillates	20.6	22.4	24.0	11.5	12.1	8.7	7.1	5.2
of which : (a) Kerosene	5.5	6.0	6.2	2.9	3.1	9.1	3.3	6.9
(b) High Speed Diesel oil	12.6	13.7	14.9	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.8	5.6
3. Heavy Ends	9.6	10.1	10.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	No change	2.0
of which : Fuel Oil	7.6	7.9	7.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	No change	No change
Total	35.8	38.8	40.9	19.6	20.6	8.4	5.4	5.1

*Excluding RBF. ** April-September £ Provisional

3.21 Natural gas is increasingly becoming an important source of energy and feed-stock. With the rise in crude oil output, natural gas production has also increased. In the absence of comprision and dehyderation facilities, however, a sizeable amount of off-shore gas had to be flared. During the first seven months of this year, gas production was 5.6 billion cubic metres, reflecting an increase of 24.4 per cent over the level achieved in the corresponding period of 1985. It is anticipated that by 1989-90 gas production would reach the level of 14.9 billion cubic metres. This increase would be mainly on account of commercial production of free gas from the Bombay Basin. The production of associated gas from the Cambay and Upper Assam Basins is also expected to increase with an increase in crude production. During 1985-86, about one-third of the country's output of LPG came from associated gas. The consumption of LPG is expected to increase from about 1.24 million tonnes in 1985-86 to 1.52 million tonnes in 1986-87. This will represent an increase of 22.5 per cent and should help slow down the growth in the consumption of kerosene in the country.

3.22 Energy Strategy : Some of the key elements of the energy strategy during the current plan are accelerated exploitation of coal, investment in the generation of hydel and nuclear power and strengthening of its transmission infrastructure, intensification

of exploration for oil and gas, improved management of oil demand including the formulation of a national transport fuel policy, exploitation of renewable sources of energy like energy forestry, bio-gas, bio-mass and the solar energy, with particular focus on the energy requirements of the rural communities.

3.23 National Project on Bio-gas Development : Against the target of 1.5 lakh family size bio-gas plants, 1.93 lakh plants were set up during 1985-86, bringing the total number of bio-gas plants in the country to 6.5 lakhs. During 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 59 crores has been provided for the construction of 1.51 lakh plants under the national project on bio-gas development. During current year, the focus has been on improving the operation and maintenance of plants through technically trained man-power, especially at the grass-root levels. Training in maintenance of bio-gas plants has been introduced under TRYSEM and instructions have been issued to State nodal departments incharge of bio-gas programmes to coordinate with other departments implementing the scheme of TRYSEM and develop suitable courses on the maintenance and repair of bio-gas plants. A programme of field demonstrations on the utility of bio-gas plants has been taken up in order to make the rural beneficiaries aware of the value of bio-gas slurry which is qualitatively superior to conventional manure. Under the R&D Programmes for bio-gas, the focus has been on developing low-cost design and diversification of feed stock.

3.24 HBJ Gas Pipeline Project : In April 1976, free gas was discovered in the South Basin off-shore field about 90 Kms. from Bombay coast. Originally, the total gas reserves in this zone were estimated at 216 billion cubic metres of gas . More recent estimates suggest that the gas reserves could be 275 billion cubic metres. The field can, therefore, produce 20 mmscmd over a plateau period of 20 years. Two working groups were set up by the Government of India to go into the question of optimum utilisation of off-shore gas and the optimum location of new gas-based fertilizer projects.

3.25 Priority for the use of natural gas has been fixed on the basis of opportunity cost for each of the fractions contained in the natural gas. The highest opportunity cost for the C-1 fraction (lean gas) is in the production of nitrogenous fertiliser. The optimum use of C-2 and C-3 fraction is in the production of petro-chemicals. The utilisation of C-4 fraction alongwith C-3 in the form of LPG constitutes the most economic use of this fraction.

3.26 The working group on location of new gas based fertilizer plants suggested the setting up of six new fertilizer plants in addition to the two gas-based plants in Maharashtra and in Gujarat. Each of these plants will have a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia, utilising 1.5 mmscmd of lean gas. In addition to the fertilizer plants, it is also proposed to utilise gas for power projects.

3.27 In order to transport the gas to the fertilizer plants, power projects etc. it was proposed to construct a pipeline from Hazira to Jagdishpur and Babrala.

3.28 Five alternative routes were studied and the route selected is the most promising one from the point of view of gentle terrain, proximity to major railway lines and national/state highways, passing of the pipeline through less populated areas, shorter length of the trunk pipeline etc. (see Map on next page). The HBJ gas pipeline will run through the heartland of India for over 1700 Kms. covering 343.7 Kms. of rocky terrain, 56.3 Kms. of forests, 29 railway crossings and 7 major and 68 small river crossings. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1700.17 crores (including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 680.35 crores), and is expected to be completed by July 1989. Phase-wise commissioning of various sections of the pipeline project will match the completion schedule of the six fertilizer plants. The supply of gas for the first fertilizer plant at Bijaipur (Madhya Pradesh) is expected to commence by May, 1987.

3.29 A review made by Gas Authority of India regarding the demand for gas on the HBJ pipeline indicates that the six fertilizer plants will require 10.76 mmscmd. With the throughput of 18.2 mmscmd, the HBJ pipeline will be able to cater to the proposed six fertilizer plants, three power plants, two LPG plants, as well as other fall back consumers en-route. The HBJ pipeline is one of the most significant energy projects concieved and implemented in the nation's history and the output generated from feedstock provided by the pipeline will make major impact on the Indian economy.

3.30 Status of Exploration : The total prognosticated reserves of the country are estimated to be around 17 billion tonnes. About 25 per cent of these reserves have already been established. Out of the established reserves, only about 25 per cent are recorded as recoverable reserves. The position of recoverable reserves by the end of 1985 was as follows :

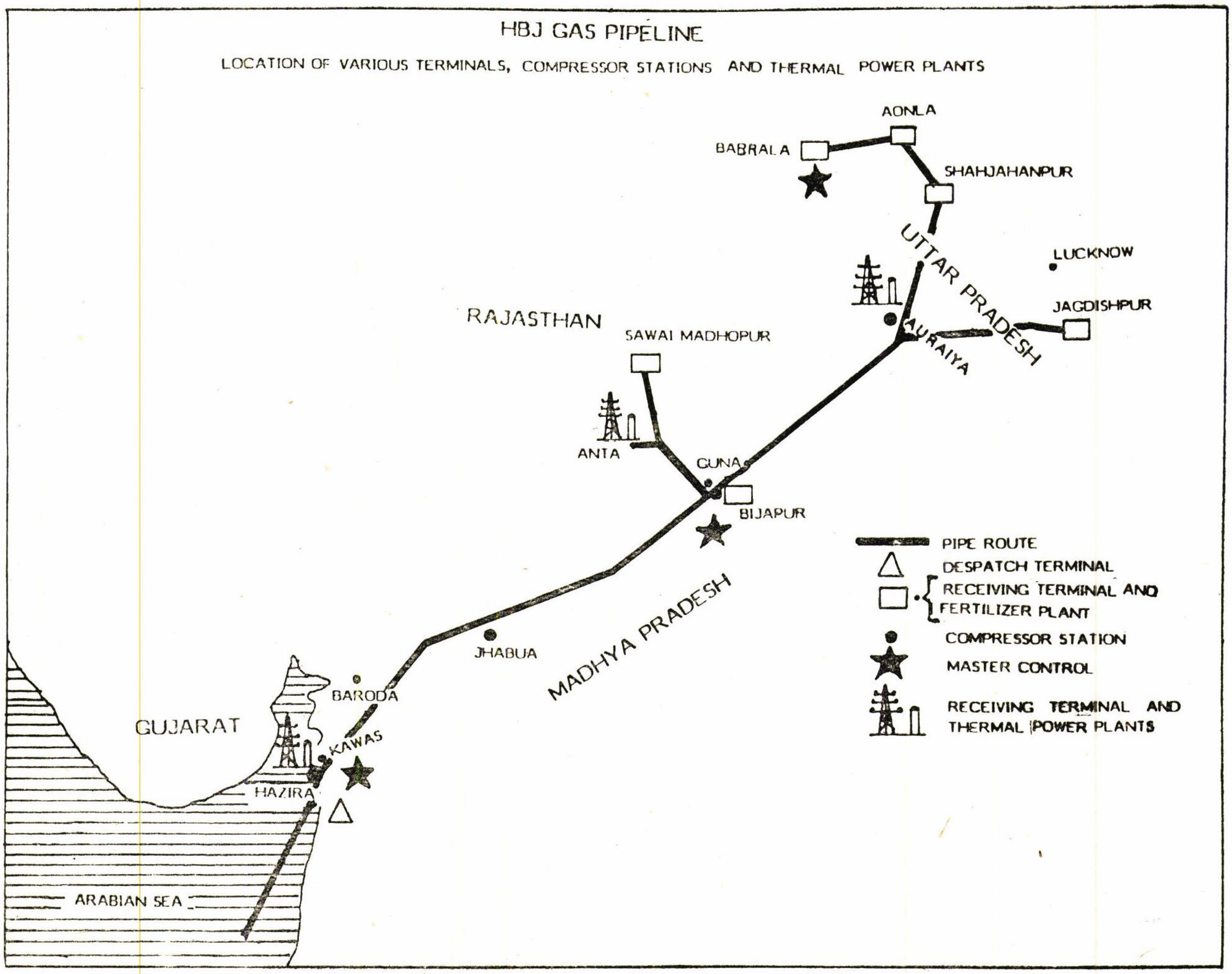
Crude Oil . . .	558 million tonnes
Natural Gas . . .	497 million cubic meters

3.31 The proposed exploratory metreage of 28.21 lakhs during the Seventh Plan would mark an increase of 192 per cent over the achievement of 9.6 lakhs metres of such drilling in the Sixth Plan. Besides, intensified exploratory efforts by the ONGC and the Oil India Ltd., an Indo-Soviet cooperation for integrated exploration in selected areas of the Cauvery and Cambay Basins has also been formalised. This programme would soon be extended to an agreed onshore area of West Bengal. Further, 27 offshore blocks were offered for exploration by foreign oil companies by bidding, for which 12 bids have been received from seven foreign oil companies for 9 blocks.

3.32 During 1986-87, so far the following discoveries of oil/gas were made:

Name of the well	Oil/Gas
Andhra Pradesh :	
Tatipaka	Gas
Kaikalur-3	Gas/Oil
Assam	
Namti	Oil
Shalmari	Oil
Bombay Off-shore :	
B-42-1	Oil
R-71	Oil
CD-1	Oil
CA-I	Oil
B-172-2	Oil
R-7-A	Oil & Gas

Further exploratory work is in progress in these structure to determine the potential of reserves for establishing commercial viability. It is planned to drill 125 exploratory wells during 1986-87.



Railways

3.33 In 1985-86, the Indian Railways carried 286.4 million tonnes of total originating traffic, including 258.6 million tonnes revenue earning originating traffic. These impressive levels exceeded the target of 277 million tonnes, including 250 million tonnes revenue-earning traffic. There was a quantum jump of 21.6 million tonnes in the total originating traffic and over 22 million tonnes or 9.4 per cent in the revenue-earning traffic, over the previous year. In terms of net tonne kms. which is often considered to be a better indicator of the transport effort, the increase was 13.9 per cent. The target assigned for the carriage of traffic was exceeded in almost all commodities, the main exceptions being coal and steel plant traffic. The shortfall in these sectors was largely due to inadequate offer. Inspite of these shortfalls and despite obvious limitations, such as the non-transferability of loading capacity from one type of commodity and one area to another, the railways made up the shortfalls by higher loading in other commodities. The overall loading performance of the Indian Railways during 1985-86 remained above the target.

TABLE 3.10

Performance of the Railway Sector

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-December£ 1985-86	April-December£ 1986-87	Percentage change 1984-85 / 1983-84	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	Percentage change 1986-87* / 1985-86*
1. Total revenue earning traffic (million tonnes)	230.12	236.43	258.55	187.02	199.30	2.7	9.4	6.6
(i) Coal	88.97	91.58	101.64	73.47	78.78	2.9	11.0	7.2
(ii) Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	21.74	22.59	22.99	16.78	17.09	3.9	1.7	1.8
(iii) Pig iron & finished steel from steel plants	7.80	8.22	8.85	6.19	6.57	5.4	7.7	6.1
(iv) Iron ore for exports	9.07	11.06	12.54	8.96	10.18	21.9	13.4	13.6
(v) Cement	15.55	16.88	17.96	12.82	13.97	8.5	6.4	9.0
(vi) Foodgrains	24.57	20.78	24.11	17.12	20.50	—15.4	16.0	19.7
(vii) Fertilizers	8.15	12.21	13.62	10.26	10.58	49.8	11.5	3.1
(viii) Mineral Oils	17.95	18.17	18.64	13.73	13.84	1.2	2.6	0.8
(ix) Balance "Other goods"	36.32	34.94	38.22	27.69	27.29	3.8	9.4	0.4
2. Net tonne kilometres (billion tonnes)	168.9	172.6	196.6	143.1	154.3	2.2	13.9	7.8
3. Net tonne kilometres per wagon per day (BG)	1112	1150	1296	1255	1321	3.4	12.7	5.3

*April—December. £ Provisional

3.34 The target for the current year 1986-87 was fixed at 294 million tonnes of originating traffic, including 267 million tonnes of revenue-earning originating traffic. This is an increase of 3.3 per cent over the level of revenue earning traffic already achieved in 1985-86 and the performance in 1986-87 is likely to be better than the target. The revenue earning freight traffic, moved during April—December, 1986 was 199.30 million tonnes, a 3.3 million tonnes above the target fixed for the period. In the current year also the coal and steel plant traffic has been below expectation. In relation to the targets, the shortfall in coal traffic was as high as 3.12 million tonnes and in the steel plant traffic, 2.44 million tonnes. However, the improved loading of 4.45 million tonnes over the target in the case of foodgrains and the impressive performance in loading of residual "other goods", of which 4.1 million tonnes in excess of the target were loaded, more than off-set the shortfall from the core sector.

3.35 In terms of total transport effort, measured in net tonne kms., the revenue earning goods traffic during April—December, 1986 has registered an impressive growth of 7.8 per cent over the corresponding period of the last year as well.

3.36 The improved efficiency of the Indian Railways in the freight movement can be gauged by the

comprehensive index of wagon utilization viz. Net Tonne Kms. per wagon|day which reflects not only the mobility of the wagon but also the pay-load. In 1985-86, the Net Tonne Kms. per wagon|day averaged 1296 on the BG and 677 on the MG as against 1150 and 565 on the BG and MG, respectively in 1984-85 recording growth rates of 12.7 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively. During the first nine months of 1986-87, there has been a further improvement in Net Tonne Kms. per wagon|day (BG) to the level of 1321.

3.37 The Railways continued their programme of replacement of over-aged assets and modernisation of operations in order to improve efficiency and safety environment. However, owing to severe resource constraints, the renewal of railway tracks could not be undertaken at the required pace. In the Seventh Plan top priority has been given to the replacement of overaged assets, maintenance of existing assets and the completion of essential on-going projects which add to the transport capacity. Induction of new technology by upgrading the motive power technology, computerisation of freight operation, introduction of micro-processors in yards and other areas, induction of special type stock to carry bulk traffic, etc. are being planned as a part of long term profile of the railway freight system. Efforts are also being made to persuade major users like steel plants and collieries to even out the flows over the year and offer rake loads as far as possible.

3.38 Computerisation on Indian Railways : The Railways are striving to update their computer hardware and software and expand the area of computer applications. A major scheme to computerise the freight operations envisages a two-tier system architecture to provide a totally integrated operations management system. When fully implemented, the system will streamline the freight operations and bring about a qualitative improvement in customer services. The railways have also launched a project to computerise passenger reservations at all the major stations in the country. In the first phase, computerisation of reservations has started as a pilot project in Delhi and will cover the whole of Delhi area by the end of the current financial year. In the second phase, similar systems are to be set up at other metropolitan towns viz. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and would be interconnected through communication lines. Work on this phase has also started. The third phase will cover other important stations with large number of reservations.

3.39 As a part of the Management Information System, the existing computers in the Railway Board, Production Units and most of the Zonal Railway Headquarters have been replaced by advanced generation computers and a large number of micro processor based systems have been procured for office automation and specific user-oriented applications on the railways.

Ports

3.40 The traffic handled at major ports during 1985-86 was 120 million tonnes, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the previous year. This increase was achieved by improving utilisation of existing assets and the build-up of additional capacity. POL and iron ore traffic increased by 9.9 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively and these two sections constitute about 70 per cent of the total traffic handled at major ports. The increase of nearly 26 per cent in 1985-86 over the previous year in container traffic was in line with the projections of the Seventh Plan. The increase in container traffic was particularly marked at the Madras Port, where it rose by 86 per cent over the previous year's level. Correspondingly, as a result, the break bulk traffic had declined, though marginally. A capacity addition of 9.2 million tonnes was achieved during the year 1985-86. This included the addition of 4 million tonnes each of POL traffic in Vizag and Madras ports and of 1.2 million tonnes in fertilizers raw material capacity at Paradip.

TABLE 3.11

Trends in Port Traffic

(Million tonnes)

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86£	April-December£		Percentage change		
				1985-86	1986-87	1984-85 / 1983-84	1985-86 / 1984-85	1986-87* / 1985-86*
Total	100.5	106.7	120.0	87.3	88.1	6.2	12.5	0.9
of which :								
(a) P.O.L.	47.5	49.7	54.6	42.1	39.2	4.6	9.9	—6.9
(b) Iron Ore	21.9	26.0	28.8	19.1	21.1	18.7	10.8	10.5
(c) Others	31.1	31.0	35.7	26.1	27.8	—0.3	15.2	6.5

* April-December. £ Provisional

3.41 During 1986-87 emphasis has been on improved utilisation of equipment and on raising the labour productivity as well as on the expansion of facilities to handle throughput. Traffic of 121.75 million tonnes has been targeted for 1986-87. However, because of the sealing down of fertilizer imports by 2 million tonnes from the original plan for the year, the projected cargo traffic is to be lower by the same order. The aggregate port capacity is likely to increase marginally from 141.93 million tonnes in 1985-86 to 142.93 million tonnes in 1986-87. The increase in capacity is scheduled to be at Haldia port where coal handling capacity is expected to increase by 1 million tonnes. Special attention is being given to timely completion of on-going schemes such as the construction of Nhava Sheva Port, the coal handling system at Haldia and the deepening of Bharti Dock at Madras.

3.42 During the period April—December 1986, the major ports in the country handled 88.1 million tonnes of cargo as compared to 87.3 million tonnes of cargo handled in the corresponding period of last year, thereby recording an increase of 0.9 per cent. Commodity-wise, it is observed that during the first nine months of this year, there has been a shortfall in the traffic handled in the case of POL to the extent of 6.9 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The volume of traffic handled in the case of fertilizers, sugar and cement has also been less than in last year because of reduced imports during the growth ranging from 10.5 per cent in respect of iron ore to 34.2 per cent in respect of coal.

3.43 The main thrust in the Seventh Plan for the development of Ports Sector are :

(a) expansion of container handling facilities to handle at least 50 per cent of general cargo.

(b) augmentation of port capacities;

(c) modernisation of port facilities; and

(d) development of infrastructure to match type and size of ships as well as volume and type of cargo.

3.44 Nhava Sheva Port, under construction at Bombay with an estimated cost of Rs. 506 crores, when completed would be handling a traffic of 5.9 million tonnes, of which 3 million tonnes container and 2.9 million tonnes would be bulk cargo.

3.45 The ports handling exports of iron ore viz., Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Madras, New Mangalore and Mormugao, can receive at present vessels of only upto 1,30,000 DWT. It is proposed to take up the deepening of Paradip, Visakhapatnam Madras and Mormugao Ports during the Seventh Plan so as to enable them to receive iron ore vessels of upto 1,70,000 DWT.

CHAPTER 4

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

In order to ensure that the Index of Industrial Production is an accurate and genuinely representative measure of industrial growth, the base and coverage of the index is updated over a period of time. Preliminary results of the comprehensive exercise to revise the base from 1970 to 1980-81 indicate that the actual industrial growth rate over the last two years may be significantly higher than recorded by the 1970 base Index (Table 4.1). The Index of Industrial Production (IIP, Base 1980-81 = 100) shows a growth rate for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 of around 8 to 9 per cent per year and, although full details are not yet available for all industries for the current year, the indications are that a healthy growth rate is being maintained.

TABLE 4.1

Industrial Production Growth rates

(Percentages)

Year	New Series (Base 1980-81 = 100)*	Existing Series (Base 1970-=100)
1981-82	9.3	8.6
1982-83	3.2	3.9
1983-84	6.7	5.4
1984-85	8.6	6.8
1985-86	8.7	6.3

* Tentative

4.2 The improved 1980-81 index tends to confirm the observation in last year's Economic Survey that if new industries once taken into account, the industrial growth rates are likely to be higher. Thus, it was pointed out that the "industrial structure in India has undergone major changes since 1970. Many of the present critical growth areas like chemicals, petro-chemicals, garments, gem-cutting and electronics do not have a commensurate weight in the current index base 1970=100, (some of them do not find any place at all), while many of the traditional (but currently stagnant) industries, such as mill sector cotton textiles, command disproportionately high weights in relation to their share in the current industrial production". An important source of data corroborating the finding that the 1970 index tends to under-estimate industrial growth, was the relevant figures reported by the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). The ASI, which has a much wider coverage in the manufacturing sector of industry than the IIP and does not suffer from the 'base problems associated with an index, has consistently tended to show a higher growth than the IIP. For the period 1974-75 to 1982-83 the compound annual growth rate in the manufacturing sector according to the ASI was 8.0 per cent while according to the IIP it was only 4.4 per cent.

TABLE 4.2

Performance in Manufacturing Sector: ASI and IIP

(Percentages)

(Base : 1973-74=100)

Year	Annual Survey of Industries	Index of Industrial Production
1974-75	5.0	1.8
1975-76	10.3	4.7
1976-77	10.2	10.1
1977-78	10.2	4.6
1978-79	11.3	7.6
1979-80	0.3	—2.5
1980-81	1.3	3.7
1981-82	10.8	7.5
1982-83	13.1	2.4
Annual Compound Growth Rate	8.0	4.4

Note—ASI data are not yet available for the period beyond 1982-83 and as there was no survey in 1972-73 the above series starts in 1973-74.

4.3 Of the three main components of overall industrial performance, the manufacturing sector has shown the most significant acceleration (Table 4.3). The weight of this sector has declined from 81.08 in the existing index to 77.11 in the 1980-81 series, while the remaining weight in the index is divided almost

equally between mining and quarrying (up from 9.69 to 11.46) and electricity (up from 9.23 to 11.43). The significant increase in the growth rate of the manufacturing sector has occurred during the last two years while in the mining sector the index of industrial production (1980-81) shows a higher growth rate for most of the eighties, averaging a compound annual growth rate of 11.0 per cent (compared to 10.1 per cent according to the 1970 base index).

Growth Rates in Major Sectors of Industry

(Percentages)

Year	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity	
	Base 1980-81	Base 1970	Base 1980-81	Base 1970	Base 1980-81	Base 1970
1981-82	17.7	15.7	7.9	7.5	10.2	10.2
1982-83	12.4	11.4	1.4	2.4	5.7	5.7
1983-84	11.7	11.0	5.7	5.7	7.6	7.7
1984-85	8.8	8.0	8.0	5.7	12.0	12.0
1985-86	4.2	4.7	9.7	6.1	8.5	8.5

4.4 A number of industrial policy initiatives were taken during the year which were in continuation of the basic trend over the last few years of simplifying procedures and removing bottlenecks to technology upgradation. The basic thrust of industrial policy has been growth oriented in order to boost production and generate employment with particular focus on small scale industry and the manufacturing sector. Schemes of broad-banding and capacity re-endorsement were introduced to increase output and improve capacity utilisation. Several other policy measures were taken to encourage investment and expansion of existing units to levels that ensure economies of scale.

4.5 Another important source of growth has been the small scale sector for which 49 items, generally those contributing at least 25 per cent to the total production of the relevant items in the base year, are to be included in the 1980-81 index. So far regular monthly production data for 18 items is being collected by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DC-SSI) and will gradually be expanded to include the remaining items. The introduction of information on the growth of small scale industries enlarges the scope of the IIP to cover a dynamic and major employment oriented sector of the economy.

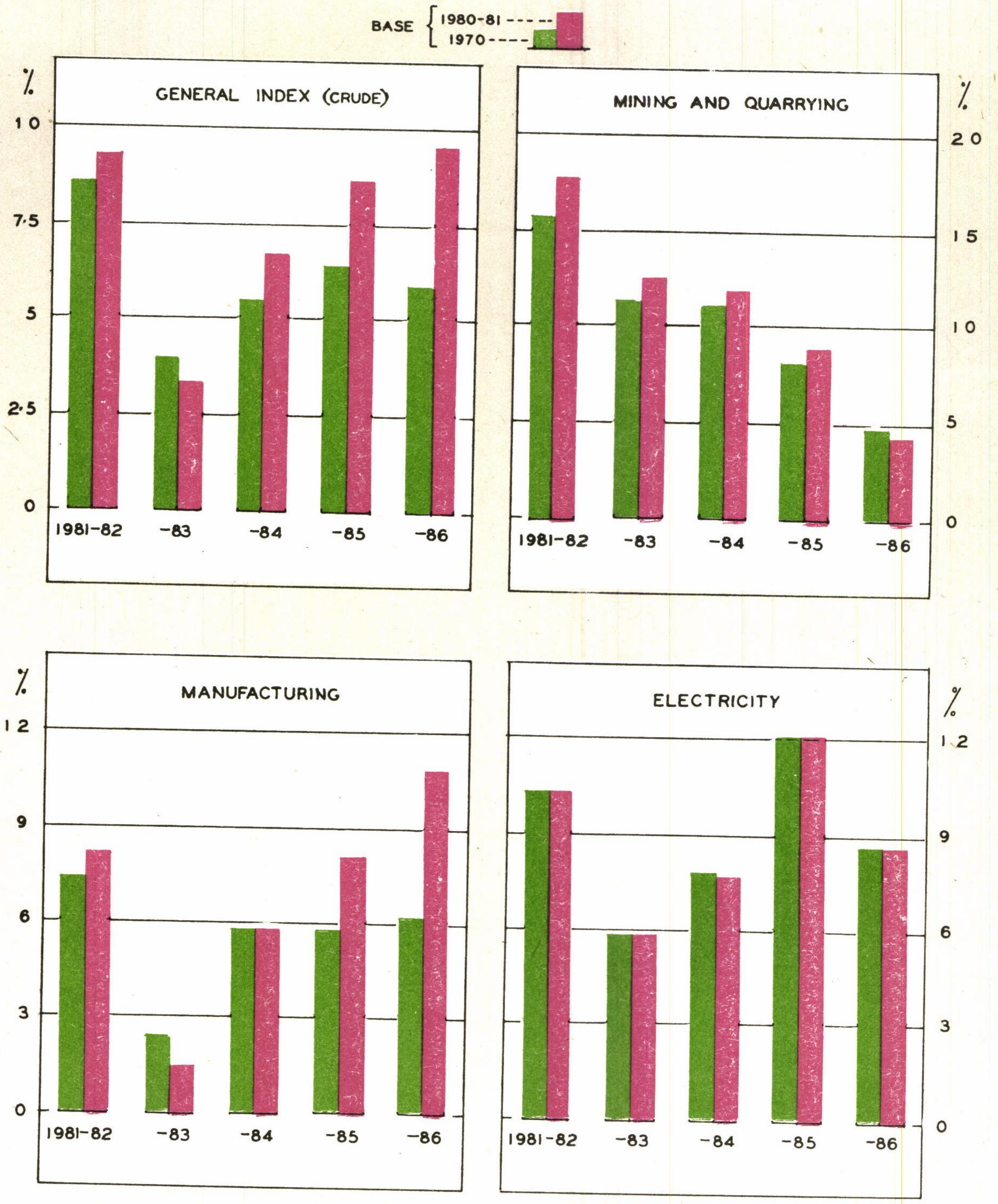
4.6 In the process of growth and increased competitiveness of Indian industry the emergence of sectors in which investment and output exceed demand in the short run is a natural consequence. These problems of adjustment to changing market conditions result in substantial price undercutting and a squeeze on profits in certain sectors of industry as firms establish their presence in the market. This interim period in which rates of return are lower as certain industries face a more competitive environment may also create a bearish tendency on the stock market, but should be viewed as a necessary process of adjustment to a stronger and more quality-conscious industrial base in the country.

4.7 This should, however, be distinguished from the problem of sickness in industry which has now become endemic. Sickness affects both traditional industries like jute and textiles because of lack of investment in modernisation, as well as newer units because of bad management, poor technology and insufficient demand. In the past, most units tended to rely on borrowed capital to meet their cash losses. Since the debt incurred has to be serviced and the management's need to take remedial steps in time is reduced. This tends to hasten the process towards sickness. In order to correct this situation the Government introduced a legislation in 1986, to ensure that after the entire net-worth (share-capital plus reserves) is exhausted and the unit has been making cash losses, the unit would have to apply immediately to a new Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). This Board has effective powers, *inter alia,* to reconstruct the unit, change the management or merge the unit with a suitable existing enterprise. Another provision in the new Act is that as soon as 50 per cent of the net-worth of the unit is exhausted, the management of the unit would have to seek a fresh mandate from its shareholders to continue in management. These provisions will ensure that sickness is detected early and remedial action through induction of higher equity by shareholders is taken without delay. This contrasts with the present situation where the net-worth of most sick units has been eroded several times over and accumulated losses have been financed through borrowed capital from banks and institutions.

Industrial Production

4.8 On the basis of the index of industrial production (base 1970 = 100) industrial production increased by 6.3 per cent during 1985-86 compared with 6.8 per cent during 1984-85. The increase in

GROWTH RATES IN INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



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production during 1985-86 was a result of 8.5 per cent growth in electricity generation, 6.1 per cent in manufacturing and 4.7 per cent in the mining and quarrying sector.

4.9 During April—August, 1986, industrial production recorded an increase of 5.6 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. Notable growth of 7.1 per cent was achieved in the mining and quarrying sector and 9.6 per cent in electricity generation. However, the growth in the manufacturing sector has decelerated to 4.6 per cent.

4.10 In the manufacturing sector 12 out of 16 industry groups showed a positive growth rate during the first five months of this year over the corresponding period of previous year. Industry groups where notable growth rates were achieved are : beverages, rubber, chemicals and chemical products, metal products and transport equipment.

4.11 However, the growth rates based on the 1970 Index of Industrial Production do not correctly reflect the actual growth in the industrial sector. The index does not reflect the wide base of Indian industry that has developed over the last decade and a half. Moreover, it does not represent the small-scale sector which contributes significantly to the overall industrial output and employment. Many relatively new industries and industrial products which have shown a high growth in recent years, namely, electronics, petrochemicals, garments, gem cutting, etc, do not have adequate representation in the weighting diagram of the existing series of the index. In contrast, many traditional slow growing industries e.g. cotton textiles, command unduly high weight in the index.

4.12 To overcome these difficulties, it was decided to update the base and develop a revised Index of Industrial Production for the preparation of which a Working Group was set up in 1978. This index is based on improved selection procedures and methodology for determining the weighting diagram, exclusion of non reporting items, inclusion of new industrial products and an appropriate representation of the small-scale sector.. The 1980-81 series, is expected to become fully operational during 1987.

4.13 According to the preliminary results for 1984-85 and 1985-86, based on the new series (1980-81 base), the industrial growth profile that has emerged is distinctly different from the one indicated by the existing series, particularly in the manufacturing sector. According to the revised series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) the overall growth of industrial production in 1984-85 was 8.6 per cent as against 6.8 per cent as per the existing series. Similarly for 1985-86, the growth rate works out to 8.7 per cent according to the new series as against 6.3 per cent under the existing series. The major contribution for the notable difference between the growth rates obtained under the two series was the significant growth achieved in the manufacturing sector, which was 8.0 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively during 1984-85 and 1985-86 under the new series compared with the growth rate of 5.7 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively under the existing series. The comparative picture of the respective overall and sectoral growth rates is presented in the following table :

TABLE 4.4

Growth Rates in Industrial Production

(Percentages)

Sector	Weights		1984-85		1985-86	
	1970 series	1980-81 series	1970 series	1980-81 series	1970 series	1980-81 series
General	100.00	100.00	6.8	8.6	6.3	8.7
Manufacturing .	81.08	77.11	5.7	8.0	6.1	9.7
Mining & Quarrying	9.69	11.46	8.0	8.8	4.7	4.2
Electricity	9.23	11.43	12.0	12.0	8.5	8.5

4.14 The manufacturing industries which were responsible for the higher implied growth in the revised series in 1985-86 were electrical machinery (including electronics) (34.8 per cent), textile products (18.0 per cent), leather and leather products (21.1 per cent), paper and paper products (12.6 per cent), non-metallic mineral products (13.7 per cent) and miscellaneous products (24.3 per cent). Similarly, the industries responsible for higher growth during 1984-85 include jute textiles 27.1 per cent), wood and wood products (29.3 per cent), paper and paper products (20.7 per cent), leather and leather products (20.1 per cent), non-metallic mineral products (13.0 per cent), basic metal and alloy products (12.8 per cent), metal products (19.2 per cent), chemicals and chemical products (9.0 per cent), rubber, plastic and petroleum products (8.2 per cent) and miscellaneous products (17.4 per cent).

TABLE 4.5

Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector (1980-81 = 100)*

Industry Group	Industry	Weight	Index 1983-84	Index 1984-85	Index 1985-86	%change 1984-85 / 1983-84	%change 1985-86 / 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20—21	Food products	5.33	121.1	120.0	125.6	—0.9	4.7
22	Beverages, tobacco, etc.	1.57	104.5	111.7	112.1	6.9	0.4
23	Cotton textiles	12.31	100.2	102.2	110.4	2.0	8.0
25	Jute textiles	2.00	78.2	99.4	97.2	27.1	—2.2
26	Textile products	0.82	92.1	95.6	112.8	3.8	18.0
27	Wood & wood products	0.45	167.5	216.5	223.2	29.3	3.1
28	Paper & paper products	3.23	109.3	131.9	148.5	20.7	12.6
2[illegible]	Leather & leather products	0.49	116.3	139.7	169.2	20.1	21.1
30	Rubber, plastic and petroleum products	4.00	136.1	147.2	153.0	8.2	3.9
31	Chemicals & chemical products	12.51	131.0	142.8	154.3	9.0	8.1
32	Non-metallic mineral products	3.00	122.5	138.4	157.3	13.0	13.7
33	Basic metal & alloy products	9.80	95.1	107.3	117.0	12.8	9.0
34	Metal products	2.29	88.1	105.0	114.7	19.2	9.2
35	Machinery & machine tools	6.24	119.6	127.6	130.2	6.7	2.0
36	Electrical machinery	5.78	143.1	148.8	200.6	4.0	34.8
37	Transport equipment	6.39	123.4	131.6	135.8	6.6	3.2
38	Miscellaneous products	0.90	104.6	122.8	152.7	17.4	24.3

*Tentative

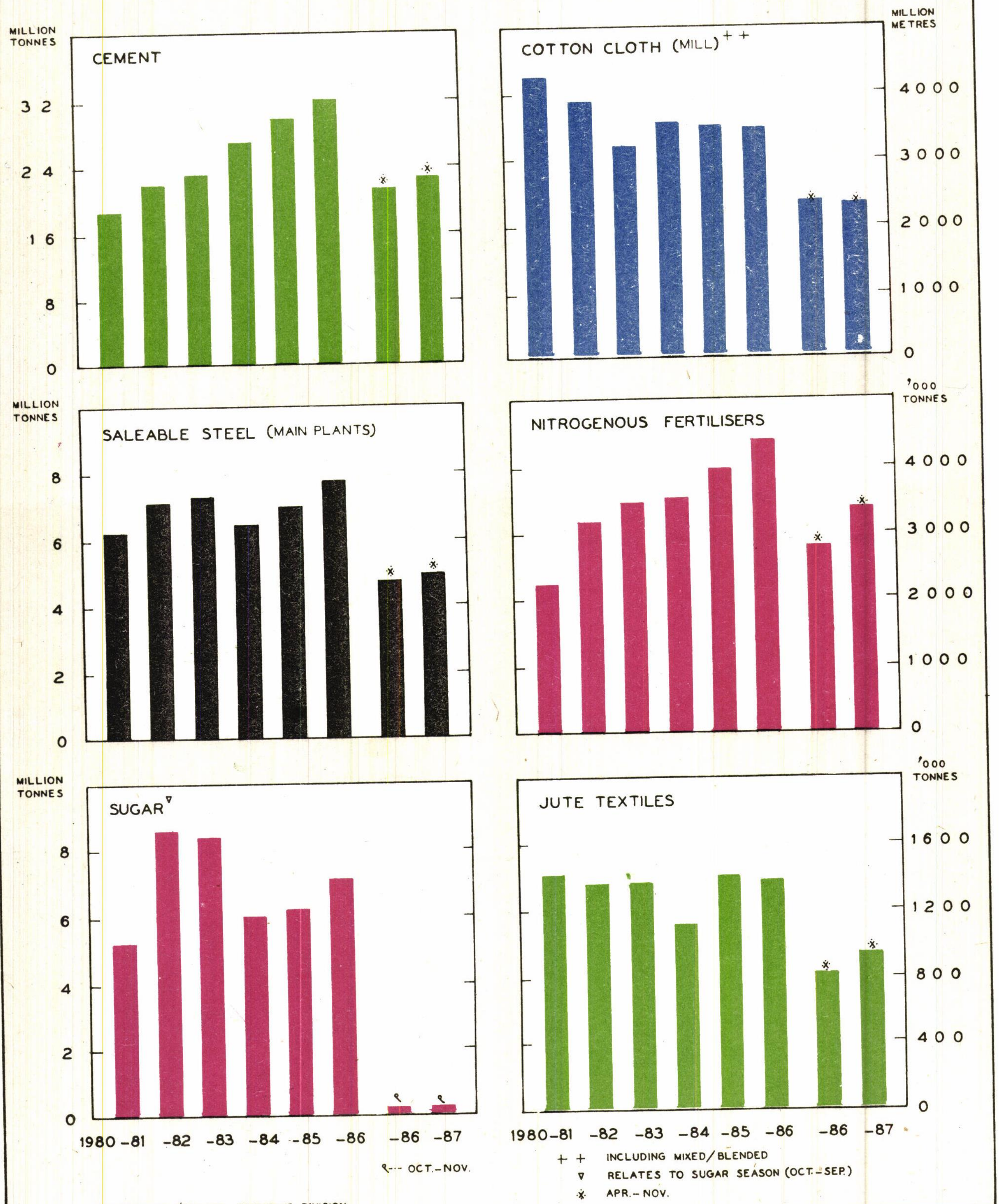
4.15 A number of industries which showed remarkable performance during 1985-86 included petroleum products (20.7 per cent), phosphatic fertilizers (12.1 per cent), saleable steel (main plants) (11.1 per cent), nitrogenous fertilizers (10.5 per cent), sugar (9.9 per cent), cement (9.5 per cent), power-transformers (7.3 per cent), cotton yarn (including mixed/blended) (6.6 per cent), commercial vehicles (6.4 per cent), tea (5.7 per cent), penicillin (3.3 per cent), railway wagons (0.8 per cent), etc. The industries which suffered from stagnation and decline in production in 1985-86 were : aluminium, vanaspati, cigarettes, streptomycin, sulpha drugs, diesel engines (veh.), agricultural tractors, jute manufactures, etc.

Policy Development and Response

4.16 Measures for rationalisation and restructuring of industrial policy were continued during the year for generating growth and development of the industrial sector of the economy. Steps were directed towards further refinement and expansion of the schemes to rationalize procedures and controls.

4.17 In March 1985, the Government had announced the delicensing of 25 broad categories of industries and 82 bulk drugs and formulations. For these industries only registration with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) was required and the need for licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act having been dispensed with provided that (i) such undertakings concerned do not fall within the purview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, or the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, (FERA), (ii) the article of manufacture is not reserved for the small scale sector and (iii) the concerned undertaking is not located within the specified urban limits. In December, 1985, delicensing was extended to 22 out of the 27 MRTP industries exempt under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act provided that such undertakings were located in centrally declared backward areas. In July 1986, roller flour milling industry was covered under the delicensing scheme, taking into account the comfortable wheat stocks in the country. In September, 1986 delicensing was also extended to certain chemical industries. This was

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES



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done to enable the chemical industries to up-date their technology and modernise their plants.

4.18 The facility of broad-banding of production allowed to selected industries with a view to secure better capacity utilisation was extended in stages and by the end of January 1986, some 28 industry groups were covered under this facility. During 1986, this facility was further extended to cover glass, steel pipes and tubes, synthetic fibres & synthetic filament yarn, electrical cables and wires, ball & roller bearings, specified categories of agricultural machinery, soya products, textile machinery and chemical industries.

4.19 In order to maximise capacity utilisation a scheme of re-endorsement of capacity was introduced in April, 1982. During 1986, this scheme was liberalised to allow undertakings which had achieved 80 per cent capacity utilisation (as against 94 per cent earlier) to avail of the facility. The re-endorsed capacity is calculated by taking the highest production achieved during any of the previous five years plus one-third thereof. The undertakings which are able to achieve capacity utilisation equal to the re-endorsed level would get further re-endorsement according to the highest production achieved in subsequent years. The scheme is effective for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

4.20 An important initiative was to encourage realisation of economies of scale by expansion of existing installed capacities of undertakings to minimum economic levels of operation. As a matter of policy this facility was also extended to MRTP companies. Minimum economic capacities have since been specified for 73 industries under this facility.

4.21 A number of steps were taken during the last two years for the rationalisation of the provisions concerning MRTP companies. These included raising the minimum assets limit of MRTP companies from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores, exemption of certain industries from the provisions of Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act, expansion of Appendix I list, etc. Further steps were taken to exempt, subject to certain conditions, 28 Appendix 1 and 24 non-Appendix I industries from the provisions of Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act, MRTP and FERA companies are permitted to set up capacities, provided the concerned items of manufacture are not specifically reserved for the small scale sector. Outside the Appendix I industries, more FERA and MRTP companies are permitted to operate with no export obligation in category 'A' districts and reduced export obligation of 25 per cent in category 'B' & 'C' districts. Normally, such companies are to undertake an export obligation of minimum of 60 per cent, if the item is not reserved for small scale industries and 75 per cent of its production if the item is so reserved. With a view to augmenting export production, licensed industrial undertakings are exempt from obtaining substantial expansion licences if the entire production, in excess of the licensed capacity is meant for exports.

Response to Policy Initiatives

4.22 The evidence suggests that the industrial investment climate in the country has vastly improved.

TABLE 4.6

Selected Indicators of Industrial Investment Climate

Particulars	Unit	1984	1985	1986
1. Foreign Collaborations Approved	Nos.	752	1024	958
Of which :				
Financial Collaborations Approved	Nos.	151	238	242
2. Foreign Investment Approvals	Rs. crores	113.00	126.86	106.90
3. Letters of Intent Issued	Nos.	1064	1457	1130
4. Industrial Licences Granted and Registrations (A+B)	Nos.	2740	4113	4167
A. Industrial Licences Granted	Nos.	905	985	618
B. Registrations				
(*i*) DGTD	Nos.	1915	1961	1162
(*ii*) SIA (Data Available from May, 1985)	Nos.	..	1167 (May—Dec. 85)	2387
5. Consents given by the Controller of Capital Issues	(*a*) Nos.	640	910	1171
	(*b*) Amount (Rs. crores)	1800	2579	6168
6. *Assistance Sanctioned by Financial Institutions	Rs. crores	5647.6	6613.8	3694.5
7. *Assistance Disbursed by Financial Institutions	Rs. crores	3501.6	4919.6	2388.4

*These data relate to April—March. The data against 1984 are for 1984-85 and so on. For 1986, the data pertains to the period April—September only.

4.23 Despite delicensing of a number of industries and broad-banding of some industrial products, the number of industrial licences issued has been going up substantially. The number of letters of intent granted went up from 1064 in 1984 to 1457 in 1985. During 1986, 1130 letters of intent have been issued. The number of registrations with the SIA has increased

from 1167 during 1985 to 2387 during 1986. In 1986, nearly two-third of the registrations related to projects in the backward areas. The upward trend was also visible in the number of approvals granted for foreign collaborations. During 1986, 958 foreign collaborations were approved compared with 752 in 1984. The number of approvals given by the Controller of Capital Issues went up from 640 in 1984 to 1171 in 1986. The amount of capital issues approved increased from Rs. 1800 crores in 1984 to Rs. 6168 crores in 1986—an increase over 242 per cent.

4.24 Sanctions and disbursements of assistance by term lending financial institutions have also shown a considerable increase. Sanctions by all financial institutions went up from Rs. 5647 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 6614 crores during 1985-86. During the first half of 1986-87, total sanctions amounted to Rs. 3694 crores showing an increase of about 22 per cent over the corresponding period of 1985-86. Disbursements went up from Rs. 3502 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4920 crores in 1985-86. During the first half of 1986-87, disbursements reached a level of Rs. 2388 crores, thereby showing an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding period of 1985-86.

4.25 The stock market situation continued to remain by and large buoyant. The average RBI's Index of Ordinary Shares (Base 1980-81 = 100) for April —November 1986 at 234.6, showed a rise of 12.8 per cent over the average index of 208.0 from the corresponding period of 1985.

4.26 The policy to delicense certain industries seems to have an encouraging response. By the end of 1986, 3554 registrations had taken place in the 32 broad industry groups delicensed since March 1985. About 60 per cent of these registrations were in centrally-declared backward areas. The principal areas of registration have been roller flour grinding (27.5 per cent), electronic components (16.7 per cent), special alloys-sponge iron (6.4 per cent) and auto-ancillaries (6.3 per cent). The total value of investment associated with these registrations is about Rs. 14,352 crores, of which 34.2 per cent is in the special alloy-sponge iron industry, 20.0 per cent in the electronic components, 6.3 per cent in roller flour grinding and 5.1 per cent in auto-ancillaries and 6.1 per cent in chemical industry.

Electronics Industry

2.27 A successful thrust for modernisation and technology upgradation cannot be achieved without a substantial development of the indigenous electronics industry. It plays a catalyst role in increasing production and productivity in key sectors of the economy like power, coal, oil, railways, communications and process industries. Keeping the important role of this industry in view, major policy initiatives were implemented to provide a major boost to electronics during the last two years.

4.28 The production in electronics industry has grown at a rate of around 40 per cent per annum during the last two years. The level of production has gone up from Rs. 1480 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 2880 crores in 1985-86. An important factor in the remarkable growth was a significant fall in the prices of many electronics items, *e.g.*, the prices of computers declined by over 50 per cent and of TV sets by around 10 per cent during this period.

4.29 The performance has, however, varied for different products in the electronics industry. Consumer electronics have shown remarkable growth : as against a target of Rs. 676 crores, the production in 1985-86 was around Rs. 1100 crores, the major contribution being that of TVs' and radio sets. In contrast, the performance of the communication electronics sector was not wholly satisfactory, the actual production of Rs. 635 crores was in fact lower than the target of Rs. 830 crores. This was due mainly to slippages in the constituent sectors including mass-communications, tele-communications, aero-space and defence. The level of production of components of Rs. 440 crores in 1985-86, however, was as per targets. The component producing sub-sector of the industry feeds other segments of the electronics industry and as such is vital for the development of the electronics industry as a whole. A major problem facing electronic components industry at present is the limited domestic market. The segment also suffers from high capital intensity, long gestation period and high rate of obsolescence.

4.30 During 1986-87, the production of the electronics industry as a whole is expected to reach a level of Rs. 3685 crores, or a growth of about 28 per cent over 1985-86. The production of television sets is likely to cross 3 million mark consisting of 2.2 million black & white and 0.9 million colour T.V. sets.

4.31 Along-with the increase in production, exports of electronics are also looking up. The level of exports is likely to go up from Rs. 151 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 200 crores by 1986-87. Two-third of exports is from units in the Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ). The growth in exports over the past years, however, has not been satisfactory. A major reason for the poor export performance is

the fact that the export markets are highly competitive and sensitive to price and quality.

4.32 Investment in the electronic sector is growing and a number of major projects in communications, computers, components, etc. are at an advanced stage of implementation. An encouraging development in this regard has been the good response from enterpreneurs for setting up units for production of a number of components involving fairly high investment. It is anticipated that during 1986 an additional investment of about Rs. 220 crores would be made in the component sector alone and a further Rs. 400 crores is anticipated during 1987. On the whole, the electronics industry is emerging as a major industry in the country.

4.33 The production base for electronics industry is widespread. There are over 2500 units in the public sector (both central and state), organised private sector and small scale sector. It is, however, noticed that the main contribution to production (accounting for about 75 per cent of the total output) comes from 250 major units of which over 100 units are in the small scale sector. The contribution of public sector units in the overall production of electronics is about 30 per cent, that of small scale sector is about 45 per cent and the remaining 25 per cent is contributed by units in the organised private sector. The total direct employment in the electronics units is estimated to be around 2 lakhs, of which 40 per cent is in the public sector.

4.34 The remarkable growth of electronics industry has been the result of concerted efforts in this regard. A number of specific steps have been taken to accelerate the growth of electronics in the country. The basic thrust of the policy is general rationalisation of the licensing policy, with an emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation. By and large, no upper limit is prescribed on capacity and no restriction of a sectoral nature : large scale, small scale, private sector, public sector, etc., is prescribed except where specific reservations are made on very special considerations. Achieving economies of scale with up-to-date technology has been the major objective of this sector. The following specific policy measures taken recently have played a significant role in the growth of this sector :

(i) For a number of categories, "broad-band" licences have been issued.

(ii) The electronic components industry has been delicensed. Also consumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon resources from the financial institutions.

(iii) The import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40 per cent will be permitted in all areas.

(iv) For telephone instruments, electronic PABX systems and rural automatic exchange the technology will be acquired on a centralised basis to achieve economies of scale.

(v) Developments of small scale industry is being particularly encouraged. Approvals for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.

(vi) Electronic units will be allowed to be established in any permissible location.

(vii) In order to achieve economies of scale in certain key areas, certain components which were reserved for small scale sector have been dereserved.

(viii) The private sector has been permitted to enter areas of telecommunication, manufacture of telephone EPABX teleprinters, fascimile equipment, data communication terminals, etc. Other items can also be taken up by the private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least 51 per per equity shares.

(ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been extempt from clearance under Sections 21 and 22 of MRTP Act.

(x) A computer policy has been announced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increasing indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

(xi) Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers, including software and black and white TV receivers with 36" screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.

(xii) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase production.

(xiii) Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, quality, safety and quality of services.

(xiv) A fiscal package has been announced for component industry; which has rationalised the duty on raw materials, parts and semi-finished goods.

Research and Development

4.35 A number of fiscal advantages have been provided to encourage the setting up of R&D centres recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). There are more than 900 in-house R&D units enjoying DSIR's recognition and of these about 90 units are in the public sector. The expenditure incurred by the in-house R&D units during 1985-86 was reported to be around Rs. 500 crores. This, however, forms an insignificant part (0.2 per cent) of the overall turnover.

4.36 There has been a steady increase in R&D manpower employed by the in-house R&D units. In 1975-76, about 13,000 R&D personnel were employed by about 400 units. During 1981-82 the figure increased to over 41,000 for about 750 units. The present estimated manpower for over 900 units is of the order of 45,000. It is estimated that the R&D assets possessed by the in-house R&D units are currently to be of the order of Rs. 650 crores.

4.37 Some of the recent and important achievements of the in-house R&D units are : development of new drugs such as Forskolin, Trequinsin, Stranldazole, Nifedipine, Suprinorphine, Cibamid, etc.; development of fascimile transmission equipment, EPAX, EPBX, Electronic telephone instruments, auto rectifiers, etc., high strength aluminium alloys for defence applications, high speed precision winding machine for jute industry, Fluidized Bed Prying System for tea, Cationic Dyeable Polyester, Geotextiles, etc.

4.38 The in-house R&D units have acquired a number of technologies from the National Laboratories for commercial exploitation. Following are few examples of effective technology transfer : The Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. has commissioned a 10,000 tonne per annum capacity plant for production of acrylates based on process developed at the National Chemicals Laboratory, Pune; a solvent extraction process for the production of benzene has been made available by Indian Institute of Petroleum to Bharat Petroleum Corporation; an indigenous plant of 900 tonnes per day capacity for low temperature carbonisation of coal, developed at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has gone into production; 500 KW and 1 MW fixed frequency 'S' Band magnetron has been developed by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani; RRI, Jorhat assisted in the installation and commmissioning of a 500 kg/batch capacity citronella distillation plant installed by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Jorhat at Nakachari. The first commercial plant for distilled grade zinc dust set up by M/s Zinc Products & Co. (P) Ltd., Patna is based on National Metallurgical Laboratory's know-how. Central Food Technology Research Institute has developed and transferred a new milling technique which gives yields of 80-85 per cent in lesser time and at lower cost, compared to traditional processes. A continuous interaction is developing between the National Laboratories and various industrial R&D units in the country. However, major steps are still needed to improve the quality of R&D institutions and provide a boost to development of indigenous technology.

Industrial Sickness

4.39 Industrial sickness continues to remain a major area of concern. As at the end of December 1985, the number of sick units in the portfolio of scheduled commercial banks stood at 1,19,606 involving an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 4,270.93 crores. The total number of large industrial units identified by banks as sick has increased from 597 as at the end of June 1985 to 637 as at the end of December 1985. The outstanding bank dues of these units increased from Rs. 2655.39 crores as at the end of June 1985 to Rs. 2980.24 crores at the end of December 1985.

TABLE 4.7

Industrial Sickness

(Numbers)

No. of sick units as at the end of	Large Units	Medium Units	SSI Units	Total Sick units
December 1980 .	409	992	23,149	24,550
December 1981 .	422	994	25,342	26,758
December 1982 .	444	1178	58,551	60,173
December 1983 .	491	1256	78,363	80,110
December 1984 .	545	1287	91,450	93,282
June 1985 . .	597	1181	97,890	99,668
December 1985 .	637	1186	1,17,783	1,19,606
Outstanding bank credit as at the end of				(Rs. in crores)
December 1980 .	1342.47	178.42	305.77	1808.66
December 1981 .	1478.84	187.63	359.07	2025.54
December 1982 .	1790.60	225.76	568.97	2585.33
December 1983 .	2014.33	357.97	728.99	3101.29
December 1984 .	2330.12	428.88	879.69	3638.39
June 1985 . .	2655.39	195.13	954.65	3805.17
December 1985 .	2980.24	220.02	1070.67	4270.93

4.40 Of the 1,19,606 sick industrial units (large, medium and small) involving a total bank credit of Rs. 4,270.93 crores at the end of December 1985, the viability position was as follows :

Table 4.8

Viability Status of Sick Units as at the end of Dec. 1985

Units	Number	Amount (Rs. crores)
1. Units found viable . . .	8,569	1987.33
2. Units found non-viable . .	99,062	1790.73
3. Units for which viability yet to be determined . .	11,975	492.87
TOTAL	1,19,606	4270.93

4.41 Of the 8569 potentially viable industrial units, 2751 units have been put under nursing by the banks upto December, 1985. The outstanding bank advances to these units amounted to Rs. 1581.35 crores.

4.42 Of the 637 large sick industrial units banks had determined the viability or otherwise in respect of 552 units by the end of December, 1985. Out of these, 350 units were found to be potentially viable and accounted for Rs. 1737.13 crores *i.e.* about 58.3 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit to all large sick units. Banks have put 221 units with outstanding credit of Rs. 1125.06 crores under the nursing programme.

4.43 In the small scale sector, 16,41,748 units have been provided with bank credit amounting to Rs. 7829.32 crores at the end of December, 1985. Of these, 1,17,783 units (7.2 per cent) have been found to be sick with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 1070.67 crores (13.7 per cent). Of the total sick units 7839 units (6.7 per cent) with outstanding credit of Rs. 244.98 crores (22.9 per cent) were considered by banks as potentially viable. A total of 2189 units with outstanding credit amounting to Rs. 176.33 crores were reported to be put under nursing programme by the financing banks as at the end of December, 1985.

4.44 A number of measures have been taken to tackle the problem of industrial sickness. The importance of detection of sickness at the incipient stage has been emphasised by the RBI. The RBI have also emphasised the importance of proper coordination between the commercial banks and term lending institutions in the formulation and implementation of rehabilitation packages. Another important measure by the RBI is the introduction of health code system to categorise various borrowal accounts according to quality of the accounts for better monitoring and for facilitating preventive action wherever necessary.

4.45 The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) has initiated various steps for checking the growth of industrial sickness and helping in industrial revival. Out of 393 units assisted by the IRBI till the end of June 1986, 136 units have been revived. These include units which have repaid in full, those which are nationalised and those which have started making profits. The units which were under nursing programmes numbered 131. These two categories of units totalling 267 units constitute more than 80 per cent of the total units. The IRBI continued to organise inter-institutional rehabilitation meetings for conducting the efforts regarding sick units in the medium and large scale sector in consultation with other financial institutions.

4.46 A significant measure taken during the year was the setting up of Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) in the IDBI on 20th May, 1986. This is meant to provide a focal point for coordinating financial assistance to the small scale sector. The Fund would be charged with the responsibility of providing re-financing assistance not only for development, expansion and modernisation but also for the rehabilitation of the small scale sick industries. It is expected that the SIDF assistance to the SSI sector during the next 5 years may go up to Rs. 8150 crores compared with Rs. 4075 crores during the last 5 years.

4.47 Lack of modernisation has been identified as an important cause for industrial sickness. In view of the urgent need for modernisation in the textiles and jute sector, which also account for a major share of industrial sickness, Government has set up two funds, viz. the Textile Modernisation Fund and the Jute Modernisation Fund. Under these two funds, assistance is provided not only to the healthy units for modernisation at 11.5 per cent rate of interest but also to sick but potentially viable units. Special loans are given to the weak units for meeting a part of the promoters' contribution. These special loans carry 6 per cent rate of interest with a repayment period of 12 years and an initial moratorium period of 6 years. The IDBI is the nodal agency for TMF while the IFCI would administer the JMF. The TMF has become effective with effect from 1st August, 1986 and the JMF from 1st November, 1986. Under the TMF, assistance of the order of Rs. 750 crores is expected over next 5 years. The JMF on the other hand has a corpus of Rs. 150 crores. It is expected that the setting up of these Funds would go a long way in improving the health of textiles and jute sectors of the Indian economy.

4.48 Central Government has set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) with effect from 12th January, 1987 in pursuance with enactment of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. This is a major step for intervening at an early stage and detecting, preventing as well as taking ameliorative, remedial and such other measures which need to be taken with respect to sick and potentially viable companies. Under the provisions of the Act all medium and large scale companies who have their net-worth eroded by 50 per cent have to report the fact of such erosion to the Board and also to hold a General Meeting of the shareholders of the company to seek a fresh mandate for the management. Industrial companies who have accumulated losses eroding entire share capital and reserves have to make a reference to the Board for determination of measures which shall be adopted with respect to the company. The Board has been given wide ranging powers in respect of approval of rehabilitation packages for sick industrial companies including their reconstruction and revival as well as change of management or amalgamation with any other company, or sale or lease of a part or whole of the industrial undertaking, etc. or even winding up of the company. Board under the Act also has the powers of the Central Government to give approval to the amalgamation of a sick industrial company with a healthy company under Section 72--A of the Income Tax Act. It is further provided that the provisions of the MRTP Act shall not apply in relation to modernisation or expansion of a sick industrial company or the amalgamation or merger as a result of scheme sanctioned by the Board. The Act also provides for an Appellate Authority. It is now expected that with the coming into force of this Act, many sick units which were earlier allowed to go on incurring losses resulting in loss of production, loss of employment, loss of revenue to Central and State Governments and locking up of large amount of banks, institutional and public fund would be able to be restructured and thus rehabilitated on the basis of more funds coming from promoters and entrepreneurs rather than subsisting on public and institutional funds.

Employment in the Organised Sector

4.49 Employment in the organised sector at the end of June, 1986 (quick estimate) stood at 250.37 lakhs, showing an increase of 1.6 per cent as compared to 1.2 per cent in the corresponding month of last year. Employment of women in the organised sector which stood at 33.28 lakhs at the end of June, 1986 showed a higher increase of 3.5 per cent as against 2.9 per cent at the end of June, 1985.

4.50 The number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges was 261.34 at the end of November, 1986 thereby showing an increase of 14.2 per cent over the same month of 1985. Monthly average of vacancies notified during April-November, 1986 was of the order of 55.3 thousand as compared to 56.6 thousand during the corresponding period of last year thereby showing a fall of 2.5 per cent. Similarly, average monthly placements during April-November 1986 declined to 29.1 thousand from the monthly average of 31.1 thousand over the same period of 1985, thus showing a fall of 6.4 per cent.

Industrial Relations

4.51 There has been a significant improvement in industrial relations which is reflected by a sharp decline in man-days lost to 28.05 million in 1985-86; which was the lowest since 1977-78. The man-days lost in the first quarter of 1986-87 was 8.72 million.

TABLE 4.9

Man-days lost on account of strikes and lockouts

(in million)

Quarter	1984-85*	1985-86*	1986-87*
I	14.29	8.10	8.72
II	6.87	6.88	3.49
III	7.86	7.48	**
IV	6.91	5.59	**
TOTAL . . .	35.93	28.05	12.21

* Provisional

** Not available.

4.52 By an amendment made in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the limit of salary for eligibility of bonus under the Act has been raised from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 per month. The Wage Board for Working Journalists and non-Journalist Newspaper Employees made recommendation for grant of interim rate of wages to journalists and non-journalists employees of the newspaper establishments at the rate of 7.5 per cent of basic wages subject to a minimum of Rs. 45 per month. The Government after taking into consideration the various representations received from workers, organisations, M.P.s, etc. have announced an increased interim rate of wages at the rate of 15 per cent of the basic wages subject to a minimum of Rs. 90 per month. The Wage Board for Sugar Industry also made recommendation for grant of interim relief to workers of sugar industry at the rate of Rs. 45 per month w.e.f. the date of the expiry of the last agreement between the workers and the management or 1st January, 1986 whichever is earlier till the submission of the final award.

4.53 The improved industrial relations situation has contributed significantly towards the improved performance of the industrial sector. In order to further improve industrial relations, it is proposed to set up a Industrial Relations Commission. Tribunals are being set up for sorting out the problems of central staff/workers and more effective implementation of labour laws to maintain harmonious relations between the workers and employers to ensure better quality, productivity and management required for strengthening the economic structure.

4.54 Tripartite Industrial Committees on Chemical Industry; Engineering Industry; Cotton Textile Industry; Jute Industry; Plantation Industry; Road Transport Industry; Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufacturing Industry; Cement Industry; Building and Construction Industry; Coal Industry and Mines other than Coal Industry have been reconstituted, with a view to strengthen the Tripartite Consultative machinery. All these Committees have met at least once. Certain Committees have met more than one occasion so far. During 1986 the meetings of the Industrial Committees on Jute, Building and Construction, Cement, Cotton, Plantation, Mines other than Coal, and Coal have been held. In these meetings discussions were held on the issues relating to industrial relations situation, safety and occupational health, workers' participation in management and social security schemes, etc.

Small Scale Industries

4.55 Small scale industries continued to witness significant growth during 1985-86 (first year of the Seventh Plan). The number of small scale industries units increased from 12.42 lakhs in 1984-85 to 13.53 lakhs (provisional) at the end of 1985-86. Over the same period, employment in this sector increased from 90 lakh persons to 96 lakh persons (provisional). In 1985-86, the total production in the small scale sector was estimated at Rs. 61,100 crores (at current prices), as compared to Rs. 50,520 crores in 1984-85, an increase of 20.9 per cent in the value of production over the previous year. The SSI sector has also been making significant contribution to exports. The total exports of the SSI products was estimated at Rs. 2579.9 crores in 1984-85 registering an increase of 16.2 per cent over the preceding year and accounts for about 22.5 per cent of the total exports of the country.

4.56 A wide range of support policies and programmes have been introduced by the Government for the small scale sector. These include reservation of items for exclusive production and purchase, priority in the disbursement of loans by the financial institutions, concessions in the import of raw materials and machinery, supply of these materials through Small Industries Corporations and other agencies and direct assistance like consultancy, training, etc. through a wide network of promotional bodies namely, Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs), the District Industries Centres (DICs), Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD), Institute for Design & of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), etc.

4.57 A number of important development have taken place during the current year. Eight new items have been reserved for small scale sector, 21 items have been deleted and the nomenclature have been changed in respect of 24 items till the end of December, 1986. At present, 863 items are now reserved for small scale sector. The Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) has been set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India in May, 1986 to provide re-finance assistance for development, expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of small scale, cottage and village industries and tiny sector units in rural areas. New schemes of assistance have been launched under SIDF for women entrepreneurs and for quality control. The States Small Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) have been rendered assistance by the IDBI for the first time in order to strengthen their activities in marketing, supplying of essential raw materials, machinery on hire purchase basis, establishing industrial estates, etc. A Special Committee has been set up by the Reserve Bank of India to look into various aspects of sickness and to make recommendations for combating sickness and evolving a meaningful package of assistance for rehabilitation of sick units in this sector. A number of excise duty notifications were issued for the benefit of small scale sector in the 1986-87 Budget. Units whose value of clearances do not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs (Rs. 30 lakhs where the unit is manufacturing more than one article falling under different tariff headings) are completely exempt from the payment of excise duties. Concessional rates of duty have been prescribed for clearances between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs. Small scale units whose value of clearances do not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs are no longer required to obtain excise licence. Excise procedures have been simplified. Excise inspection is limited to once in a year and self-assessment procedure has been introduced for clearances upto Rs. 50 lakhs.

4.58 Steps are also being taken to give boost to the development of small and cottage industries in the North Eastern region. November, 1986 was observed as "Quality Maintenance and Improvement Month" by the entire industrial sector with a view to creating quality awareness among manufacturers, workers and consumers. In pursuance of this, various SISIs of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) organised and conducted 30 Seminars, 26 Industry Workshops, 4 Industry-Clinics and 5 Exhibitions in different parts of the country. Steps have also been taken for technology upgradation in the small scale sector and for identifying more areas which could lend themselves to ancillarisation.

CHAPTER 5

PRICES

During the current fiscal year, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) increased by 5.9 per cent (upto 24 January 1987) and after taking into account seasonal factors on the present trends it is likely that 1986-87 will end with an inflation rate of around 6.5 per cent. This is well below the average annual price increase of 7.9 per cent over the last decade and suggests that the overall price situation in the economy is well within control. However, the rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) [for industrial workers] this year was once again higher than the WPI, increasing by 7.8 per cent between March and December, 1986 and is a cause for concern. Since the normal seasonal decline of the CPI began after November, it is to be hoped that this index will come closer in alignment with the WPI over the next three months.

5.2 Prices of food articles in 1986-87 have been far more stable than in 1985-86, increasing at an underlying rate of about four per cent compared to around 6.5 per cent last year [see Table 5.1]. On the other hand, prices of non-food agricultural products have increased sharply. In the previous year, excess supply conditions existed in a number of fibres and commercial crops, causing their prices to fall sharply : jute prices fell by 72 per cent, raw cotton fell by 16 per cent, tea fell by 11 per cent, condiments and spices fell by 16 per cent and oilseeds fell by 1 per cent. The production of many of these commercial crops have stabilized at lower levels this year and their prices have risen to more normal levels.

5.3 The impact of these sharp changes in the supply and the prices of this group of items was to cut about 3 per cent off the inflation rate last year, and to add an extra 2 per cent to the current inflation rate as the prices of these crops increased from the extremely low levels reached last year. If this unusual volatility in prices of this group of commercial crops is averaged over the last two years, the inflation rate for both the years centres around 4-5 per cent per year which is a more accurate reflection of the underlying inflation rate in 1985-86 and 1986-87, the first two years of the Seventh Plan. In the current year, upto December prices of non-food items in the CPI, with a weight of 39.08 (e.g. transport, fuel and light, tobacco and liquor, personal effects, etc.) increased by about 1.7 percentage points more than the non-food group in the WPI. The increase in the price of tea (which declined sharply last year) of about 30 per cent has a major differential impact on the two series since the weight in the CPI is more than double the weight in the WPI. On the other hand, factors that would have helped reduce the divergent rates of increase of the two indices are the falling prices of wheat (−4.0 per cent) and pulses (—13.0 per cent) which have a higher weight in the CPI than in the WPI. In addition to the contribution of these individual items, there are other factors, such as the extent of the lag between wholesale and consumer prices, which make the comparison of the WPI and CPI a complex issue. The increase in prices of edible oils this year contributed to the rise in both price indices, the CPI and the WPI, while the price increase in oilseeds only affected the WPI. Edible oils prices increased by about 37 per cent during the period March 29, 1986 to January 24, 1987. Oilseed prices have recorded only a marginally lower increase during this year. The current year's price increase, however, should be seen in the context of the falling prices of these items over the last two years (Table 5.2). Considered over a three-year period, the average rise in prices of oilseeds was 4.9 per cent per year.

5.4 The Government's policy is to boost domestic production of edible oils and reduce imports in order to save foreign exchange. Consequently, the falling price trends of oilseeds and edible oils over the last two years needed to be reversed if farmers are to receive remunerative prices for growing oilseeds. The rise in prices this year counteracts this declining trend and attempts at redressing the balance between the farmer and the consumer. The recent two-year sugar policy is an example of how production increases in response to appropriate price signals and the provision of a stable policy environment for farmers. Sugar prices which increased sharply in 1985-86, were only

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TABLE 5.1

Wholesale Price Index for Major Groups for the Week ending 24-1-87

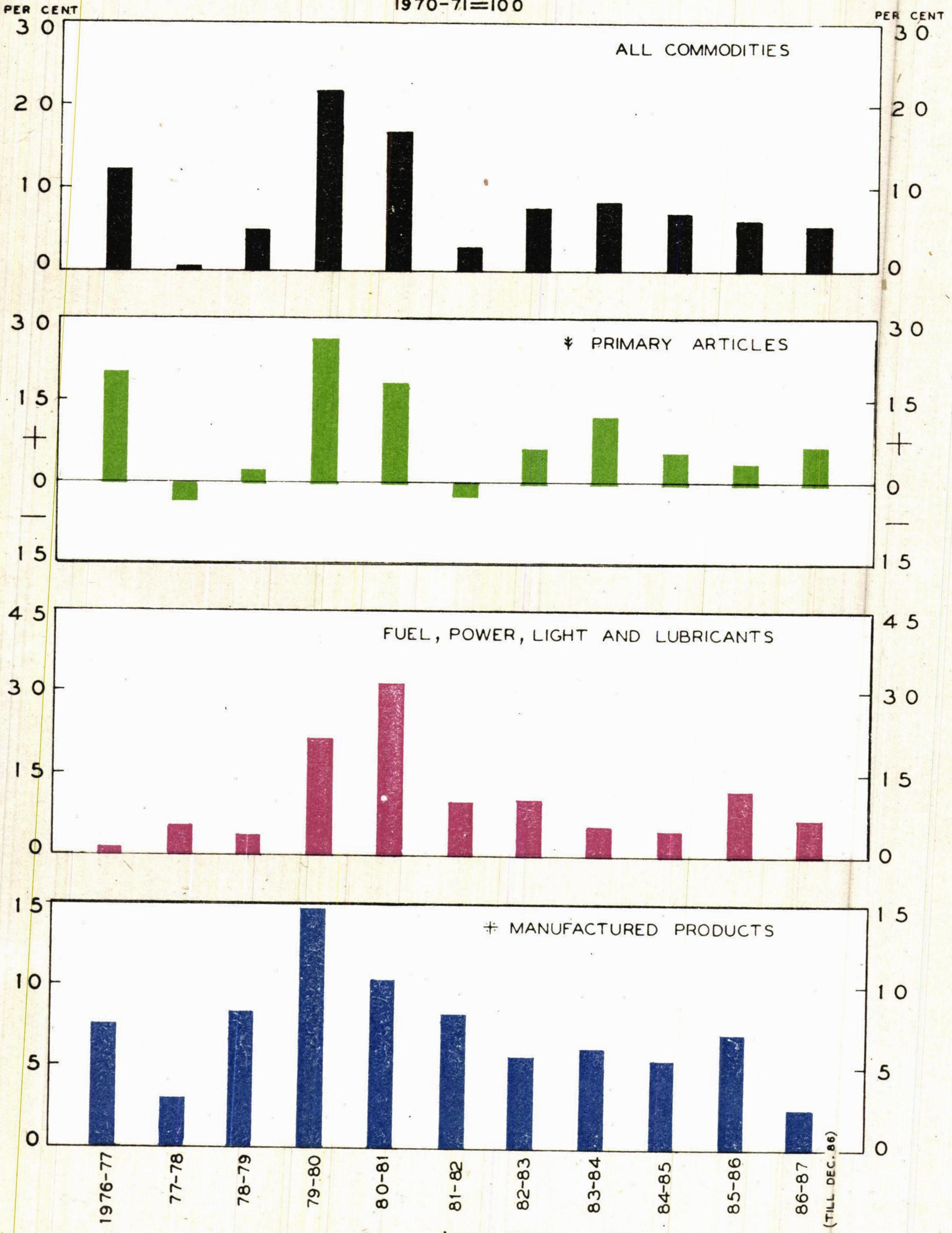
Description	Weight (per cent)	Index: Percentage change over March end — This year	Index: Percentage change over March end — Last year	Deseasonalised: Percentage change over March end — This year	Deseasonalised: Percentage change over March end — Last year	Current†† under-lying inflation rate	Annual inflation rate — Percent-age in-crease over a year ago
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	5.93	3.38	5.95	3.40	7.20	6.31
Food (Cereals, pulses, vegetables etc.) . . .	29.80	4.93	6.15	3.78	4.99	4.57	6.53
Non-food Agriculture (Jute, Cotton, Oilseeds, etc.)	10.62	19.88	—7.79	16.48	—10.40	19.93	17.38
Processed food (Sugar, Edible oils, etc.) . .	13.82	12.64	6.59	12.06	6.04	14.58	11.20
Raw Materials	11.87	13.62	—5.44	10.41	—8.12	12.58	11.99
Manufactured products	49.87	5.72	3.36	5.86	3.49	7.09	5.41
Minerals	1.25	—0.68	0.52	—3.43	—2.27	—4.15	—0.57
Coal Mining	1.15	—0.03	13.16	1.48	14.87	1.79	0.93
Mineral Oils	4.91	0.08	0.08	2.25	2.25	2.72	2.65
Electricity	2.40	7.98	21.21	7.42	20.58	8.97	10.63
Processed Food (Sugar, Edible oils, etc.) . .	13.32	12.64	6.59	12.06	6.04	14.58	11.20
Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products .	2.71	7.64	23.52	9.86	26.07	11.92	7.84
Textiles	11.03	3.68	—6.1	4.45	—5.41	5.39	1.71
Paper & Paper products	0.85	0.00	1.06	—0.19	—1.24	—0.22	5.00
Leather and Leather products	0.38	0.81	18.20	0.44	17.76	0.53	0.81
Rubber and Rubber products	1.21	5.60	0.61	6.28	1.26	7.69	6.07
Chemicals and Chemical products . . .	5.55	4.42	2.63	3.84	2.06	4.64	6.90
Non-metalic mineral products	1.41	1.85	—1.31	2.92	—0.28	3.53	1.94
Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal products . .	5.97	1.61	2.02	2.07	2.48	2.50	0.08
Machinery and Transport equipment . . .	6.72	2.71	8.94	3.03	9.27	3.66	4.37
Misc. products	0.72	2.27	—0.25	1.85	—0.66	2.23	2.60
Food grains	12.92	—0.53	8.15	—2.53	5.96	—3.06	1.00
Cereals	10.74	2.04	7.47	0.56	5.90	0.67	6.23
Rice	5.13	5.67	1.81	6.85	2.95	8.28	8.40
Wheat	3.42	1.53	8.58	—3.79	2.89	—4.59	9.20
Pulses	2.18	—8.28	10.02	—12.23	5.27	—14.80	—13.33
Fruits and Vegetables	6.13	6.27	13.93	8.70	16.54	10.53	13.63
Milk and Milk Products	6.15	9.65	0.85	10.46	1.60	12.65	11.29
Eggs, Fish and Meat	1.90	9.15	12.22	4.16	7.09	5.03	8.87
Condiments and Spices	1.09	0.43	—15.75	0.69	—14.81	0.84	—5.24
Other Food Articles	1.60	19.46	—10.53	23.07	—7.83	27.80	5.05
Tea	1.15	24.17	—11.38	27.78	—8.80	33.59	6.69
Coffee	0.16	7.80	2.58	6.11	0.98	7.39	6.21
Fibres	3.17	20.38	—31.20	19.64	—31.62	23.75	10.40
Raw Cotton	2.25	25.38	—15.62	24.17	—16.43	29.22	11.20
Raw Jute	0.43	14.06	—71.92	14.58	—71.79	17.64	14.91
Oil Seeds	4.20	35.18	—0.93	30.57	—4.31	36.96	30.85
Sugar, Khandsari and Gur	7.24	2.08	12.42	5.39	16.07	6.52	—0.18
Sugar	2.19	1.72	21.84	3.37	23.81	4.07	2.86
Khandsari	0.49	—4.75	1.52	—4.09	2.22	—4.95	14.14
Gur	4.56	2.90	10.43	7.25	15.10	8.77	—2.33
Edible Oils	3.72	37.08	—0.13	35.57	—1.24	43.01	36.85
Groundnut Oil	1.42	33.72	4.20	34.26	4.62	41.44	30.62
Mustard Oil	0.67	59.34	3.64	51.38	—1.53	62.13	56.95
Oil Cakes	0.91	31.68	—12.02	25.36	—16.24	30.67	29.50

†† (%age change in deseasonalised index since March) × $\frac{\text{No. of Weeks in a year (i.e. 52)}}{\text{No. of Weeks since March}}$. Seasonal factors for WPI series are calculated by the RBI for the last 10 years using the moving average method.

ANNUAL INFLATION RATES [POINT TO POINT]

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX [GROUP WISE]

1970-71=100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

✱ INCLUDES SUGAR, KHANDSARI, GUR & EDIBLE OILS
⧺ EXCLUDES " " " " "

MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

1.7 per cent higher in January 1987 over March 1986, as a result of a much higher domestic production of sugar.

TABLE 5.2

Oilseeds and Edible Oils : Percentage Change in Wholesale Prices during each Financial Year

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Apr.—Dec.)	Average increase per year since March 1984
Oilseeds . .	—7.9	—2.3	26.8	4.9
Edible Oils .	—2.7	—0.9	33.0	9.4
Major Oilseeds :				
Groundnuts .	—6.4	6.7	12.7	4.4
Rapeseed & Mustard	—17.5	0.9	55.9	9.9
Cotton seed .	18.8	—8.5	2.6	4.1

Price Behaviour in 1985-86

5.5 There was a noticeable abatement of inflationary pressures during 1985-86. The annual rate of inflation in 1985-86 was 3.8 per cent—the lowest since 1981-82 when the rate had declined to 2.4 per cent. Continuing the deceleration for the third year in succession the increase in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), was reduced to half the previous year's rate of 7.6 per cent and less than half the rate of 8.2 per cent in 1983-84 (Table 5.3). Much of the increase in prices was accounted for by a few primary agricultural commodities like Cereals, Pulses, Fruits and Vegetables, Milk and Milk Products and Eggs, Fish and Meat (Table 5.3). These items with a combined weight of about 27.1 per cent in the Index accounted for over two-thirds of the total increase in prices during the year. Part of the increase was, however, offset by a decline in the prices of condiments and spices, other food articles, fibres and oilseeds. Administered prices as a group went up by 5.3 per cent. These included petroleum products, coal, electricity, fertilizers, iron, steel and ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals and alloys. There was, however, a decline of 6.0 per cent in cement, prices of which are only partially controlled.

5.6 The Consumer Prices Index for industrial Workers (1960=100) recorded a rise of 8.9 per cent in 1985-86 as against 5.0 per cent in 1984-85. This higher increase in the CPI during 1985-86 was because of the price behaviour of food items. Prices of food items have a higher weight in the CPI than in the WPI and thus have a greater impact on the CPI. On the other hand, the sharp decline in prices of agro-based raw materials (cotton, jute, coconut, tea etc.) which brought down the WPI inflation rate considerably had a negligible impact on the CPI.

5.7 In 1985-86 the prices of important seasonal items, as a group, with a weight of 48 per cent in the WPI, increased by 3.6 per cent while all other commodities went up by 3.9 per cent. Individual commodities/groups which pushed up the Index included cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs, fish and meat and sugar, khandsari and gur. This increase was partly neutralised by a decline in prices of condiments and spices, tea, raw cotton, raw jute and oilseeds.

5.8 Seasonal pressure on prices normally begins from April and lasts upto September. In line with this seasonal pattern there were three distinct phases in the movement of prices during 1985-86 (1) betwee April—July, 1985 when there was an increase of 5.4 per cent in the Index compared with a rise of 7.2 per cent between April—July, 1984, (b) between August—November, 1985 when the Index declined by 2.4 per cent compared with a fall of 1.5 per cent during August—November, 1984, and (3) between December, 1985—March, 1986 when the Index rose by 0.9 per cent compared with a rise of 1.9 per cent during December, 1984—March, 1985.

5.9 The deceleration in WPI during the year was largely on account of fall in prices of cotton, jute and tea following increased production. While cotton prices declined by 25.2 per cent, raw jute fell by a record 71.7 per cent. Despite a decline in production the prices of oilseeds declined due to greater availability and carry over stocks from the preceding year.

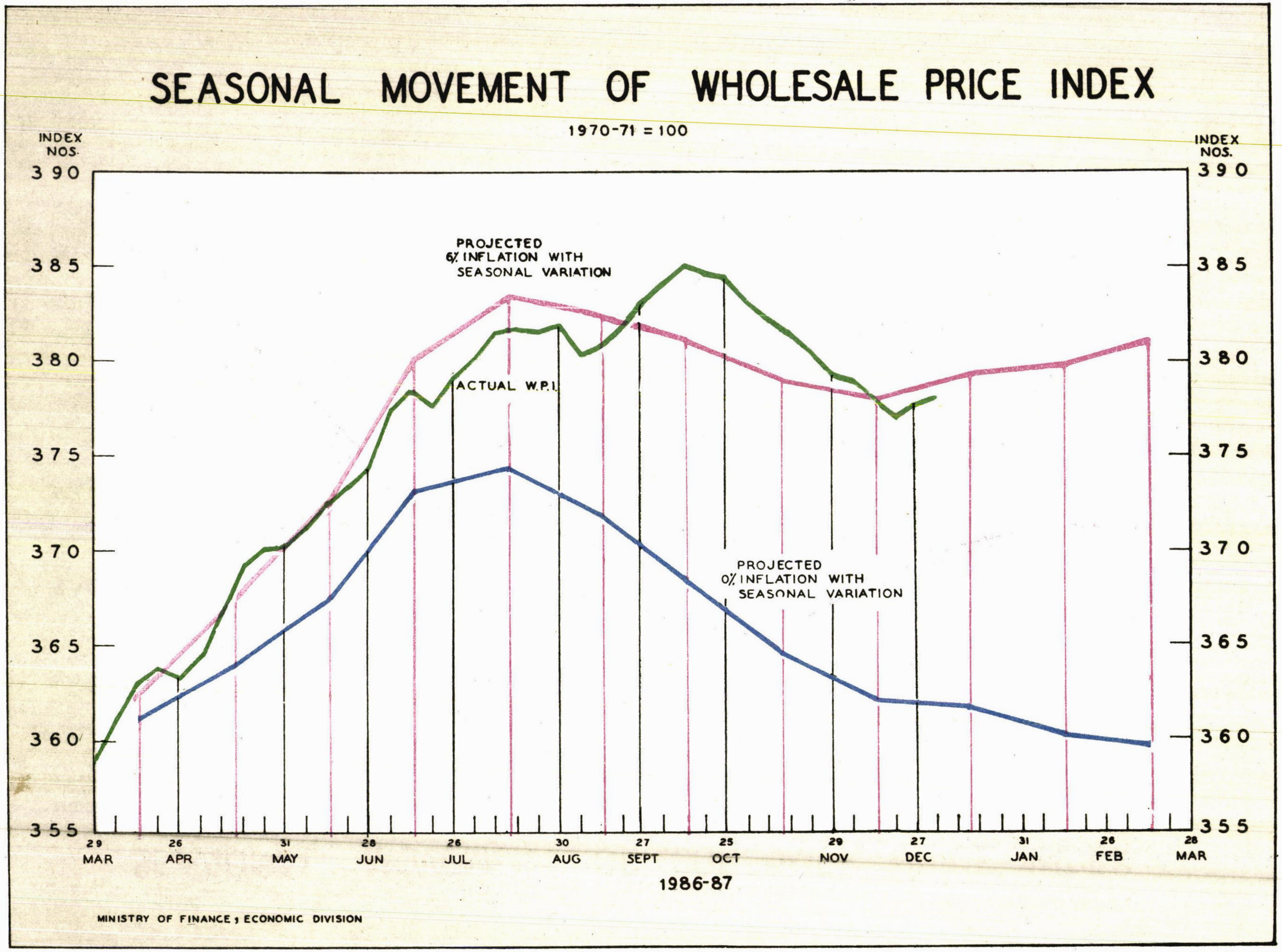
5.10 The contribution of administered items to the price rise during 1985-86 was 35.6 per cent compared with 41.0 per cent contributed by seasonal items and 23.4 per cent by all other commodities. The seasonal increase in the WPI during the year was due to rise in prices of important primary articles like cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish and meat and the sugar group (Table 5.4). There were also increases in administered prices of petroleum products, coal, aluminium, fertilizers, electricity and non-ferrous metals.

TABLE 5.3

Movements in the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices
(1970-71=100)

	Weight (Per cent)	Per cent Variation 2-4-83 / 27-3-82	31-3-84 / 2-4-83	30-3-85 / 31-3-84	29-3-86 / 30-3-85	12-10-85 / 30-3-85	11-10-86(P) / 29-3-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	7.3	8.2	7.6	3.8	3.8	7.2
I. Primary articles	41.67	8.1	9.3	4.4	2.8	2.4	8.9
(a) Food Articles	29.80	12.2	6.7	5.8	7.8	6.9	8.9
Foodgrains	12.92	12.2	0.9	3.6	9.8	10.5	0.4
Cereals	10.74	16.0	—5.0	0.2	11.9	9.6	2.8
Pulses	2.18	—1.6	26.0	14.9	4.0	13.1	—6.9
Fruits and vegetables	6.13	16.1	3.1	11.1	21.8	11.6	21.1
Milk and milk products	6.15	1.5	16.0	1.4	2.4	4.8	13.5
Eggs, fish and meat	1.90	14.7	—4.5	18.7	11.9	7.1	—1.9
Condiments & spices	1.10	—3.4	38.9	12.5	—19.8	5.5	2.5
Other food articles	1.60	41.3	35.2	—1.0	—21.3	—19.7	23.5
Tea	1.15	51.2	35.3	—7.0	—23.9	—23.3	29.0
(b) Non-Food Articles	10.62	7.5	20.5	1.9	—9.7	—9.1	13.0
Raw cotton	2.25	0.6	25.4	—4.6	—25.2	—9.7	—7.1
Raw jute	0.43	44.5	41.1	93.9	—71.7	—69.5	8.6
Oilseeds	4.20	8.4	25.0	—5.7	—4.1	—2.2	35.5
(c) Minerals	1.25	—11.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	—0.7
Petroleum crude and natural gas	0.60	—13.3	No ch.	0.7	No ch.	No ch.	—0.9
II. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.46	11.3	4.4	9.9	8.9	3.1	1.6
Coal mining	1.15	18.9	25.2	0.3	13.2	No ch.	Neg.
Mineral oils	4.91	4.7	0.1	12.8	2.7	Neg.	0.2
Electricity	2.40	29.7	3.7	9.4	24.2	14.3	6.7
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	5.5	8.5	9.8	3.1	5.2	7.5
Food products	13.32	1.2	19.0	7.9	5.2	13.0	22.2
Sugar, khandsari and gur	7.24	—3.3	25.6	13.3	9.9	26.0	19.3
Edible oils	3.72	5.9	14.4	—2.0	—0.3	—5.2	34.3
Textiles	11.03	6.1	9.0	8.6	—7.9	—4.4	1.1
Paper & paper products	0.85	—0.2	12.7	11.2	3.9	0.1	No ch.
Leather & leather products	0.38	4.4	9.4	4.5	18.2	15.2	1.5
Chemicals & chemical products	5.55	4.4	3.2	6.7	5.1	1.8	3.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.41	6.7	6.1	8.5	—1.2	0.6	1.5
Basic metals, alloys and metal products	5.97	11.9	4.0	20.5	0.5	1.8	1.0
Machinery and transport equipment	6.72	5.4	1.3	7.6	10.7	8.0	2.4
Miscellaneous products	0.72	3.7	4.1	7.4	0.1	—0.4	1.3

(P)—Provisional.


SEASONAL MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
1970-71 = 100
INDEX NOS.
390
385
380
375
370
365
360
355
PROJECTED 6% INFLATION WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
ACTUAL W.P.I.
PROJECTED 0% INFLATION WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
29 MAR
26 APR
31 MAY
28 JUN
26 JUL
30 AUG
27 SEPT
25 OCT
29 NOV
27 DEC
31 JAN
26 FEB
28 MAR
1986-87
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

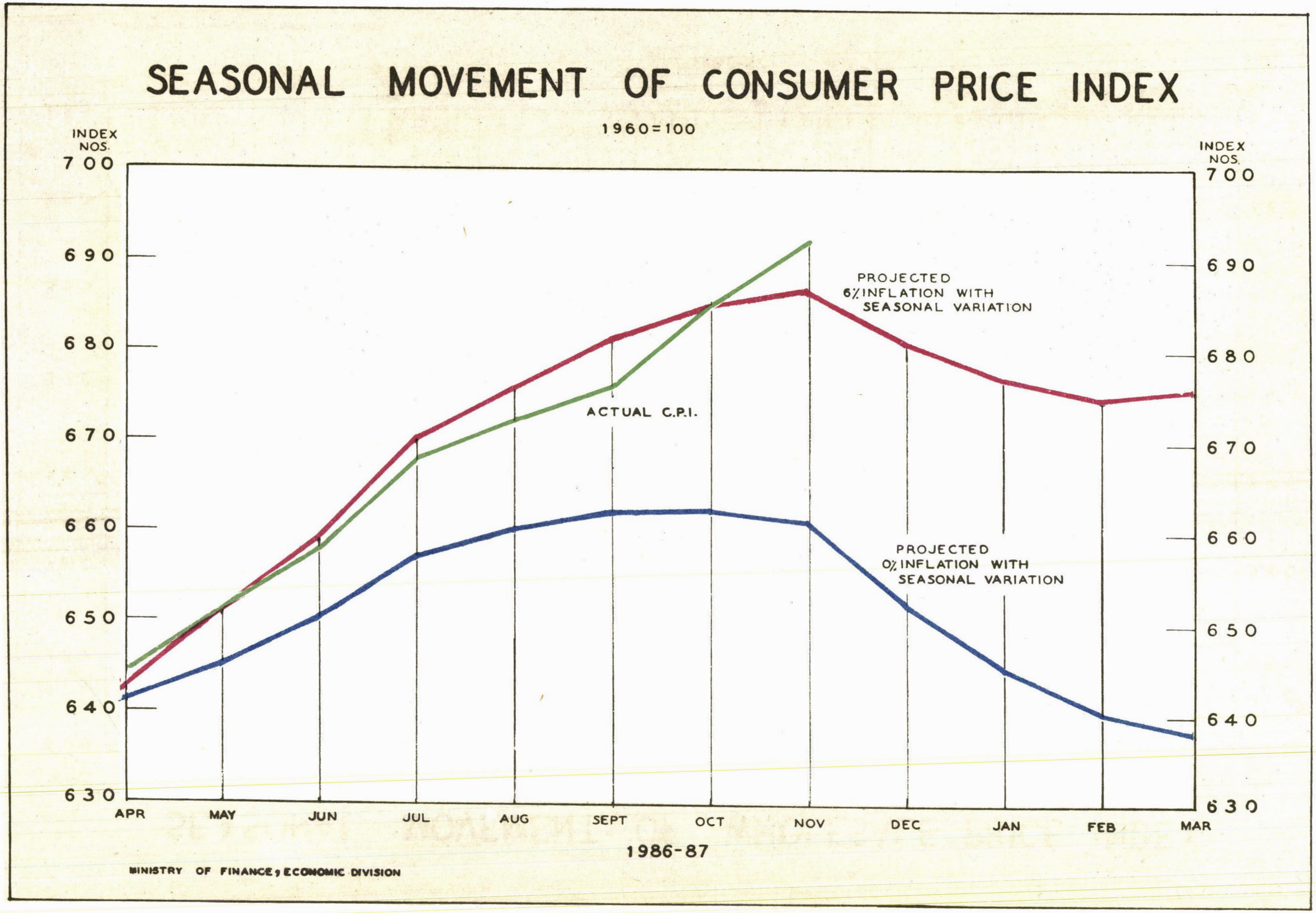


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TABLE 5.4

Variations in Wholesale Prices of certain Commodities/Groups

	Weight (Per cent)	Between week ended 31-3-85 and 29-3-86 Percentage change	Percentage share	30-3-85 and 12-10-85 Percentage change	Percentage share	29-3-86 and 11-10-86(P) Percentage change	Percentage share
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	3.8	100.0	3.8	100.0	7.2	100.0
A. ADMINISTERED PRICES :							
(Selected)	15.66	5.3	35.6	1.9	12.8	0.9	3.1
(i) Petroleum crude	0.60	..	..	..	..	—0.9	—0.4
(ii) Petroleum products	4.91	2.7	6.1	Neg.	0.1	0.2	0.2
(iii) Coal mining	1.15	13.2	7.4	No ch.	..	Neg.	Neg.
(iv) Electricity	2.40	24.2	19.1	14.3	11.0	6.7	3.3
(v) Fertilizers	1.25	10.1	2.5	No ch.	..	Neg.	Neg.
(vi) Iron, steel and ferro alloys	3.47	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2
(vii) Non-ferrous metals	1.18	1.8	0.6	3.0	1.1	—1.3	—0.2
(viii) Cement	0.70	—6.0	—1.6	—1.5	—0.4	0.4	Neg.
B. SEASONAL ITEMS							
(1) Sugar, Khandsari and Gur and Edible Oils	10.96	6.7	18.5	16.3	43.8	23.6	34.6
(i) Sugar, Khandsari and Gur	7.24	9.9	18.8	26.0	48.1	19.3	20.1
Sugar	(2.19)	23.2	9.8	12.9	5.3	—2.0	—0.5
Khandsari	(0.49)	21.7	2.5	20.8	2.3	—6.6	—0.5
Gur	(4.56)	4.8	6.5	30.4	40.5	29.5	21.1
(ii) Edible Oils	3.72	—0.3	—0.3	—5.2	—4.3	34.3	14.5
(2) Other seasonal items	37.17	2.7	22.5	2.9	24.3	10.9	47.5
(i) Cereals	10.74	11.9	24.0	9.6	19.1	2.8	3.2
of which							
Rice	(5.13)	4.7	5.0	9.4	9.8	11.3	6.3
wheat	(3.42)	16.4	9.2	6.3	3.5	—3.3	—1.1
(ii) Pulses	2.18	4.0	2.9	13.1	9.2	—6.9	—2.6
(iii) Fruits and vegetables	6.13	21.8	31.5	11.6	6.4	21.1	18.6
(iv) Milk and milk products	6.15	2.4	3.0	4.8	16.0	13.5	8.8
(v) Eggs, fish and meat	1.90	11.9	7.1	7.1	4.2	—1.9	—0.6
(vi) Condiments and spices	1.10	—19.8	—4.4	5.5	1.2	2.5	0.2
(vii) Other food articles	1.60	—21.3	—11.1	—19.7	—10.1	23.5	4.9
of which							
Tea	(1.15)	—23.9	—9.9	—23.3	—9.4	29.0	4.6
(viii) Fibres	3.17	—36.9	—26.8	—27.8	—19.7	—4.2	—1.0
of which							
Raw cotton	(2.25)	—25.2	—10.5	—9.7	—3.9	—7.1	—1.1
Raw jute	(0.43)	—71.7	—13.6	—69.5	—12.8	8.6	0.2
(ix) Oil seeds	4.20	—4.1	—3.8	—2.2	—2.0	35.5	16.0
C. ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	36.21	2.7	23.4	2.3	19.1	3.3	14.8

(P)—Provisional.

Price Behaviour in 1986-87

5.11 Compared with the preceding year, prices have registered a weak seasonal decline in the current financial year partly because of a poor monsoon and a decline in kharif production. The WPI registered an increase of 5.9 per cent between 29th March, 1986 and 2nd August, 1986 and further by 1.3 per cent upto 11th October, 1986. The WPI reached a peak for the financial year on 11th October, 1986 when it increased by 7.2 per cent over end March as against an increase of 3.8 per cent upto 12th October, 1985. The cumulative increase in WPI during the current fiscal year upto 24th January, 1987 works out to 5.9 per cent. The annual rate of inflation which had declined to 4.0 per cent upto 2nd August, 1986 went up to 7.1 per cent by 11th October but came down to 6.3 per cent by 24th January 1987. Reflecting this same trend the CPI rose by 8.5 per cent upto November, 1986 but declined to 7.8 per cent by December, 1986.

TABLE 5.5

Composition of Price Rise between March 29, 1986 and December 20, 1986*

(Seasonal items)

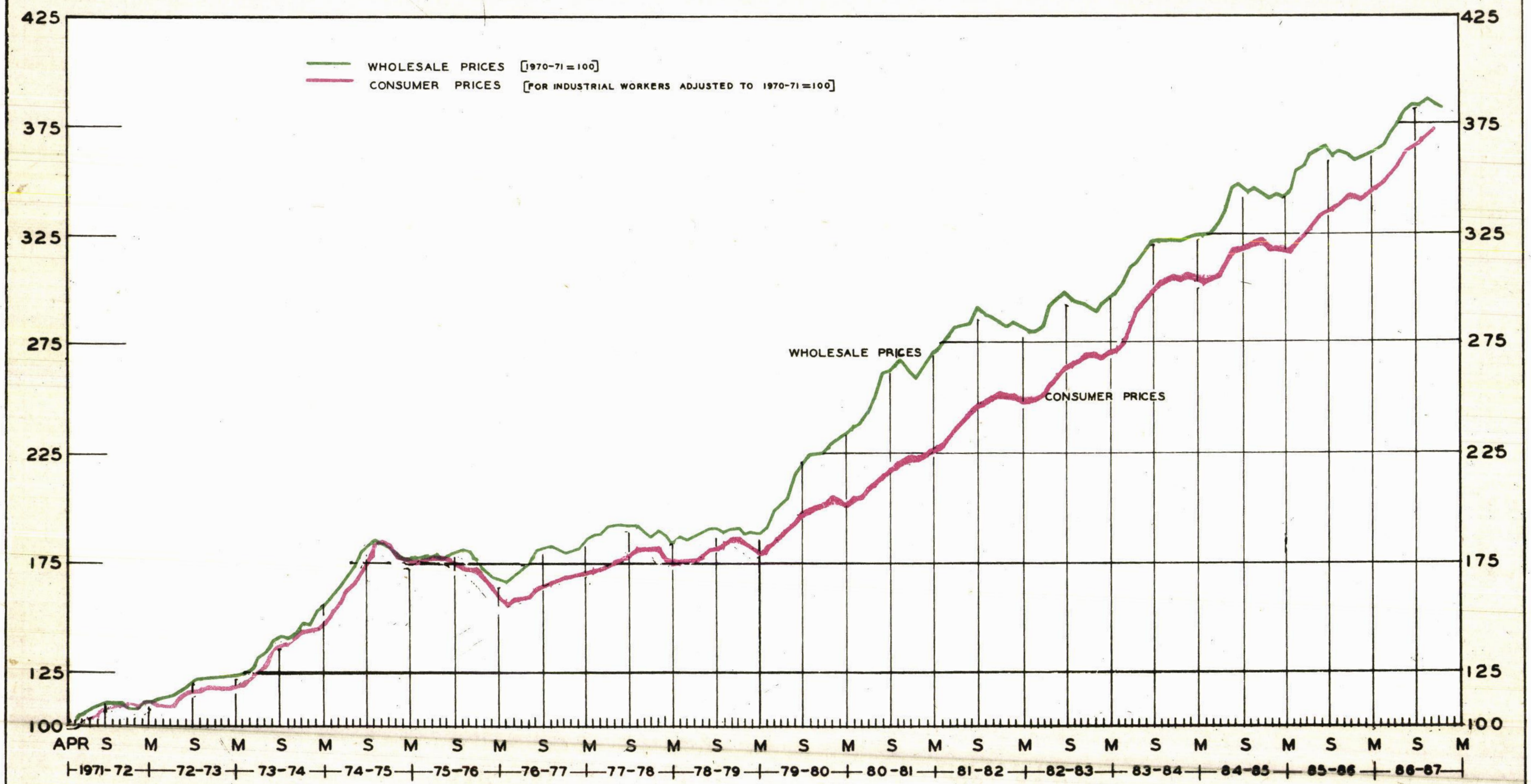
Commodities/Groups	Weight (Per cent)	29-3-86 and 11-10-86*** Percentage change	29-3-86 and 11-10-86*** Percentage share	Between week ended 11-10-86 and 20-12-86 Percentage change**	
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Foodgrains	12.92	0.4	0.6	—2.3	(—1.7)
1. Cereals	10.74	2.8	3.2	—1.3	(—2.2)
of which :					
(*a*) Rice	(5.13)	11.3	6.3	—4.6	(—7.0)
(*b*) Wheat	(3.42)	—3.3	—1.1	3.1	(2.4)
2. Pulses	2.18	—6.9	—2.6	—4.8	(—0.5)
II. Fruits and vegetables	6.13	21.1	18.6	—9.9	(3.5)
III. Milk and milk products	6.15	13.5	8.9	—4.1	(—1.5)
IV. Eggs, fish and meat	1.90	—1.9	—0.6	8.9	(5.8)
V. Condiments and spices	1.10	2.5	0.2	—3.6	(—10.3)
VI. Other food articles	1.60	23.5	4.9	—3.0	(9.8)
(*a*) Tea	(1.15)	29.0	4.6	—3.8	(17.7)
(*b*) Coffee	(0.16)	—3.4	Neg.	8.9	(4.2)
VII. Non-Food Articles	10.62	13.0	14.7	1.1	(—0.2)
1. Fibres	3.17	—4.2	—1.0	18.3	(—8.5)
(*a*) Raw Cotton	(2.25)	—7.1	—1.1	25.8	(—10.7)
(*b*) Raw Jute	(0.43)	8.6	0.2	—2.9	(—5.8)
2. Oil Seeds	4.20	35.5	16.0	—5.8	(2.3)
VIII. Sugar, khandsari & gur	7.24	19.3	20.1	—14.6	(—14.3)
(*a*) Sugar	(2.19)	—2.0	—0.5	2.4	(7.8)
(*b*) Gur	(4.56)	29.5	21.1	—20.1	(—20.7)
IX. Edible oils	3.72	34.3	14.6	—1.2	(5.9)
(*a*) Groundnut oil	(1.42)	38.8	6.7	—7.7	(6.0)
(*b*) Mustard oil	(0.67)	46.7	2.9	2.9	(4.2)
X. Oil cakes	0.90	31.9	3.1	—7.3	(2.7)
XI. Total (I to X)	52.28	13.4	85.1	—4.7	(—2.0)
XII. Other Groups/Items	47.72	2.0	14.9	—0.3	(Neg.)
XIII. ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	7.2	100.00	—2.1	(—0.9)

*Based on Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 = 100) Provisional.
**Figures in bracket relate to the corresponding period of 1985.
***The overall Wholesale Price Index reached a peak on 11-10-1986.

5.12 The analysis of the price rise shows that the weak seasonal decline this year has been because of commodity groups like foodgrains, fruits and vegetables, condiments and spices, oilseeds and edible oils whose availability has been adversely affected by deficient monsoon and restricted imports of edible oils. In the period from 29th March, 1986 to 11th October, 1986 seasonal commodities accounting for 48 per cent of the total weight in the WPI rose by 13.4 per cent while all other commodities registered an increase of only 2.0 per cent (Table 5.5). The seasonal groups/items which were responsible for the sharp increase in prices were fruits and vegetables (21.1%), milk and milk products (13.5%), tea (29.0%), raw jute (8.6%), oilseeds (35.5%), sugar, khandsari and gur (19.3%), edible oils (34.3%) and oilcakes (31.9%).

5.13 The seasonal decline began from 11th October, 1986 and continued upto December 20, 1986. The ten groups of seasonal items which had increased by 13.4 per cent in the first 28 weeks of the current financial year declined by 4.7 per cent in the next 10 weeks ending 20th December, 1986 while all other commodities showed a decline of 0.3 per cent (Table 5.5). Some of the groups/items which have, however, continued to be under pressure are wheat (3.1%), eggs, fish and meat (8.9%), coffee (8.9%), fibres (18.3%), mustard oil (2.9%) and sugar (2.4%). Jute/cotton prices reflect a recovery from the sharp decline in the earlier period and the upward revision of support prices. The movement of both the WPI and the CPI, during the current financial year is indicative of increased pressure on the prices of essential commodities. This is largely on account of set back

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES



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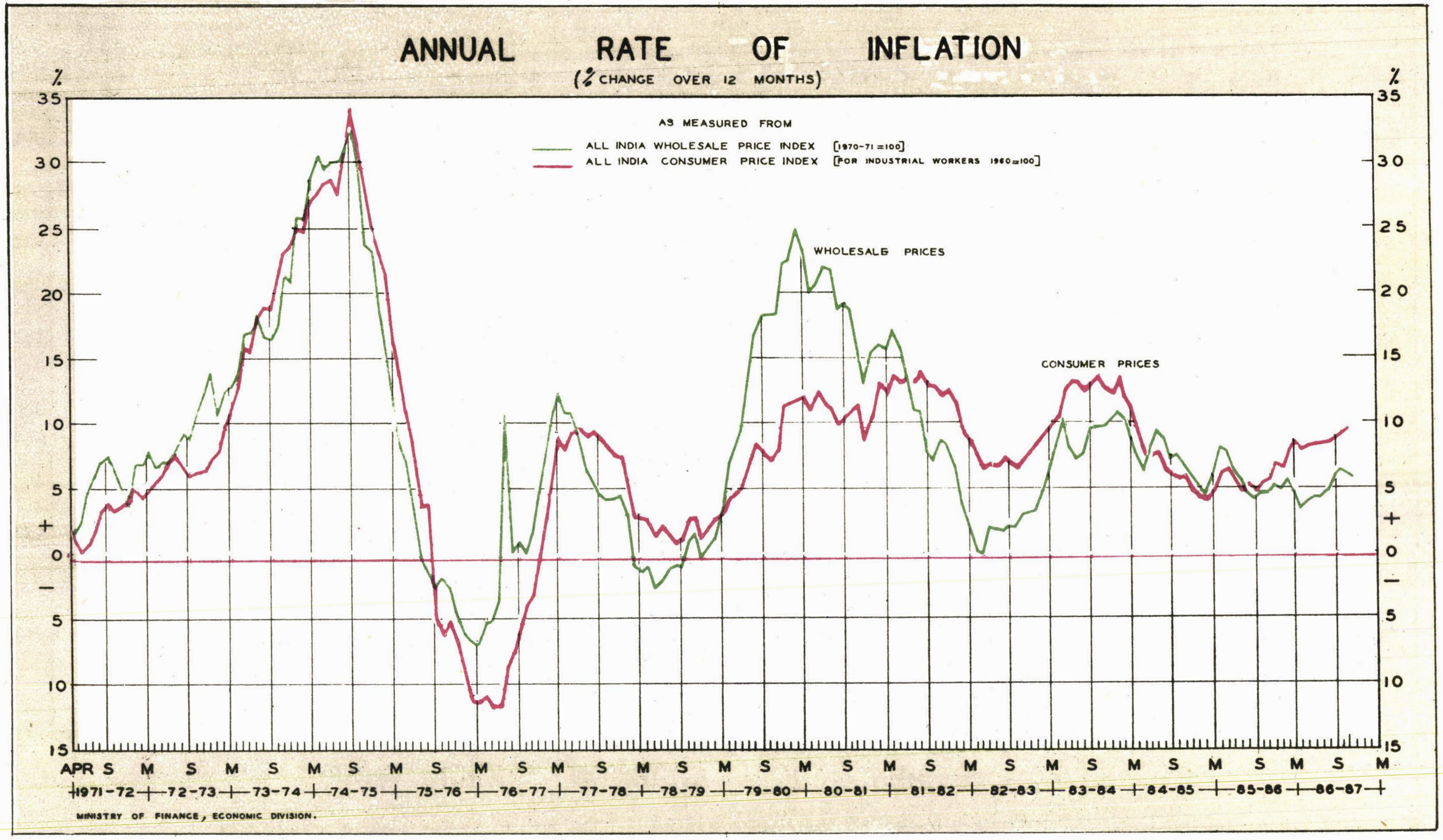

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to the production of many items due to adverse weather.

5.14 The index for fruits and vegetables has registered an increase of 19 per cent upto the week ending December 6, 1986. This increase is on account of very poor weather conditions which led to a shortfall in production of potatoes. There has also been a sharp increase in prices of onions for similar reasons. In order to reduce the inter-seasonal fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions, the Department of Civil Supplies has recommended to the State Governments to arrange for the sale of fruits and vegetables (including potatoes and onions), eggs, tea etc. through the retail outlets and mobile vans of Super Bazars, State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumer Cooperatives. Although the prices ot black pepper had risen substantially, there was no significant change in the price level of condiments and spices as a groups between April-December, 1986. Garlic, an important spice not covered by the WPI has also recorded a substantial fall in output over the last two years from the peak level of 1983-84. This has resulted in a large increase in garlic prices. A proposal to import some quantities of garlic is under consideration of the Government.

5.15 After the substantial decline last year, tea prices have recorded an appreciable increase during 1986-87. The index for tea has gone up by 26.4 per cent upto the week ended 6th December, 1986 as against a fall of 14.9 per cent during week ended 7th December, 1985.

5.16 A substantial part of the increase in the wholesale prices in the current financial year is attributable to oilseeds and edible oils. The prices of these two groups upto 6th December, 1986 are about 30 per cent higher over end=March 1986. The increase in prices during this year is mainly because of shortfall in production in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and a few other States. It may be pointed out that the supply of edible oils in recent years has been short of demand which has been satisfied through large imports. The increase in the prices of oilseeds and edible oils this year is partly on account of the strategy of the Government of increasing of price incentives to indigenous producers with a view to reducing country's dependence on edible oil imports. The strategy of self-sufficiency appears to be working as imports of edible oils this year are likely to be substantially lower by over 50 per cent in value terms and about 22 per cent in volume as compared to the previous year.

5.17 On the other hand, the prices of the sugar group, on the whole, have remained more or less stable during the current financial year in contrast to the sharp increase experienced last year. In 1985-86, following a marked shortfall in sugar production, and the resulting need to import, the Government for the first time announced a Two-Year Sugar Policy. The Two-Year policy has been continued this year and further incentives were provided to sugarcane growers through an increase of the statutory minimum price of sugarcane to Rs. 18 per quintal for the 1987-88 season. This announcement was made well in advance of the sowing of the next crop. Also the proportion of free sale sugar has been increased from 45 per cent to 50 per cent. These policy measures have been successful as is evident from the relative stability of the prices of sugar group. Also it has resulted in sharp reduction in sugar imports and an increase in domestic production.

5.18 During the current financial year the CPI has increased by 7.8 per cent upto December, 1986. Based on the analysis of seasonal factors operating over the years it has been observed that the seasonal decline in CPI begins after November in each year and continues upto March the following year. However, in 1985-86 the seasonal decline was weak during this period. Since adverse weather conditions in 1986 have caused a drop in kharif output, the seasonal decline in CPI this year again may not be sharp. Moreover, there are specific price factors in operation this year which have caused divergence between CPI and WPI for the second year in succession. In 1985-86 the rate of increase in WPI was substantially below the CPI because the prices of a number of commercial crops had declined. This decline did not affect the CPI because these items are not included in the CPI at all.

5.19 The inflationary pressure during the current year is more pronounced at the retail level as may be seen from the movement of the CPI. The CPI has registered an increase of 7.8 per cent during the first nine months of 1986-87 as against 7.5 per cent in the corresponding months of 1985-86. The annual rate of inflation, on a point to point basis in terms of the CPI rose from 8.2 per cent in April, 1986 to 9.2 per cent in December, 1986 (latest available). The rates of increase in the corresponding months of 1985-86 were 6.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. The reasons for the divergence in the CPI and the WPI have been discussed above and in detail in earlier Economic Surveys. This is mainly due to the

lag in transmitting the changes from the wholesale level to the retail level, and increase in certain items which are not included in WPI (e.g., housing and personal services).

Policy Framework and Developments

5.20 Price policy during the year laid emphasis on the need to moderate inflationary pressures, acting both on demand as well as supply side, through effective price surveillance and specific measures to soften the impact of inflation. As the price situation continued to be a subject of concern, both inside and outside the Parliament, the Government considered it appropriate to initiate a debate on various issues relating to the price policy in respect of administered prices for wider public comment and discussion. Two papers drawing attention to various policy options available to the government in regard to the need for and timing of changes in public sector prices and agricultural prices were presented to the Parliament. These are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Agricultural Prices

5.21 A policy paper entitled "Agricultural Price Policy-a Long Term Perspective" was presented to the Parliament in November 1986. The paper highlighted the three most important pre-conditions for stepping up production of any crop : (i) a productive technology package, (ii) efficient delivery of inputs and services for adopting such profitable technology and (iii) remunerative and stable market prices to the farmers for their produce. It stresses that these three pre-conditions need to be present together since any one or two of them alone reduce the effectiveness substantially. In line with this perspective, the focus of Government policies since the mid-sixties has been on modernisation of technology, supply of modern inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. at reasonable prices and evolution of price support mechanism and purchase mechanism for market intervention. Necessary institutional arrangements were made for the implementation of this policy. These included creation of an Agricultural Prices Commission (re-named in 1985 as the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices) and the setting up of the Food Corporation of India. While the CACP is the agency to advise the Government on a continuing basis, an effective infrastructure for price support to the farmers through market intervention has been established. Besides FCI, other specialised agencies like the Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) have been set up to help implement the policy in respect of the commodities assigned to them. Over the years all the important agricultural commodities/groups covering cereals/pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane and tobacco have been brought into the ambit of price support operations.

5.22 The main aim of developing long-term policy on the price front is to provide more assured income to farmers and thus encourage production response by reducing uncertainty. While there has been a large increase in agricultural production and a significant shift in cropping pattern, nevertheless, heavy imports of sugar and edible oils in recent years reflect certain imbalances in the cropping pattern. An objective of the long-term policy is to provide conditions for removal of these imbalances. The other objectives which *inter alia* are to be kept in view are the need to provide incentives to growers, reasonable prices to consumers, need for encouragement to agricultural exports, demands of regional development and rational utilisation of resources. There is need to strengthen the infrastructure to implement the price policy and to prescribe a desirable time frame for announcement of procurement/support prices well in advance of the sowing season.

Administered Prices

5.23 The paper entitled "Administered Price Policy-A Discussion Paper", presented to the Parliament in August, 1986 points out that administered prices have a pervasive influence on the growth and development of the economy and the welfare of a broad cross-section of consumers. While the term administered prices cover a wide range of products and services etc. the focus of the paper is limited to a sub-set of these items covering commodities produced by the public sector and a range of other important commodities whose prices are administered by the Government. The paper identifies principles which may be used in the determination of the level of administered prices and points out that price increases should be undertaken only after measures for improving efficiency and reducing costs have been fully utilised. Through direct measures of intervention, the Government plays an important role in improving the distribution of real incomes and ensuring a much greater degree of equality in the society. The Public Distribution System has a particularly vital role in ensuring the availability of essential commodities to the lower income groups at reasonable prices The Discussion Paper reaffirms the Government's policy to provide basic necessities to the poorest sections and to strengthen the public distribution system as an integral part of its pricing strategy.

5.24 An increase in the prices of administered products affects the overall inflation rate both directly and indirectly. The direct impact of an increase in administred prices is reflected in the Wholesale Price Index to the extent of the weight of these commodities in the total weight of commodities included in the Index. The indirect impact is reflected when the price of a basic or intermediate good constituted an input to a number of other commodities.

5.25 An analysis of price behaviour of the different categories of items viz. core items, partially or fully administered items and their impact on the Wholesale Price Index during the last 15 years shows that while the average inflation rate in terms of Wholesale Price Index during the last 15 years was of the order of 9.12 per cent, the average annual contribution of administered prices (with a weight of 25.34 per cent in the WPI) was 2.16 per cent, of fuel price (with a weight of 5.51 per cent in WPI) was 1.27 per cent and of non-administered prices (with a weight of 69.15 per cent in WPI) was 5.68 per cent. While the increase in the administered prices undoubtedly contributed towards the overall infiation, there was no direct or simple relation. Stable administered prices did not necessarily guarantee that there would be no inflation, neither did periods with an increase in administered prices necessarily lead to an unusually high rate of inflation in the economy. The paper concluded that the performance of administered prices, though far from ideal, tended to be much less destabilising than was generally believed.

5.26 The paper stresses the importance of pricing policy for the public sector and states that prices should be set so as to reward efficiency and highlight inefficiencies. For the purpose of evolving a price policy a distinction should be made between fixing a desired price level at one point of time and providing justifiable changes on the prices overtime. The desired level of prices should be fixed on the basis of norms for efficient levels of operations (e.g. capacity utilization, output per unit of investment, per worker, per hour etc.). Such efficiency norms should be determined by an appropriate public agency. While the base level prices would be fixed for the medium term, arrangements will have to be made for price revisions necessitated by unavoidable changes in input costs.

5.27 In certain public sector industries the production costs were high due to inefficient operations. To the extent that this was due to internal fact factors which were under the control of the management, it would be necessary to introduce urgent corrective measures in a time bound programme. But in case these were due to external factors, various alternative ways of absorbing the higher cost of production would need to be thought of and the implications of choosing between Government subsidies or passing on the unavoidable cost increases examined in detail.

5.28 Another consideration which needed to be kept in view was whether the product concerned was a basic input or a final product. Prices of basic inputs should be revised only as a last resort and only when fully justifiable. Final products, on the other hand, could be priced according to criteria such as considerations of income distribution or intervention to break a monopoly situation without any significant negative impact on the structure of the economy. As such all inputs for industry which were subject to price control should, as far as possible, be supplied at their minimum economic price. While commodity inputs must not be over-priced the suppressing of administered prices below their minimum economic levels resulted in severe distortions in the structure of relative prices leading to waste and inefficiency in the utilisation of resources and also of unjustified subsidization of the private sector by the public sector. Thus, in principle, it should be the objective not to raise input prices above economic levels but this should be in line with the demand pattern and the resource position of the country.

5.29 It is important to evaluate the various policy options available whenever there was an unavoidable increase in the operating costs of a production unit. When there is an increase in costs, the options are limited :

(i) The most preferred option is to absorb, to the extent possible, the burden of the cost increase by improving the productivity and efficiency of the concerned enterprises.

To the extent that unavoidable cost increases cannot be so absorbed, the other options available to Government are :

(ii) Raising administered prices and thereby causing other prices to also increase.

(iii) Holding the administered prices unchanged, leading to higher losses (or lower profits), which may be met by higher subsidies from the Budget. This, in turn, can be sustained by either :

(a) tolerating a higher budget deficit, which may have at least as much inflationary impact as raising administered prices;

(b) reducing Plan expenditure, at the expense of development.

5.30 The importance of increasing the surpluses of public sector undertakings, through increases in efficiency, cannot be overestimated. However, if such improvements are not forthcoming and there is a shortfall in resources available for financing the Plan, the issue arises as to what action Government should take to protect the Plan. The paper also discusses the question of using price as an instrument for raising resources from the Public Sector for financing the Seventh Plan.

Changes in Procurement|Minimum Support Prices

5.31 The price policy for agriculture crops continued to be guided by the objectives and principles enunciated in Agricultural Price Policy paper mentioned above : to increase production of crops by providing assured and remunerative prices to the farmers. Broad changes in the procurement/minimum support prices of important crops are indicated in the Table 5.6 below.

5.32 As recommended by the CACP, Government announced on August 29, 1986 an increase of Rs. 4 per quintal in the procurement prices of paddy for all varieties—common, fine and superfine for 1986-87 marketing season. The increase was expected to act as a stimulus to the farmers in the Eastern region where a special rice production programme has been launched. A similar increase has been allowed in the procurement price of wheat for the 1986-87 crop to be marketed in 1987-88 season. The procurement prices of coarse grains viz. jowar, bajra, maize and ragi were raised by Rs. 2 per quintal to Rs. 132 per quintal for 1986-87 marketing season.

TABLE 5.6

Minimum Support/Procurement Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity		Marketing year*						
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Wheat	(Procurement Price)	130	142	151	152	157	162	166
2. Paddy (Common Variety) .	—do—	115	122	132	137	142	146**	..
3. Coarse grains . . .	—do—	116	118	124	130	130	132	..
4. Barley	(Minimum support price)	105	..	122	124	130	132	135
5. Gram	—do—	..	..	235	240	..	260	280
6. Arhar	—do—	..	215	245	275	300	320	..
7. Moong	—do—	..	240	250	275	300	320	..
8. Urad	—do—	..	230	245	275	300	320	..
9. Mustard	—do—	..	..	355	360	385	400	415
10. Groundnut	—do—	270	295	315	340	350	370	..
11. Sunflower seed . . .	—do—	250	250	275	325	335	350	..
12. Soyabean (Black variety) .	—do—	210	220	230	240	250	255£	..
13. Cotton (Kapas 320F/J-34) .	—do—	..	380	400***	410***	425***	430***	..
14. Sugarcane	(Statutory minimum price)	13.00	13.00	13.50	14.00	16.50	17.00	18.00
15. Jute (W-5 Grade Ex-Assam)	—do—	175	175	185	195	215	225	240

* Marketing year (April—March) for wheat, gram, barley and mustard (July—June) for Jute, (September—August) for cotton and (October—September) for paddy and other kharif crops.

** Rs. 150 per quintal for fine variety and Rs. 154 per quintal for superfine variety.

.. Not announced.

£ Rs. 290 per quintal for yellow variety.

*** F-414/H-777 variety. For a long staple variety, Hybrid-4, the price was Rs. 527per quintal during 1983-84 season and Rs. 535 per quintal during 1984-85 and 1985-86 season. For 1986-87 season it is Rs. 540 per quintal.

5.33 The minimum support prices for kharif pulses (arhar, moong and urad were raised by Rs. 20 per quintal to Rs. 320 per quintal. A higher increase was allowed for pulses with a view to provide an incentive to the farmers to increase acreage and to raise the productivity of the crop. In the case of oilseeds the Government is guided by the objective of increasing price incentive to indigenous producers and reducing our dependence on edible oil imports. In pursuance of this policy the minimum support price for kharif oilseeds were raised in September, 1986. The increases ranged from Rs. 5 per quintal for soyabean (black variety) to Rs. 20 per quintal for groundnut (in shell). Thus the minimum support price for groundnuts was fixed at Rs. 370 per quintal, for soyabean (yellow variety) at Rs. 290 per quintal, for soyabean (black variety) at Rs. 255 per quintal and for sunflower seeds at Rs. 350 per quintal. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) was designated the agency for ensuring the minimum prices. In order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers Government is also following a contra-cyclical policy of low releases of imported edible oils during the harvest period so that domestic oilseed prices remain buoyant for farmers and higher releases during the lean period to keep off-season prices in check.

5.34 In the case of lean period to keep off-season price was increased to Rs. 415 a quintal for mustard and safflower and Rs. 375 a quintal for toria. This price was higher by Rs. 15 a quintal compared with the previous year.

5.35 For sugarcane, the statutory minimum price for 1987-88 season (beginning October, 1987) has been announced in advance at Rs. 18 per quintal. This step is within the framework of the two-year sugar policy announced last year.

5.36 The minimum support prices of the various varieties of raw cotton in the long and superior long staple group have been fixed on the basis of a price of Rs. 540 per quintal for H-4 variety. The prices for varieties in the staple groups other than long and superior long staple have been fixed on the basis of prices of F-414 and H-777 varieties at Rs. 430 per quintal. The statutory minimum price for W-5 grade of raw jute in Assam for the 1987-88 season has been fixed at Rs. 240 per quintal. This represents an increase of Rs. 15 per quintal over the previous year's level.

Industrial Prices

Cement—At the time of partial de-control of cement, a single ex-factory retention price was fixed for levy cement for all cement factories. In view of the increase in the prices of various inputs like coal, power tariff, freight on coal etc., the cement industry was compensated twice, first in July, 1984, partly by increase in the retention price and partly by reduction in levy quota and again in June, 1985, by way of reduction in the levy quota. Keeping in view the further escalation in various inputs the Government decided in December, 1986 to increase the retention price of levy cement by Rs. 24.50 per tonne. The increase in the retention price was to be met from the savings of the Cement Regulation Account. Hence the consumers will continue to get the levy cement at the price fixed earlier.

Naptha—The prices of naptha used for steam generation called the MR Naptha, were revised with effect from 1-10-86 from Rs. 1982.31 a tonne to Rs. 3211 a tonne. The prices of naptha used by the fertilizer industry as feedstock (SR Naptha) were, however, kept unchanged.

Drugs—On 8th December, 1986 the Government announced the new Drug Policy to help the growth of drug industry. The policy contained measures to cover areas like quality control, rationalisation of use of drugs so as to ensure their abundant availability at reasonable prices and the setting up of an Apex Body, called the National Drug and Pharmaceutical Authority, to function as an advisory body on matters of development of pharmaceutical industry. As against the existing three categories of drugs and pharmaceuticals there would be only two "price-controlled" categories in future. The first category would consist of drugs necessary for the national health programme and the second category that of other essential drugs. The rest of the pharmaceuticals would be in the de-controlled category. The main plank of the new policy with regard to pricing is that as a result of greater incentives, production, specially in the more essential categories of pharmaceuticals, would pick up and with abundant availability, prices would automatically stabilise through the operation of market forces. It is envisaged that the increase in the maximum allowable post manufacturing expenses would not push up prices and atleast in some cases the prevailing market prices would be lower than those fixed by the Government, as a result of increased production and improved availability.

5.37 Prices of drugs in the de-controlled category would be constantly and closely monitored and effective monitoring system developed in this regard. Protection to indigenous industry is sought to be provided where necessary through tariff mechanism. In order to increase production, the policy envisages reduction in the existing span of price control over drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Public Distribution System

5.38 The Public Distribution System (PDS) has a particularly vital role in ensuring the availability of essential commodities to the lower income groups at reasonable prices. The Government is determined to provide the basic necessities to the poorest sections of the society and to strengthen the PDS as an integral part of its pricing strategy. The PDS also forms an important component of the 20-Point Programme. Action has been taken to expand the PDS and streamline its operations. The number of fair price shops has been increased from 2.39 lakhs in March, 1979 to 3.30 lakhs in September, 1986. About 78 per cent outlets are in the rural areas and more than one-fifth are run by cooperatives. During 1985-86, as against a target of opening 6025 fair price shops, 9044 fair price shops were opened. During 1986-87 a target of opening 6565 shops has been fixed. At present seven key essential commodities are distributed through PDS. These are wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth. All these commodities are procured and supplied to the States by the Central Government for distribution through the network of fair price shops. The State governments are empowered to include in their PDS such other commodities as they consider important. Some of the State Governments like West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh etc. have included pulses and also some manufactured items like matches, torch cells etc. to supply to consumers through selected PD outlets of their respective areas. The Central Government has from time to time drawn the attention of the States to strengthen the PDS and to make it more effective for meeting the requirements of the population. The intention is to provide easy physical access to consumers both in rural and urban areas. The State Governments are also required to improve infrastructural facilities such as storage and transportation of essential commodities to the final link, i.e., the fair price shops particularly in the backward, remote and inaccessible areas. The State Governments have also been advised to arrange for proper monitoring at various levels viz. block, district and state headquarters in respect of supplies and distribution of essential commodities. They have also been advised to prepare advance estimates of their requirements of different commodities.

5.39 The procurement of foodgrains by public agencies has been rising from year to year. The higher procurement is dictated by the need to purchase supplies for meeting the requirement of public distribution system. Higher purchases are necessitated also by the Government's commitment to purchase all quantities of rice and wheat offered at procurement prices fixed for these cereals (for other commodities this support is provided at the level of minimum support prices). Thus total procurement of foodgrains has gone up to over 20 million tonnes in 1985-86 from 19.4 million tonnes in 1984-85 and 15.9 million tonnes in 1983-84. As will be seen from the Table 5.7 below, the procurement of rice reached a peak of 9.92 million tonnes in 1984-85 but declined thereafter. The procurement of wheat has continued to rise every year. The trends in the public distribution of foodgrains have been somewhat different. Distribution of foodgrains declined from 15.28 million tonnes in 1983-84 to 13.36 million tonnes in 1984-85 but rose sharply to 17.39 million tonnes in 1985-86. The decline in the public distribution in 1984-85 was due to the bumper crop of the previous year and the increase in 1985-86 reflects sub-normal production and liberalised releases of wheat. The total offtake from PDS during the first ten months of the current year is likely to remain at last year's level. As a result of these developments the level of food stocks continues to remain high. It may be recalled that on the recommendation of a Technical Group on Buffer Stock Policy, Government had decided to step up buffer stock of 10 million tonnes of foodgrains (5 million tonnes each of rice and wheat) over and above the full provision for operational stock for a period of 12 months which works out to 11.4 million tonnes (5.0 million tonnes of rice and 6.4 million tonnes of wheat). As on 1st July, 1986 the level of stocks was much higher at 28.2 million tonnes (9.3 million tonnes of rice and 18.9 million tonnes of wheat). As the cost of carrying excessive stocks is high and puts a heavy burden on the exchequer efforts have been made during the last couple of years to bring down the level of total stocks to recommended levels. The steps taken in this direction include open market sales of wheat by FCI, increasing allocation of foodgrains under Rural Works Programme for poverty alleviation programmes, exports of wheat if possible

etc. Additional allocations of rice were made to several States particularly those which were affected by droughts and floods. As a combined result of these measures the stocks of foodgrains as on December, 1986 have come down from the level in December, 1985.

TABLE 5.7

*Procurement, Public Distribution and Stocks of Foodgrains**

('000 tonnes)

	1984-85	1985-86 Full year	1985-86 Upto Dec. 1985	1986-87 Upto Dec. 1986
A. Procurement				
Rice	9918	9614	6941	6404
Wheat	9300	10389	10347	10526
Total Foodgrains	19393	20114	17390	16953
B. Public Distribution				
Rice	6591	7266	5487	6614
Wheat	6705	10009	6238	4657
Total Foodgrains	13358	17393	11748	11469
C. Stocks**				
Rice	8545	10436	7976	9460
Wheat	12751	10609	15827	14096
Total Foodgrains	21420	21222	24006	23596

* Provisional.

** End-period basis.

5.40 Due to sharp decline in domestic production Government has made arrangements for import of sugar on a large scale during 1985-86 so as to maintain domestic availability, particularly the supplies through the PDS. Total imports in 1985-86 (sugar year) were increased to 16.26 lakh tonnes from 12.17 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Thus releases of sugar (both levy and free-sale) amounted to 85.46 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 against 81.96 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. During the current financial year upto February, 1987 a quantity of 83.47 lakh tonnes was released. It was 5.9 per cent higher over the quantities released during the last year.

5.41 Consequent to the increase in the procurement prices of rice, the issue price of rice being sold through the fair price shops was increased by Rs. 8 per quintal (or 8 paise per kg.) for all the three varieties with effect from October 1, 1986. The revised rates were fixed at Rs. 239, Rs. 251 and Rs. 266 per quintal respectively for common, fine and superfine varieties. The central issue price of rice for distribution in the integrated tribal development programme areas and tribal states was kept unchanged at Rs. 160 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 170 per quintal for the fine variety and Rs. 185 per quintal for the superfine variety. The issue price of wheat which was raised to Rs. 190 per quintal with effect from February, 1986 was kept unchanged at that level. However, the issue price for supply to roller flour mills was increased from Rs. 190 per quintal to Rs. 220 per quintal with effect from 1st April, 1986. This was, however, reduced subsequently to Rs. 205 per quintal with effect from 16th July, 1986.

5.42 The issue price of levy sugar supplied through the public distribution system was raised by 5 paise per kg. to Rs. 4.85 per kg. with effect from 15th December, 1986. This increase was consequent upon the increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane.

TABLE 5.8

Monthly Pattern of off-take of major items of distribution by the Public Distribution System ('000 tonnes)

Month	Rice* (Off-take)		Wheat* (Off-take)		Edible Oils@ (Allocation)		Sugar** (Releases)	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
April	512	603	508	448	68.7	48.9	683	713
May.	537	623	477	449	43.4	56.7	673	763
June.	564	667	429	478	43.3	65.5	738	763
July	655	773	622	563	51.0	70.0	688	763
August	720	828	760	638	57.8	94.5	763	763
September	692	853	795	741	58.0	101.9	763	813
October	663	829	915	479	58.0	119.9	763	813
November	565	703	836	399	57.3	81.9	763	763
December	579	735	896	462	48.1	57.6	688	738
January	621		1143		50.4	56.0	688	713
February	547		993		49.4	55.9	673	742
March	611		1639		48.0		663	
TOTAL	7266	6614 (5487)	10009	4657 (6238)	633.4	808.8 (585.4)	8546	8347 (7883)

* Provisional.

** Total of levy and free sale sugar.

@ Including small packs.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give total for the corresponding months of 1985-86.

5.43 The allocation of imported oils to the State Governments etc., is made by the Centre on the monthly basis keeping into account the demand and supply position including the requirements for the festival seasons. As the prices of edible oils remained under pressure during the year, the supply of imported edible oils for PDS was kept at a high level throughout the year (Table 5.8). However, in view of the out-go of foreign exchange on imports of edible oils the allocation of imported edible oils for the production of vanaspati was reduced. The supply of imported edible oils at the concessional price was reduced from 60 per cent to 30 per cent in November, 1986 and further to 10 per cent from December, 1986. However, keeping in view the sharp increase in prices of edible oils in recent months, Government has decided to restore the allocation to 30 per cent for February and to raise it further to 40 per cent for March and April 1987. Imports of edible oils to maintain the increased allocation will be arranged as necessary.

CHAPTER 6

FISCAL POLICY AND GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The year 1986-87 witnessed far-reaching reforms in fiscal policy, which carried forward the process initiated in the previous year. Steps were taken to implement most of the key proposals in the Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP). The principal objectives guiding the reforms have been to simplify the tax structure, establish a regime of reasonable tax rates combined with better administration and enforcement to improve compliance and raise revenues, foster a stable and predictable tax policy environment, usher in a more open approach to budget making and make the tax structure more conducive to growth and equity.

6.2 Highlights of the fiscal policy initiatives undertaken during the year include an overhaul of the excise tax structure through the introduction of modified value added tax (MODVAT), the launching of a simpler and more growth-oriented scheme of excise duty concessions for small scale units, the implementation of revised classifications and nomenclatures for the excise and customs tariffs, simplification and rationalization of taxation provisions relating to gifts and capital gains, introduction of the new Investment Deposit Account Scheme with a view to replace the existing scheme of Investment Allowance, simplification of depreciation provisions under Income Tax, the enhancement of income tax concessions to exporters, a revamping of the Duty Drawback Scheme for exports, the publication of a Discussion Paper on "Simplification and Rationalisation of Direct Tax Laws" to elicit public opinion on the matter, the establishment of the new Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal, systematic steps to curb tax evasion including, for example, the empowering of Government with a pre-emptive right to purchase properties above a certain value, the introduction of a series of new financial instruments to help mobilize resources for the public sector and measures to improve control over expenditures.

6.3 The Centre's revenues from major taxes, which increased by over 22 per cent in 1985-86 (RE), compared to collections in 1984-85, showed a further increase of around 17 per cent in April—December 1986, according to provisional data. Of particular interest is the buoyancy in direct tax collections, which increased by about 23 per cent in 1985-86 (RE). Income and Corporation taxes (excluding from the Oil Sector) are estimated to have increased by a further 26 per cent in April—December 1986. The rapid increase in tax revenues after 1984-85 tends to confirm the soundness of the Government's approach.

6.4 To maintain the momentum of development, the 1986 Budget stepped up the outlay for the Central Plan. As a result, for the first time, 40 per cent of the five-year target for Central Plan expenditure would be financed, in real terms, in the first two years of a Five-Year Plan. Moreover, in the allocation of resources the Budget gave special emphasis to anti-poverty programmes for improving the social and economic services of special interest to the poor and to key infrastructure sectors such as railways and power.

6.5 Despite the enviable record in raising revenues, the Government's resource position continued to be under heavy pressure because of the rapid increase in expenditure commitments, especially on non-Plan account. The rapid growth in non-Plan expenditure has meant that the Centre's Budget on revenue account has been in deficit throughout this decade and this deficit has increased steadily in the past five years. By 1985-86 (RE) the deficit on revenue account had risen to about 2.4 per cent of GDP. As a result, the Government has had to rely increasingly on borrowed funds to meet its expenditure commitments, and this, in turn, has led to a growing bill for interest payments. In 1985-86 (RE) defence, interest payments and major subsidies, accounted for 67 per cent of the Centre's total non-Plan expenditures. In 1986-87 (BE) the proportion rose to 70 per cent. The problem of growing claims on the Government's resources was compounded during the year by the measures taken to implement the Pay Commission's recommendations.

6.6 Recognizing the gravity of the expenditure problem, the Government undertook a number of measures during the course of the year to strengthen control over expenditure. A system of zero-base budgeting was initiated in the course of the formulation of the budgets of all Central Government departments for 1987-88. A system of quarterly budgeting

has also been initiated from the current year with a view to identifying projects where funds are lying idle and diverting them to well-implemented projects where funds are most needed. Following the recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee on the Working of the Monetary System, a system of monetary targeting has been introduced, on an experimental basis, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Careful scrutiny and control of expenditure will command the highest priority in the years ahead, if inflationary pressures are to be kept in check. The underlying approach to expenditure control must continue to emphasize the need to prioritise expenditures carefully.

6.7 The Government's resource position has also been exacerbated by the shortfalls in surplus generation by public sector undertakings compared with Plan targets. The LTFP had emphasized the crucial role of public enterprises in augmenting public savings in the Seventh Plan period. The nation has invested nearly Rs. 50,000 crores in public enterprises at the Centre. To maintain the momentum of investment and growth and to ensure that the Seventh Plan is funded in a non-inflationary manner, it is vital to increase the efficiency of and surplus generation by these undertakings. It is particularly important to ensure that the increase in surpluses comes from improvements in productivity and reduction of real costs. To achieve this goal the Government has embarked on a programme for setting specific targets for generation of internal resources of public sector undertakings and reduction of their unit cost of production.

Budgetary Developments in 1985-86

6.8 The combined budgetary deficit of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 3,643 crores (RE) which compared with the actual deficit of Rs. 5,105 crores in 1984-85 (Table 6.1) constituted 1.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices. This was mainly the result of buoyancy witnessed in tax revenues and domestic resource mobilisation efforts, particularly in the collections from small savings.

TABLE 6.1

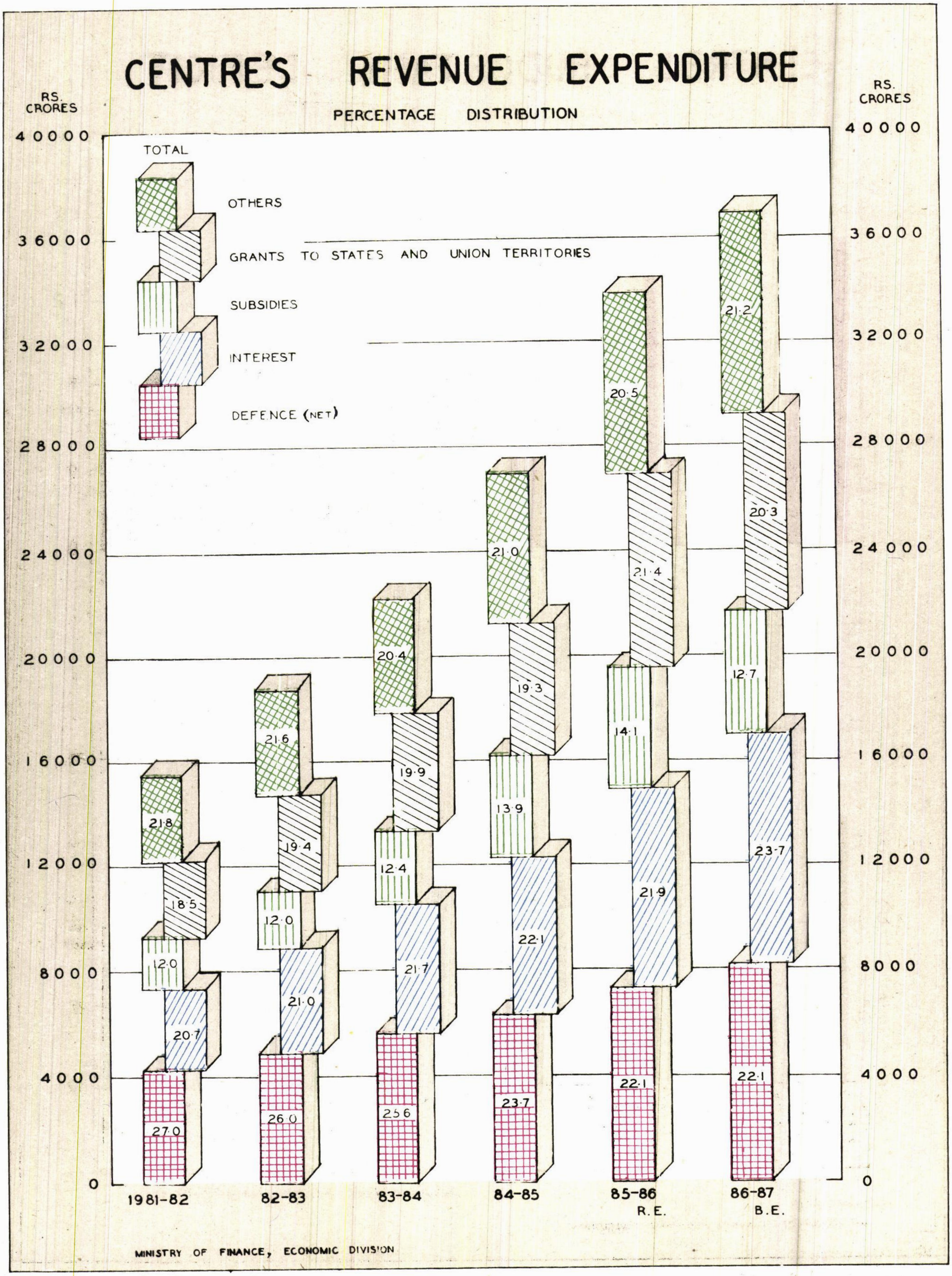
Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories

(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for financing their plans)

(Rs. crores)

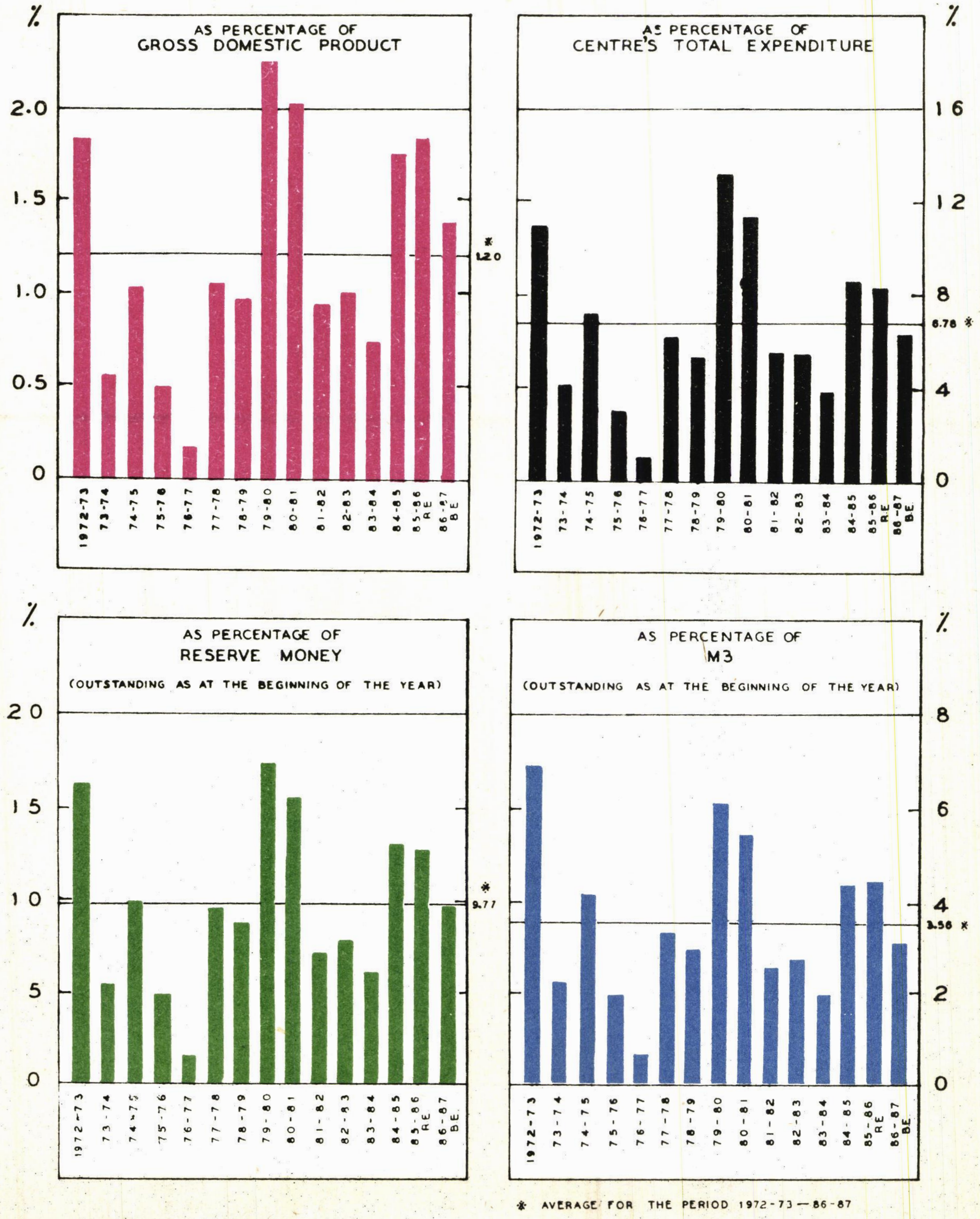
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (B.E.)	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)
I. Total Outlay	**36845**	**43738**	**52747**	**60829**	**72825**	**80326**	**84984**	**93246**
	(28.9)	(29.6)	(31.9)	(31.3)	(34.0)	(33.0)	(34.9)	(N.A.)
(*a*) Developmental	24426	28653	33591	39274	48085	51501	54351	59691
(*b*) Non-Developmental	12419	15085	19156	21555	24740	28825	30633	33555
II. Current Revenue	**24563**	**30425**	**35795**	**40989**	**47098**	**54213**	**56168**	**62729**
	(19.3)	(20.6)	(21.7)	(21.1)	(22.0)	(22.3)	(23.1)	(N.A.)
(*a*) Tax Revenue	19844	24142	27242	31525	35813	40241	42828	47355
	(15.6)	(16.3)	(16.5)	(16.2)	(16.7)	(16.5)	(17.6)	(N.A.)
(*i*) Direct Taxes	3268	4133	4492	4907	5329	5589	6287	6436
(*ii*) Indirect Taxes	16576	20009	22750	26618	30484	34652	36541	40919
(*b*) Non-Tax Revenue	4719	6283	8553	9464	11285	13972	13340	15374
III. Gap (I — II)	**12282**	**13313**	**16952**	**19840**	**25727**	**26113**	**28816**	**30517**
	(9.6)	(9.0)	(10.3)	(10.2)	(12.0)	(10.7)	(11.8)	(N.A.)
Financed by :								
(*i*) Domestic Capital Receipts	7161	9493	13012	16094	18765	20058	22753	23618
(ii) Net External Assistance	1670	1301	1591	1611	1857	2426	2420	2869
(*iii*) Budgetary deficit	3451	2519	2349	2135	5105	3629	3643	4030
	(2.7)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(N.A.)

NOTES : (*i*) For clarification regarding the scope of some items in this Table, see footnotes to Table 2.1 in the Statistical Appendix.
(*ii*) Figures in brackets are percentages of GDP at current market prices.



MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

CENTRE'S BUDGETARY DEFICIT



* AVERAGE FOR THE PERIOD 1972-73 — 86-87

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

6.9 The combined developmental expenditure of the Centre, States and Union Territories increased by 13.0 per cent in 1985-86 (RE), but the increase in non-developmental expenditure was rather sharp (23.8 per cent) on account of a substantial rise in interest payments (25.1 per cent) and food subsidy (50 per cent). Their aggregate expenditure was thus 16.7 per cent higher in 1985-86 (RE) than in the preceding year. Against this growth in expenditure, the increase in their current revenues, particularly tax revenues was significantly higher at nearly 20 per cent. Non-tax revenues, inclusive of the internal resources of the non-departmental undertakings, also rose by a little over 18 per cent. The overall tax-GDP ratio which had reached the level of 16.7 per cent by the end of the Sixth Plan period and was budgeted at 16.5 per cent for 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan, actually turned out to be 17.6 per cent in the revised estimates of that year. In relation to the Seventh Plan target of 18.3 per cent of GDP to be achieved by 1989-90, this performance on the tax front appears quite satisfactory.

6.10 The resource gap, as represented by the difference in total expenditure and current revenues of the Centre, States and Union Territories which had somewhat widened from Rs. 25,727 crores (12.0 per cent of GDP) in 1984-85 to Rs. 28,816 crores (11.8 per cent of GDP) in 1985-86 (RE), was financed to the extent of 79 per cent from domestic capital receipts and 8.4 per cent from external assistance. Under domestic capital receipts, small savings recorded a substantial increase of 31.5 per cent, from Rs. 3,650 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4,800 crores in 1985-86 (RE).

6.11 Despite record tax collections and substantial increase in collections from small savings, the Central Government's budgetary deficit widened from Rs. 3,745 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4,490 crores in 1985-86 (RE). The main factor responsible for this outcome was a sharp step-up in net transfer of resources by the Central Government to State and Union Territory Governments, from Rs. 14,720 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 20,634 crores in 1985-86 (RE)—an increase of 40 per cent. (The increase works out to 51 per cent if account is taken of the medium-term loan of Rs. 1,628 crores given to them for clearance of their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India). While a significant part of the increase in these transfers was due to the large devolution on account of the implementation of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission as also larger share in small savings collections, the step-up in the Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans was equally large (42.3 per cent), from Rs. 5,107 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 7,265 crores in 1985-86 (RE).

6.12 In this context, it is worth noting that compared even with the 1985-86 (BE), the net transfer of resources to the State and Union Territory Governments had exceeded by as much as Rs. 2,684 crores in 1985-86 (RE). Outgo on account of subsidies was also larger (Rs. 5,200 crores) than provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1985-86 (Rs. 4,188 crores). While provision for food subsidy had to be raised from Rs. 1,100 crores to Rs. 1,650 crores, the increase in the subsidy on indigenous fertilizers was also substantial from Rs. 1,200 crores to Rs. 1,600 crores. The budgetary support for Central Plan was also raised from Rs. 11,747 crores in 1985-86 (BE) to Rs. 13,231 crores. Thus, the aggregate expenditure of the Central Government (including the internal and extra-budgetary resources of their enterprises) went up by 23.7 per cent in 1985-86 (RE) to Rs. 61,748 crores from Rs. 49,915 crores in 1984-85. (Compared with the budget estimates, the increase at the revised estimate stage was 9.6 per cent).

6.13 The Centre's revenue account, which used to be in surplus, turned into a deficit in 1979-80 following a larger devolution of resources by the Seventh Finance Commission, particularly the doubling of the States' share in Union excise duties from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. As a proportion of GDP at current market prices, the Centre's current account surplus was 0.7 per cent, on an average, in the five-year period preceding 1979-80, but in 1979-80, it became a negative 0.6 per cent. Ever since this gap has been widening, except in 1981-82 when it had shrunk to 0.2 per cent. By 1985-86 (RE) the Centre's revenue account deficit has grown to 2.4 per cent of GDP, and it appears that in the current year also, the extent of deficit will be around the 1985-86 level (Table 6.2).

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TABLE 6.2

Centre's Revenue Receipts & Revenue Expenditures

(As per cent of GDP)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)[2]
1. Tax Revenue (Net of States' share)	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.8	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.3
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.2
3. Total Current Revenue (1 + 2)	**10.9**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**11.5**	**10.6**	**10.1**	**10.5**	**11.0**	**10.6**	**11.4**	**11.9**	**11.5**
4. Total Current Expenditure	**9.7**	**10.5**	**10.4**	**11.2**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**10.7**	**11.8**	**11.8**	**13.0**	**14.4**	**14.0**
(*a*) Interest Payments	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
(*b*) Subsidies[1]	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7
(*c*) Defence Expenditure[3]	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
(*d*) Grants to States & UTs.	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.8
(*e*) Others	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3
5. Revenue A/C. Surplus/ Deficit (3 — 4)	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**(—)0.6**	**(—)0.6**	**(—)0.2**	**(—)0.8**	**(—)1.2**	**(—)1.6**	**(—)2.4**	**(—)2.5**

[1] Excluding subsidies on imported fertiliser.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Includes defence pensions.

6.14 The deterioration in the Centre's revenue account in the past few years can be traced to near stagnancy in the Centre's current receipts, both tax and non-tax, around 11-12 per cent of GDP, whereas the current expenditure of the Centre has increased from about 11 per cent in late seventies and early eighties to about 14.4 per cent by 1985-86 (RE). Among the major items of expenditure, the growth in interest payments has been the maximum, from 1.7 per cent of GDP in mid-seventies to a little over 3 per cent currently. Growth in grants to States and Union Territories has equally been phenomenal, from an average of about 2.0 per cent of GDP during 1975-76 to 1977-78 to 3.0 per cent in 1985-86 (RE). Defence expenditure, on the other hand, has hovered around 3 per cent of GDP throughout the decade ending 1985-86. However, subsidies have grown relative to GDP from an average of 1.3 per cent until 1983-84 to about 2 per cent in 1985-86 (RE). Among the major subsidies, the fastest growth has been in the case of fertiliser subsidy.

6.15 The financial position of the State Governments and Union Territories recorded a remarkable improvement in 1985-86. In sharp contrast to a deficit of Rs. 1,360 crores recorded in 1984-85, they generated a surplus of Rs. 847 crores in the revised estimates of 1985-86. (The actuals for 1985-86 indicate that the surplus in their budgets was as high as Rs. 1,776 crores). As stated earlier, this satisfactory outcome was largely on account of the substantial increase in the net transfer of resources from the Central Government. The performance of the State and Union Territory Governments in raising revenue from their own tax efforts was also satisfactory, rising by 16.3 per cent to Rs. 14,359 crores in 1985-86 (RE) over the level reached in the previous year. Thus, the increase in their total resources (including Central transfers) was as high as 22.9 per cent (22.1 per cent in current revenues and 23.9 per cent in capital receipts), whereas the increase in expenditure was 15.6 per cent.

Central Government Budgetary and Fiscal Developments—1986-87

The 1986-87 *Budget*

6.16 As noted in last year's Economic Survey, the Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP) indicated the direction of change in the tax policy and made a number of proposals for reform of the tax system to make it a more effective instrument for achieving the basic objectives of the Seventh Plan. The Budget for 1986-87 implemented many of the important elements of LTFP. Apart from carrying forward the process of simplification and rationalisation of direct tax laws and strengthening further measures for curbing tax evasion, the Budget effected a major reform in the

indirect tax system. Far reaching reforms of excise taxation were carried out, including the introduction of MODVAT (Modified Value Added Tax), the simplification of excise rate structure and the introduction of a simpler and more growth-oriented scheme of excise duty concessions for small scale units. The Budget also carried further the move towards placing greater reliance on tariffs for control of imports and for rationalising the customs structure in respect of capital goods, components and raw-materials. The revised nomenclatures for Excise and Customs Tariffs based on harmonised system of classification was brought into force from February 28, 1986.

6.17 The Budget accorded high priority to stepping up the outlay for the Annual Plan for 1986-87. As a result, for the first time, 40 per cent of the Five Year Central Plan target expenditure in real terms, would be financed in the first two years of a Five Year Plan. Moreover, in the allocation of resources, the Budget gave special emphasis to anti-poverty programmes, improving the social and economic services of special interest to the poor and strengthening the infrastructural facilities necessary for securing rapid economic growth. A massive increase of 65 per cent was made in the provisions for major anti-poverty programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme. Keeping in view the key role of the agricultural sector for the economic growth and poverty alleviation, outlays for agriculture, rural development and irrigation were increased by nearly 30 per cent. Similarly to improve the development of skills and human resources, the Plan provision for education was stepped up by nearly 60 per cent. Among the infrastructural sectors, the allocation for Railways was hiked by 61 per cent and that for power by 23 per cent.

6.18 The details of important fiscal measures adopted in the Budget for 1986-87 and the Finance Act, 1986 are given in the following paragraphs :

Direct Taxes

6.19 In pursuance of the Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP), several measures of reform in the direct tax system were undertaken with a view to promote voluntary tax compliance and discourage tax evasion. The provisions relating to taxation of capital gains and gift tax were simplified and rationalised. In regard to taxation of capital gains, the limit for initial deduction was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and the date for determining the cost of assets advanced from January 1, 1964 to April 1, 1974. The rate structure was also simplified by prescribing a uniform rate of deduction of 50 per cent in case of long term capital gains from land and buildings and 60 per cent in respect of other assets. Bonds issued by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and by other notified public agencies were proposed to be added to the list of investments qualifying for exemption from capital gains. The period for purchase of a residential house in case where capital gains arise from sale of an old house, was raised from one year to two years, to be eligible for the benefit of exemption from capital gains tax.

6.20 With regard to gift tax the basic exemption limit was substantially increased i.e from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000. Moreover, the tax henceforth is to be levied at a flat rate of 30 per cent of the value of taxable gifts. The provisions relating to aggregation of gifts were deleted. However, as a measure of rationalisation certain exemptions were withdrawn.

6.21 In line with the LTFP, significant reforms were also carried out in the area of corporate taxation which aimed at increasing the generation of internal resources, while simultaneously providing stimulus to industrial investment, growth and modernisation. A new Investment Deposit Account Scheme or funding scheme was introduced, with a view to replacing the existing Investment Allowance Scheme. Under the new scheme, assessees would be allowed a deduction to the extent of 20 per cent of the profits of eligible business or profession if these are deposited with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). The scope of the new scheme was made much wider than that of the Investment Allowance Scheme, to include professionals as well as leasing companies, other than those which leased out machinery to the industrial undertakings engaged in manufacture or production of articles listed in Eleventh Schedule. The amount deposited with the IDBI can be utilised for the purchase of new ship, aircraft, machinery or plant for the purpose of business or profession or even purchase of a new computer or for repayment of the principal amount of term loans from certain financial institutions and scheduled banks contracted after March 31, 1986. The deduction from profits would also be admissible if the specified items are acquired out of income from eligible business or profession. The tax concession was also extended to tea industry.

6.22 As indicated in the LTFP, the provisions for the Income Tax Act relating to depreciation allowance

were also considerably simplified and rationalised. A system of allowing depreciation in respect of block of assets in place of individual assets will be introduced and the rate structure is proposed to be rationalised. This would allow more than 80 per cent of the cost of plant and machinery to be written off in a period of four years or less and would thus not only make replacement easier but also greatly help the process of modernisation. Plant and machinery used as anti-pollution devices and those using indigenous know-how will be placed in a block carrying higher rate of 50 per cent because of the priority attached to these areas. Buildings meant for low paid employees of industrial undertakings will be entitled to a higher rate of depreciation i.e. 20 per cent. It was, however, clarified that for purposes of depreciation or investment allowance, capitalisation of interest paid or payable is not allowable after the asset is put into use.

6.23. As promised in the LTFP, the surcharge on corporate tax was discontinued. However, taking into account revenue considerations, the abolition of the surtax was postponed by one year. Further, as a measure of rationalisation, the rate of tax on royalties and fees for technical services received by a foreign company from an Indian concern or from Government has been fixed at a uniform rate of 30 per cent both in the case of lump-sump payments as well as royalty payments and fees. The ceiling of investment in plant and machinery for the small scale sector was raised from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs to bring it in line with the limit earlier raised by the Department of Industrial Development and thus enlarged the eligibility for availament of relevant benefits under the Income Tax Act for small undertakings.

6.24 LTFP had proposed for the creation of a Venture Capital Fund to promote indigenous technology which would be administered by the Industrial Development Bank of India and funded through a small 5 per cent 'R & D' levy on all payments made for purchase of technology from abroad including royalty payments, lump-sum payments and payments for designs and drawings. The Budget announced that the proposal would be given effect to through introduction of a separate Bill which has since been enacted.

6.25 Keeping in view the developments on the balance of payments front and the need to give further thrust to the export efforts, certain incentives for exports were announced in the course of the Budget Session. The deduction in respect of profits from exports in computing the taxable income (Section 80 HHC) has been expanded to the extent of 4 per cent of net foreign exchange realisation plus 50 per cent of the remaining net profits from exports. While the Ministry of Commerce has taken several measures to provide fillip to project exports, under the Income Tax Act also, the deduction admissible in case of profits from project exports (under Section 80 HHB) has been doubled to 50 per cent. A greater flexibility has been provided to units set up in the Free Trade Zones for availing the benefit of tax holiday. They would now be able to avail of tax holiday for five consecutive years falling within a period of eight years from the year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce. Stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn by exporter borrowers for securing finance from Eximbank has been substantially reduced.

6.26 The Budget also included several proposals to provide relief to the common man and greater social security to the poor. For the benefit of salaried persons, the standard deduction was raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the salary income and the limit raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000. The exemption limit in respect of house rent allowance in the case of employees was raised and the limit of deduction for rent paid (under Section 80 GG) was also increased in respect of other assessees. Income-tax liability on notional income arising from self-occupied property (limited to one such property) was withdrawn. In the case of such properties acquired with the help of borrowed funds a deduction in respect of interest payable upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum was allowed. The self-employed persons and the salaried persons who do not get the benefit of medical expenses from the employers, have been allowed a deduction in computing total income in respect of amounts spent upto a specified limit to effect or keep in force an insurance on the health of the assessee or members of his family. Similar deduction has also been allowed to an employer in respect of premium paid on the health of the employee or members of his family.

6.27 To give further impetus to poverty alleviation, the Budget provided for two innovative schemes Under the first scheme which has since been launched, loans would be provided to such people as rikshaw-pullers, cobblers, washermen, hawkers and sweepers, through the banking system with a subsidy component, for the purchase of equipment and working capital. The Budget also proposed introduction

of another new scheme for accident insurance, based on Group Insurance through workers unions, for the benefit of municipal workers and railway porters. Further, the scope of Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the poor launched in the previous year was proposed to be extended to another 100 districts or so.

6.28 The basic exemption limit in regard to receipts of casual or non-recurring nature was increased substantially i.e. from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. However, as a part of simplification, a flat rate of tax was made applicable to casual or non-recurring nature of income such as in case of winnings from lotteries, cross-word puzzles, horse-races or card games etc.

6.29 To promote savings as well as to provide relief to the salaried persons and the self-employed, the rates of interest on General Provident Fund, Public Provident Fund as also the interest on Provident Fund accretions invested in Special Deposits with the Government in case of Employees Provident Fund and the like, were enhanced. In order to encourage participation of small investors in the capital market, the Budget proposed establishment of a Mutual Fund under UTI. The Fund has since been established and Mastershares which carry similar benefits as available to the units of UTI, have been issued.

6.30 Several measures including moderation in tax rates and simplification and rationalisation of tax laws have been undertaken since last year to encourage voluntary tax compliance. The other arm of the strategy to curb tax evasion and generation of black money has been to effectively enforce the tax laws and raise the cost of tax evasion. With this end in view a major step was undertaken by inserting a new chapter in the Income Tax Act which empowers the Government with a pre-emptive right to purchase immovable properties of a value exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs which are offered for sale in the market at the price agreed to by the transferor. To begin with, the provisions were proposed to be enforced in regard to transactions of value of Rs. 10 lakhs and above, and in metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. A notification to this effect has since been issued and initial purchases of property under this provision have been carried out by the Government from December 1986. Further, in order to make the system of Survey more effective, a new Section 133-B was inserted. Under this, the Income Tax authorities have been permitted to enter any business premises for obtaining such information as may be prescribed. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the survey, investigation and prosecution machinery of the Income Tax Department.

Indirect Taxes

6.31 The Budget brought about a sweeping overhaul in the system of excise taxation. The desirability of minimizing the duty incidence on inputs in production, has been appreciated for some years. For example, the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (Jha Committee) had in 1978 recommended adoption of value added tax system at the manufacturing stage (MANVAT). However, it was only in the Budget for 1986-87 that a wide-ranging and systematic effort to minimise the incidence of taxation on inputs was undertaken, through the introduction of Modified Value Added Tax System (MODVAT). Under the scheme, the facility of proforma credit in respect of excise duty as well as the additional (countervailing) duty of customs, paid on inputs has been made available to the manufacturers. In addition, set off has also been allowed for packaging materials, consumables and paints. The system should have several benefits. It should reduce the distortions in the production structure, mitigate the cascading effect of taxes on inputs, make the incidence of indirect taxation more transparent and help in reducing costs and prices. To begin with, the scheme covered 37 specified chapters of Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, which include products of chemicals and allied industries, paints and packaging materials, machinery and mechanical appliances, motor-vehicles, plastics, glass, rubber products, base metals and several other manufactured articles. Subsequently the MODVAT scheme was extended to the chapter covering fertilizers. The rates of duty on final products were adjusted in the light of the facility of MODVAT.

6.32 As proposed in the LTFP, the Budget attempted to simplify and rationalise the excise duty structure. Special excise duty was removed from 100 items of the Excise Tariff in 1985-86. The same was removed in the case of the remaining items in the 1986-87 Budget. It also proposed the withdrawal of cess in case of cotton, copra and vegetable oils.

6.33 Further, keeping in view the vital importance of the small scale industries in generating employment opportunities, encouraging decentralisation of industries and exports, a new growth-oriented excise concession scheme for small scale producers was introduced. The new scheme was made applicable to small units producing all types of exciseable goods, with a few exceptions like T. V. sets, refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and cosmetics. The

scheme has been designed to encourage growth and modernization of small scale units. Though initially in the Budget the exemption limit for duty-free clearances had been put at Rs. 7.5 lakhs, the limit was later liberalised and raised to Rs. 15 lakhs for all small scale units. For units producing more than one article falling under different Tariff headings the exemption limit was fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs. As against the previous slab system, the new scheme provides for a concessional rate of duty at a flat rate of 10 percentage points below the normal duty payable (subject to a minimum excise duty of 5 per cent) in respect of clearances in excess of Rs. 15 lakhs and upto Rs. 75 lakhs, beyond which normal duty would apply. The eligibility limit of clearances for availing the concession was raised from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 1.5 crores. Further, a major concession was provided under MODVAT, according to which the proforma credit available on inputs purchased from small scale units would be calculated on the basis of normal duty rates, even when the small units would have paid only concessional duty.

6.34 Several adjustments in the excise and customs duty were made to simplify and rationalise the structure and to boost domestic production with special emphasis on promoting exports and import substitution.

6.35 To encourage the indigenous production of capital goods and to strengthen self-reliance, the differential in the customs duty between the final products and the components for capital goods was widened. While the basic customs duty on general machinery was raised by 10 percentage points, the import duty on components was reduced by 5 percentage points. The rate of customs duty on general project imports was also increased by 10 percentage points. Further, as a part of the policy to shift from quantitative import restrictions to tariffs, customs duties were raised in respect of a number of machine tools and the items were placed on OGL. On the other hand, to reduce the costs of modernization, import duties were lowered on a wide range of machine tools and instruments not produced indigenously.

6.36 In order to encourage exports, the import duty on several items of machines and equipments for gem and jewellery as well as on specified machines used in production and packaging of marine products, was reduced. The import duty on wattle bark and leather shaving-machine blades was reduced in the case of leather industry. To assist garment exports, the general drawback rate was raised to 10 per cent. The import duty on raw wool was halved from 40 per cent to 20 per cent. On the other hand, the import duty on wool-waste and woollen rags was doubled to 20 per cent. Export duties were abolished in case of unmanufactured tobacco and excise duty withdrawn in respect of branded cigars, cheroots, and cigarilloes in view of their export potential.

6.37 Recognising the imperative need to achieve greater self-reliance in respect of edible oils, a package of measures was adopted in the Budget to stimulate their domestic production. Excise duty relief was provided based on each additional percentage point of use of minor oils and cotton-seed oil, above specified levels, by the vanaspati units. Similarly the extent of relief was increased and certain additional minor oils made eligible for excise rebate for their use in soap. Excise duty on solvents as well as on certain minor inedible technical oils was withdrawn to encourage their greater use. It was further announced that excise or customs duty would be exempted on such of the items of plant and machinery which may be identified by the Department of Civil Supplies for improving quality and increasing production of solvent extracted oils or oil-meals. However, as a revenue measure excise duty on costly refined vegetable oils, (that is, other than those from soyabean, rice-bran, cotton seed and sun-flower) was raised.

6.38 In accordance with the new textile policy's aim of encouraging production of blended fabrics and making these available at reasonable prices, blended polyester cotton and polyester viscose yarn with certain polyester content supplied to specified handloom organisations were exempted from excise duty. Duty was also waived on processing of specified blended fabrics by specified handloom development organisations. Further, to ensure that items reserved for handloom sector are not encroached upon by other sectors, the handloom cess was raised from 1.9 paise per sq. metre to 2.5 paise per sq. metre to be utilised for setting up the necessary enforcement machinery. On the other hand, the excise duty relief earlier given on blended yarn was reduced by nearly half since the benefit of the relief had not been passed on by their producers to the consumers. The Additional Excise Duty (AED) in lieu of sales tax was increased by Rs. 2.50 per sq. metre on cotton and man-made fabrics of value exceeding Rs. 50 per sq. metre.

6.39 Keeping in view the importance of modernisation in textile industry, the concessional rate of customs duty of 25 per cent in respect of specified textile

machines was continued for one more year. Moreover, to encourage domestic production of certain sophisticated textile machines, customs duty at concessional rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* was provided in respect of components of such machines. To protect the jute bag industry, excise duty at the rate of Rs. 10 per kg. was levied in case of synthetic tapes where input duty relief would be available and at the rate of Rs. 4 per kg. in the case of other tapes.

6.40 The exemption scheme for small paper mills was rationalised and liberalised. In the new scheme paper mills whose clearances did not exceed 24,000 tonnes in the previous financial year and which do not have a bamboo or wood pulp plant, were required to pay duty at the rate of Rs. 300, Rs. 650, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 per metric tonne for the successive slabs respectively. For paper mills with clearances exceeding 24,000 metric tonnes or larger paper mills having bamboo or wood pulp plant, the rate of duty was fixed at 10 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 850 per metric tonne. However, fine varieties of paper were excluded from the concessional rates.

6.41 The structure of excise duty in case of major thermo-plastics *viz.* Low Density Polyethylene High Density Polyethylene and Polypropylene was simplified and a uniform rate of 30 per cent was levied and customs duty in their case was suitably increased. Similarly a uniform rate of 35 per cent was provided in respect of certain items of plastic materials and brought under general scheme of small scale exemptions. In the case of drug industry, certain additional life saving formulations were exempted from excise duty and specified drug intermediates exempted from additional duty of customs. Customs duty was also abolished on additional five medical equipments of consumable nature and reduced in case of a number of sophisticated medical equipments. In view of the importance of ship breaking industry as a source of scrap for steel industry, the import duty on ships imported for breaking up was fixed on a specific rate basis and the excise duty on materials obtained by breaking up such ships was waived. Customs duties were adjusted in case of a few other commodities such as caustic soda, synthetic organic dye-stuffs and certain other dyes, PVC resins and a few items of printing equipments.

6.42 Excise duty relief was provided in case of several commodities, which, it is expected, would contribute to their increased production. Duty was withdrawn in case of commodities such as wood pulp, inorganic chemicals used in the manufacture of fertilizers, clinkers used in the manufacture of cement subject to observance of prescribed procedure. The excise duty was also abolished on some common items like brushes, umbrellas, combs etc.

6.43 Certain measures were taken with a view to mobilise additional resources. Auxilliary duties of customs were restructured and rationalised. The existing 11 slabs were reduced to only three slabs *viz.* nil, 25 per cent and 40 per cent. This measure was expected to yield additional revenue of Rs. 190 crores. However, certain "GATT items" were exempted from auxilliary duty to bring the total rate within the GATT binding level. Specific rate of auxilliary duty of customs on crude petroleum was kept unchanged. Excise duties in case of commercial vehicles, jeeps and cars were adjusted. Specific Excise duty was increased from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1500, in respect of colour T.V. sets of screen size exceeding 36 cms. and from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000 for colour T.V. sets not exceeding 36 cms. Additional duty of customs was levied on T.V. sets imported as baggage. The duty on airconditioners was increased and fixed on specific rate basis. A uniform duty of 60 per cent ad valorem was levied on all parts and accessories of refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery except compressors for air-conditioners, which were subjected to a specific rate of duty.

6.44 In order to augment resources for the public sector undertakings and keeping in view the potential of the capital market the Budget proposed for issue of a new series of public sector bonds with tax-free return and exempt from wealth tax.

6.45 Recognising the sweeping nature of reforms undertaken with the introduction of new Excise Tariff, the MODVAT scheme and a universal scheme of excise concession for small scale units, the Finance Minister held a series of open house meetings, after the presentation of the Budget, with industry and trade to sort out the problems arising from the operation of the new schemes. As a follow up of the discussions on the Budget in the Parliament and these meetings, several administrative procedures were simplified and certain modifications made in the excise concession scheme for small units and the MODVAT scheme. Notably, the procedures in regard to obtaining of excise licences, maintenance of records relating to production, storage, clearances and raw material accounts in respect of small units were considerably simplified. Small units were allowed the facility of self-assessment procedure for clearances upto Rs. 50 lakhs.

6.46 With a view to provide relief to the small scale units and to restore the duty concessions avail-

able under the earlier Tariff, a number of exemptions were given for goods manufactured without the aid of power. Exemption on inputs for captive consumption was also extended to inputs covered under MODVAT when used within the factory in the manufacture of final products on which excise duty is payable. In addition, the set off was made available in certain cases where final product is not covered under MODVAT. Gas mantles for kerosene pressure lanterns, hurricane lanterns, non-electric iron/brass presses, sawn timber, wood wool and flour, railway and tramways wood sleepers, certain articles of wood, clothing accessories, bulk drugs and various other articles were exempted from excise duty. Similarly duty was abolished in case of synthetic woven bags, HSDO used for deep fishing vessels, unprocessed cotton woven belting. Duty was withdrawn in case of woollen fabric not containing worsted yarn and not exceeding Rs. 40 per sq. metre including shoddy woollen fabrics. It was decided that chassis value would be excluded from computation of assessable value for charging excise duty. Soap-stone used in manufacture of paper/paper board, carded wool used in manufacture of wool-tops/yarn were exempted from duty. Duty was reduced in the case of electric wires and cables.

6.47 The additional resource mobilisation measures introduced in the 1986-87 Central and Railway Budgets were expected to yield Rs. 476 crores, of which Rs. 400 crores were to be raised through fresh taxation and Rs. 76 crores by way of revision in Railway fares. The Centre's share in additional taxation was Rs. 392 crores and of the States, Rs. 8 crores. The details are shown in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3

Additional Resource Mobilisation through Central Budget for 1986-87

(Rs. crores)

	Centre's Share	State's Share	Total
I. Taxes [1]	**391.66**	**8.25**	**399.91**
(*a*) Direct Taxes .	4.40	6.60	11.00
(*i*) Corporation Tax	3.00	..	3.00
(*ii*) Income Tax .	1.40	6.60	8.00
(*b*) Indirect Taxes .	387.26	1.65	388.91
(*i*) Customs duties	404.10	..	404.10
(*ii*) Union excise duties . .	(—)16.84	1.65	(—)15.19
II. Revision in the Postal and Telecommunication Tariffs and Railway Fares & Freights . . .	**76.00**	..	**76.00**
(*a*) Railways . .	76.00	..	76.00
(*b*) Posts and Telecommunications .	..	..	..
III. Total (I + II) . .	**467.66**	**8.25**	**475.91**

1 After taking into account changes announced during the Budget debate.

6.48 The Railways in their Budget for 1986-87 revised the fares for different categories of passengers. The fares of second class mail and express were raised by 7.5 per cent upto 250 kms., and by 5 per cent on distances beyond 250 kms., subject to a minimum increase of rupee one per ticket. The sleeper surcharge for second class was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for journeys beyond 500 kms. The fares of air-conditioned chair car, first class, A. C. two-tier sleeper, A. C. first class and of all classes in Rajdhani Express trains were raised by 12.5 per cent. The surcharge on A.C. two-tier sleeper was raised by Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 for distances from 1 to 500 kms., 501 to 1000 kms., 1001 to 1500 kms., and 1501 kms. and beyond respectively. In order to enable young people to see different parts of the country and to strengthen in them the sense of national integration, a concession of 25 per cent in passenger fares in second class was given to them (age group of 13 to 33 years) for travelling in groups of a minimum of ten for distances over 1000 kms.

Revenue and Expenditure

6.49 The aggregate resources of the Central Government (including the internal and extra-budgetary resources of the public sector undertakings) were estimated to increase by 17.8 per cent from Rs. 53,004 crores in 1985-86 (BE) to Rs. 62,465 crores in 1986-87 (BE), and aggregate disbursements by 17.5 per cent, from Rs. 56,320 crores to Rs. 66,168 crores. The total tax revenue of the Centre (net of States' share) in the 1986-87 budget was estimated to show an increase of 17.7 per cent over the budget estimates of 1985-86, but the increase would be only 8.1 per cent over the revised estimates for 1985-86. The increase in non-tax revenue was also modest (10.2 per cent), but domestic capital receipts were projected to go up by as much as 22.4 per cent to Rs. 26,171 crores from the last year's budget estimate of Rs. 21,382 crores. Developmental expenditure at Rs. 39,755 crores (forming more than 60 per cent of the aggregate expenditure), was estimated to be higher by 18.1 per cent, while non-developmental expenditure was to go up by 16.5 per cent.

6.50 The Central Plan for 1986-87 envisages an outlay of Rs. 22,300 crores, representing an increase of 20.5 per cent over the last year's outlay of Rs. 18,500 crores (BE). Thus, the Central Plan outlay in the current year together with the revised estimates for 1985-86 (Rs. 20,094 crores), covered about 40 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay in real terms at 1984-85 prices. This was significantly higher than the proportion achieved in the first two years of

any previous five year Plan. In the sectoral distribution of outlays, priority has been accorded to programmes of poverty alleviation, development of human resources and infrastructural development. The allocation for the Department of Rural Development at Rs. 1,851 crores was nearly 50 per cent higher than the approved outlay of Rs. 1,239 crores in 1985-86 (BE). Whereas the Plan allocations for NREP were raised by as much as 93 per cent from Rs. 230 crores in 1985-86 (BE) to Rs. 443 crores in the current year, the step up in the case of RLEGP was also substantial (58 per cent), from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 633 crores in the two years respectively. These two programmes were expected to generate employment of over 564 million man-days in the current year, as against the anticipated 462 million man-days in the preceding year.

6.51 Another area of major thrust in the Seventh Plan is the development of human resources, which includes education, sports, youth affairs, health, family welfare, women's welfare, environment, art, culture and broadcasting. An outlay of Rs. 1,733 crores has been provided for these programmes in the Central Plan for 1986-87, which was more than 40 per cent higher than the outlay of Rs. 1,236 crores in 1985-86 (BE). In the field of education, two new schemes were proposed : one was to set up Model Schools in every district of the country to provide education of high quality and excellence. The other was to start a National Open University for providing equal opportunities to the students in the remote and backward areas in the field of higher education.

6.52 In keeping with the emphasis laid in the Seventh Plan for creation of key infrastructure facilities in sectors like coal, power, railways, petroleum and surface transport, the Central Plan for the current year has allocated as much as Rs. 10,805 crores, which constitutes nearly 48 per cent of the total Central Plan outlay for 1986-87. In the context of the priorities assigned to various programmes in the annual Plan 1986-87, the implementation of 20-Point Programme was expected to gain further momentum. The outlay for this programme was stepped up by nearly Rs. 1,100 crores (or 22 per cent), from Rs. 4,900 crores in 1985-86 (BE) to Rs. 5,998 crores in 1986-87 (BE).

Savings and Capital Formation

6.53 The pressure on Central budget has been building up in recent years with the result that the savings which used to be a positive figure turned negative in 1984-85; this had further widened to Rs. 1,909 crores in 1985-86 (RE). For the current year, the estimate was that savings of the Central Government would still be negative at Rs. 2,099 crores. In contrast, the gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government at Rs. 23,598 crores showed a modest increase of 5.7 per cent from Rs. 22,321 crores in 1985-86 (RE), thereby enhancing the financing requirement from Rs. 24,230 crores to Rs. 25,697 crores in these two years (Table 6.4). As in the past, the domestic receipts were to finance in the current year nearly three-fourths of the requirement, while the draft on the foreign savings would be 11.2 per cent. The remaining 14.4 per cent would be financed by taking recourse to budgetary deficit.

TABLE 6.4

Capital Formation by the Central Government and its financing

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)
I. Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of Central Government	**9012** (24.7)	**10799** (19.8)	**12403** (14.9)	**14702** (18.5)	**17551** (19.4)	**22321** (27.2)	**23598** (5.7)
As per cent of gross domestic product at current market prices	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.2	9.2	N.A.
(*i*) Gross capital formation by the Central Government	1907	2552	2884	3356	4123	4910	5890
(*ii*) Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	7105	8247	9519	11346	13428	17411	17708
II. Gross Savings of the Central Government	**3**	**1107**	**857**	**313**	**(—)963**	**(—)1909**	**(—)2099**
III. Gap (I — II)	**9009**	**9692**	**11546**	**14389**	**18514**	**24230**	**25697**
Financed by :							
IV. Draft on other sectors of domestic economy	**7339**	**8391**	**9955**	**12778**	**16657**	**21810**	**22828**
(*i*) Domestic capital receipts	4762	6999	8300	11361	12912	17320	19125
(*ii*) Budgetary deficit	2577	1392	1655	1417	3745	4490	3703
V. Draft on foreign savings	**1670**	**1301**	**1591**	**1611**	**1857**	**2420**	**2869**

NOTE : (*i*) Gross capital formation in this Table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently, domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

(*ii*) Figures in brackets are percentage increase over the preceding year.

Finances of States and Union Territories : 1986-87

6.54 The budgets of the States and Union Territories for 1986-87 show an increase of 14 per cent in their aggregate expenditure from Rs. 39,964 crores in 1985-86 (BE) to Rs. 45,563 crores in 1986-87 (BE). Their current revenue at Rs. 35,552 crores was estimated to grow by 15.6 per cent over the budget estimates of the previous year (Rs. 30,756 crores). While the growth in their own taxes was budgeted at 15.4 per cent, their share in Central taxes was to go up by 18.7 per cent in 1986-87 (BE) over 1985-86 (BE). Non-tax revenues and the grants from the Centre were estimated to be higher by 20.6 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively in the current year.

6.55 The gap between current revenues and total expenditure of the States and Union Territories was estimated at Rs. 10,011 crores in 1986-87 (BE) compared with Rs. 9,208 crores in 1985-86 (BE). Capital receipts (net) were budgeted to grow by 8.9 per cent to Rs. 9,684 crores. Thus, the combined budgetary deficit of the States and Union Territory Governments for 1986-87 was estimated at Rs. 327 crores at the time of the presentation of the Budgets to their legislatures.

Central and State Governments—Combined

6.56 The combined expenditure of the Centre, the States and the Union Territories was estimated to go up by 16.1 per cent from Rs. 80,326 crores in 1985-86 (BE) to Rs. 93,246 crores in 1986-87 (BE). Aggregate receipts were estimated in the 1986-87 Budgets at Rs. 89,216 crores, an increase of 16.3 per cent over Rs. 76,697 crores in 1985-86 (BE). While tax revenues were budgeted to increase by 17.7 per cent over 1985-86 (BE), the non-tax revenues (including internal resources of public sector undertakings for their plans) were estimated to grow by 10 per cent. The gap between total outlay and current revenues, estimated at Rs. 30,517 crores in 1986-87 (BE), was to widen by 16.9 per cent and was to be financed to the extent of 77.4 per cent through domestic capital receipts and 9.4 per cent through external receipts, leaving a balance of 13.2 per cent to be met through recourse to budgetary deficit.

Annual Plan : 1986-87

6.57 The aggregate outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for the Centre, the States and the Union Territories was stepped up by 21.1 per cent to Rs. 39,052 crores (Table 6.5) from the approved outlay of Rs. 32,239 crores for 1985-86 (BE). The allocation for the Central Plan was Rs. 22,300 crores as against Rs. 18,500 crores in 1985-86 and that for the State and Union Territory Plans Rs. 16,752 crores as against Rs. 13,739 crores in the previous year, representing an increase of 20.5 per cent and 21.9 per cent respectively.

TABLE 6.5

Annual Plan Outlay : Centre, States and Union Territories

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87	
	Amount	Percentage to total	Amount	Percentage to total
1. Agriculture	1997.5	6.2	2202.8	5.6
2. Rural development	1656.6	5.1	2505.3	6.4
3. Special area programme	540.4	1.7	597.1	1.5
4. Irrigation and flood control	2781.4	8.6	3192.7	8.2
5. Energy	10186.9	31.6	11922.1	30.5
6. Industry and minerals	4663.2	14.5	5414.9	13.9
7. Transport	3816.7	11.8	5197.7	13.3
8. Communications, information and broadcasting	1087.6	3.4	1252.6	3.2
9. Science and technology	444.8	1.4	529.0	1.4
10. Social Services	4786.6	14.8	5809.7	14.9
11. Others	276.9	0.9	427.6	1.1
TOTAL	32238.6	100.0	39051.5	100.0

6.58 Domestic resources were expected to finance 80.8 per cent of the 1986-87 Plan outlay, and the net inflow from abroad was to contribute 9.8 per cent. The remaining 9.4 per cent was to be met through deficit financing. While the contribution of the balance from current revenues at 1984-85 rates of taxation was expected to remain modest at Rs. 682 crores, the public enterprises were required to contribute Rs. 5,905 crores to the Plan at the 1984-85

level of fares, freight rates, tariffs and product prices. Additional resource mobilisation measures taken by the Centre and the States in 1985-86 and those taken or proposed to be taken in 1986-87 were estimated to contribute Rs. 5,896 crores. The other sources of Plan financing in 1986-87 were to be: market borrowings (Rs. 7,101 crores), small savings (Rs. 5,300 crores), provident funds (Rs. 1,353 crores), term loans from financial institutions (Rs. 887 crores), issue of bonds by public enterprises (Rs. 1,191 crores) and miscellaneous capital receipts (Rs. 3,253 crores).

Measurement of Budgetary Deficit

6.59 In the 1986-87 Central Budget, it was announced that the Government had accepted, in principle, the recommendation of the Chakravarty Committee in regard to the measurement of budgetary deficit, which would now include changes in the entire Reserve Bank credit to the Government, including changes in Reserve Bank's holdings of long-dated securities. The modalities for effecting this change have already been worked out in consultation with the Reserve Bank, and would be implemented from the next year's Budget. Further, in order to bring about better coordination between fiscal and monetary policies, and make their overall management more scientific, it was decided to set overall monetary targets, and monitor them regularly; this is already being done in the current year on an experimental basis.

Post-Budget Developments

6.60 In the current year two supplementary demands for grants have so far been presented to Parliament in July and November, 1986. These involve additional gross expenditure of Rs. 4357 crores. Net of related receipts and recoveries, however, the additional outgo is estimated at Rs. 3,703 crores. Of this, a little more than one fourth will be on the Plan side (Rs. 1,044 crores) and the balance will be non-Plan expenditure. The substantial increase in expenditure is mainly accounted for by only a few broad categories: defence (Rs. 825 crores), loans to Food Corporation of India for carrying buffer stocks (Rs. 600 crores), payment of arrears of food subsidy to Food Corporation of India (Rs. 250 crores), assistance for export promotion (Rs. 125 crores), acquisition of Asiad property from D.D.A. (Rs. 81 crores), subsidy for cotton price support operations (Rs. 42 crores), payment of retrenchment compensation to Fertilizer Corporation of India, and Pyrites and Phosphates Ltd. (Rs. 36 crores), food aid to African countries (Rs. 25 crores), nationalisation of Swadeshi Group of Mills (Rs. 24 crores), and ways and means loans to Delhi Transport Corporation (Rs. 23 crores) for meeting its net working deficit. In addition, the supplementary demands for grants for non-Plan purposes include an amount of Rs. 600 crores mainly for implementing the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and for payment of bonus. On the Plan side, which accounts for a total of Rs. 1,044 crores in the two supplementary demands, as much as Rs. 467 crores was required for investment in Gas Authority of India Ltd. mainly for the HBJ Pipe Line. Other major Plan heads for supplementaries include: transfers to State Governments for NREP and RLEGP (Rs. 128 crores), investment in and loans to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam for Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (Rs. 79 crores), subsidy to new industries in selected backward areas (Rs. 70 crores), investment in Helicopter Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs. 53 crores), investment in Bharat Aluminium Co. (Rs. 51 crores), and for space programme (Rs. 44 crores).

6.61 The Railways presented a supplementary demand for grants of Rs. 590 crores and took measures to raise additional resources of Rs. 320 crores in the remaining four months of the current year. The Posts and Telecommunication Department also took measures to raise resources in order to meet mainly the additional expenditure arising out of the implementations of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. These are discussed later in this Chapter.

6.62 Tax revenues continued to be buoyant in 1986-87. The provisional data indicates that Centre's collections from major taxes during the period April—December 1986 have been higher by as much as 17 per cent over the corresponding period in the previous year. This rate of growth has been nearly twice the increase anticipated in the Budget estimates for the full year 1986-87. The ratio of tax collections till December 1986 to B.E. 1986-87 has also been higher than that in the corresponding period last year. Thus the buoyancy in the tax collections witnessed in 1985-86 has continued during the current year as well. Especially noteworthy is the buoyancy in direct tax collections which increased by about 23 per cent

in 1985-86 (RE). Collections from Income and Corporation taxes (excluding from the Oil Sector) showed a further increase of 26 per cent during April—December 1986 over the corresponding period of the previous year. It is expected that the total tax revenues in 1986-87 would exceed the Budget estimates.

6.63 Continued buoyancy in tax revenues for the second consecutive year tends to confirm the soundness of the basic approach underlying recent tax policy initiatives, namely that of making tax rates reasonable, simplifying assessment procedures and rigorously enforcing tax laws. Operations have continued to be undertaken against tax evaders and other economic offenders. This has yielded good results. The value of assets found/seized as a result of the searches conducted by the Income Tax Department during the period April, 1986—January, 1987 amounted to nearly Rs. 81 crores which was twice that in the corresponding period in the previous year. Similarly, the value of contraband goods seized under the Customs Act amounted to Rs. 157 crores during the period April—December, 1986 as against Rs. 148 crores in the previous year.

6.64 Keeping in view the large amounts of excise and customs collections blocked due to court cases, the Finance Minister on August 1, 1986 announced a scheme for compounding of offences and settlement of court cases relating to customs and excise duties, thereby giving an opportunity to tax payers to make a clean breast of past evasion of duties without prosecution. The concession was thus given with respect to prosecution and not the tax liability. The scheme was to apply to manufacturers or importers who had paid a lower amount of duty in respect of excise clearances or on import of cargo upto December 31, 1984 consequent to declaration of incorrect assessable value or wrong classification under the Tariff where the transactions have been fully reflected in the accounts and balance sheets, if any, of the assessee. It did not cover cases of suppression of production of exciseable goods or their clandestine removal. Nor did it cover cases of smuggling or evasion of duty either by misdeclaration of duty or wrong classification of goods or transactions not recorded in accounts and balance sheets.

6.65 The LTFP had observed about an enormous increase in litigation relating to excise cases and the consequent delay in revenue collections. It had proposed the establishment of an Appellate Tribunal under article 323B of the Constitution to deal speedily with all matters pertaining to customs and excise duties. Accordingly a Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act 1986 has been passed. The Tribunal will deal with appeals arising from disputes relating to the rates of duties arising out of the Customs and Excise Tariff schedules which were brought into force on 28th February, 1986 and in respect of valuation disputes which arose on or after the same date. With the establishment of the Tribunal the jurisdiction of all courts (except the Supreme Court) would be barred in relation to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.

6.66 In view of the encouraging response to the scheme launched by the Income Tax Department in 1985 under which the assessees were encouraged to voluntarily disclose their true incomes/wealth, the validity period of the scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 1987.

6.67 Certain changes relating to the provisions in the Income Tax Act were made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment of Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1986 introduced in August 1986 and given assent to later in September, 1986. This gives effect to some of the proposals which had been earlier announced in the Budget session of Parliament such as relating to allowing of depreciation in respect of block of assets, amendment of Section 80 HHC in regard to the deduction from export profits and flexibility for availing of tax holiday in case of units established in Free Trade Zones. In addition, the Act provides for certain amendments according to which returns showing income below taxable limit would be deemed to have not been furnished in some cases. It also seeks to remove certain weaknesses and anomalies in law in respect of penalties and prosecutions. As indicated in the Long Term Fiscal Policy, draft rules for valuation of assets were notified for eliciting public opinion.

6.68 A number of adjustment in excise and customs duties have also been made in the post-Budget period keeping in view the objective of rationalisation of the structure of duties, removal of difficulties faced by the industry and trade in the wake of MODVAT and the new excise concession scheme for small units as well as in the light of the emerging developments. With a view to assist the agriculture sector duty on tyres, tubes and flaps, and IC engines used in the manufacture of power tillers and on certain parts and

accessories of power tillers has been withdrawn. Similarly agricultural grade zinc phosphate, rock phosphate and other fertilizers when used in the manufacture of fertilizers have been exempted from the duty. Duty has also been abolished in the case of dicalcium phosphate used as animal feed. In order to increase the production of blended fabrics at cheaper prices it was decided to extend to the handloom sector the scheme of exemption from excise duty and countervailing duty of customs on polyester fibres used in the manufacture of low price fabrics under a duly approved programme. Duty has also been removed in respect of double or multi-fold yarn manufactured from duty paid yarn. Similarly duty has been withdrawn in case of mica and articles of mica and hand-made carpets. As a part of rationalisation, excise duty has been reduced in respect of certain parts of refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery. A concessional rate of duty has been fixed in case of electrically-operated trolley buses and battery-powered road vehicles. The duty on autorikshaws built by independent body builders has been fixed at a specific rate of Rs. 1000 per vehicle against 20 per cent *ad valorem* fixed earlier, provided no MODVAT credit of duty is availed. To mitigate the effect of sharp increase in the cost of fuel efficient cars, the duty on such cars of capacity upto 1000 cc has been reduced by 5 percentage points. Similarly keeping in view the difficult situation faced by the industry, the excise duty in case of light commercial vehicles has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. The excise duty on tea has been restructured and rationalised and fixed at a uniform rate of 50 paise per kg. both for loose and blended tea except in case of tea grown in certain premium gardens of Upper Assam, wherein it has been fixed at Rs. 1.50 per kg. Besides, a scheme for rebate of excise duty on export of tea has been introduced. With a view to stimulate production of sugar, excise duty rebate in respect of sugar produced during the period 1st October, 1986 to 30th November, 1986 in excess of the average production of corresponding period in the preceding two years, was provided. Pre-budget exemptions were also restored in case of a number of small items.

6.69 Certain concessions in customs duties have been extended to facilitate import of raw-materials and components to promote indigenous production and upgrade technology. In order to give further boost to the electronics industry a package of measures giving substantial duty reliefs was announced in June 1986. Besides rationalising the customs duty in respect of raw materials and piece parts, the import duty on moulds, tools and dies has been reduced. Capital goods for modernisation of the electronics industry have been allowed a concessional duty of 55 per cent *ad valorem*. To protect the interest of the indigenous industry, customs duty on micro-motors used in electronics industry has been fixed on specific basis. Further, concessional rate of duty on disc ceramic capacitators, TV tuners and certain connectors has been withdrawn. The duty on computers was reduced from 200 per cent to 150 per cent. Import duty concession has also been extended to all components of specified machinery irrespective of the head under which these fall in Customs Tariff and the earlier concessions in respect of components of certain other machinery items have been restored. Customs duties in respect of CNC systems, electronic components required for manufacture of CNC system and CNC machine tools have been rationalised and restructured. Certain specified parts required for manufacture of solar energy equipments have been exempted from customs duty.

6.70 In pursuance of the proposal made in the Budget a concessional rate of duty of 55 per cent has been fixed on specified machinery used in solvent extraction oil industry to encourage domestic production. To promote production of export-oriented industries, import duty has been reduced on certain coffee curing machines as well as on specified chemical intermediates used for manufacture of leather chemicals. Having regard to the trend in international prices of crude petroleum, the import duty on crude petroleum has been revised and fixed at a specific rate of Rs. 560 per m.t. Customs duties have been adjusted in case of certain other items. Further, in view of the increase in international prices of black pepper, export duty was raised to Rs. 5 per kg. from Rs. 3 per kg.

6.71 In line with the LTFP, a new simplified and rationalised Duty Drawback Scheme has been brought into force from 1st June, 1986. Apart from reducing the number of rates, the rates have been hiked significantly in case of some identified thrust industries. For a number of new items industry rates have been fixed for the first time. However, rates have been fixed at lower levels where inputs are covered under MODVAT. The revised rates would cut down drastically the need for detailed physical and chemical testing.

6.72 A commitment had been made in the Long Term Fiscal Policy to rewrite the direct tax laws and to rationalise and simplify them so as to make the

provisions easier to administer and to improve their effectiveness for curbing tax evasion. In pursuance of this, the Government presented to Parliament in August, 1986 a Discussion Paper on 'Simplification and Rationalisation of Direct Tax Laws' to elicit public opinion. The Paper sets out several important proposals for further reform of the direct tax laws with the basic approach of reposing greater trust in the tax payers to encourage voluntary compliance, on one hand, and preventing tax evasion, on the other. These aim at making the tax laws simple and uniform and attempt to reduce the element of subjectivity of the tax authorities, as far as possible. The main proposals include : (i) Adoption of a uniform accounting year by all assessees, (ii) Rationalisation of taxable entities and their system of taxation, (iii) Adoption of the concept of real income to bring in conformity the taxable income with the commercial practice, (iv) Simplification in the methods of computing the taxable income including rationalisation of the provisions relating to capital gains tax, and taxation of charitable institutions, (v) Substitution of some of the penal provisions by interest charges or additional tax in case of certain defaults, (vi) Setting up of a high powered Appellate body so as to bring about uniform application of law throughout the country, (vii) Simplification of the procedure of appeals and reduction in tiers and (viii) Measures for early collection of taxes and speeding up recovery proceedings. The paper also puts forth certain proposals for further rationalisation of the Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act.

Expenditure Control and Economy Measures

6.73 In the last year's Economic Survey, it was mentioned that as a part of the strategy to control public expenditure, Government proposed to commence zero-base budgeting in stages. This process was initiated in the current year in the formulation of the budget of all the Central Government Departments for 1987-88. The Government is also evolving a system of commitment budgeting, which will be complementary to zero-base budgeting, the objective being that on-going projects should not be starved of funds. In the meantime, the system of quarterly budgeting has been introduced from the current year with a view to identifying projects where funds were lying idle, and diverting them to other well implemented projects where funds were most needed. To begin with, this system has been made applicable to certain categories of Plan schemes involving a specified amount of expenditure. Steps have also been taken to ensure that the pace of expenditure was not slowed down in the first part of the financial year for want of sanction in time. Monitoring of earmarked outlays for programmes being executed by State Governments and their implementation has also been undertaken.

Central Government Departmental Enterprises

Railways

6.74 Reversing the trend of the preceding two years, the financial performance of the Railways in 1985-86 (RE) was quite satisfactory in that they were expected to generate a surplus of Rs. 85 crores, in sharp contrast to the deficit of Rs. 196 crores incurred in 1984-85 and of Rs. 45 crores in 1983-84. This surplus was even marginally higher than the budgeted amount of Rs. 74 crores, and was achieved despite the working expenses having gone up by about Rs. 178 crores from the budgeted level on account of several factors such as payment of second instalment of interim relief, higher cost of diesel and coal and revision in electricity tariffs. The satisfactory financial performance of the Railways was the result of mainly the increase in their productivity, and was duly reflected in their gross traffic receipts which went up to Rs. 6,339 crores in the revised estimates of 1985-86, exceeding the budget estimates by Rs. 188 crores. Apart from other measures of expenditure control, the Railways exercised strict economy in man-power employment. During the year 1985-86, by better management the traffic output, that is, freight tonne kilometres plus passenger kilometres, per employee was expected to increase to 2.66 lakhs traffic units as compared to 2.55 lakhs traffic units in 1984-85.

6.75 The Railway Budget for 1986-87 envisaged a surplus of Rs. 69 crores, after taking into account the additional revenue of Rs. 76 crores from revision in passenger fares. It was assumed that the Railways would be able to lift 294 million tonnes of freight traffic, including 27 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic, i.e., about 6 per cent more than the freight expected to be carried at the time of revised estimates for 1985-86. The growth in passenger traffic was envisaged at 4 to 5 per cent for non-suburban and suburban traffic. While the gross traffic receipts in 1986-87 were expected to rise by 7.6 per cent over the revised estimates of 1985-86, the ordinary working expenses of Railways were estimated to go up only 1.9 per cent, due to their resolve in achieving further economies and in enhancing the

productivity of the system through efficient management of man-power and other resources. With a view to achieving a faster clearance of the backlog of arrears of track renewal, signalling and telecommunication equipment, and overaged rolling stock the provision for depreciation was raised substantially from Rs. 920 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 1,250 crores in 1986-87. Also, the Railways made the provision for the full payment of the dividend to General Revenue amounting to Rs. 590 crores.

6.76 Railways presented in November, 1986 a supplementary demand for grants for Rs. 590 crores to meet additional expenditure resulting from the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations (Rs. 462 crores), payment of one instalment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 25 crores) and additional outgo on account of Productivity Linked Bonus (Rs. 33 crores). Further, additional contribution to pension fund of Rs. 70 crores was required arising out of the liberalisation of Pension Rules. On the revenue side, the Railways expected to perform better than anticipated at the time of the Budget presentation in February, 1986. It was estimated that the revenue earning goods traffic would go up by 3 million tonnes to 270 million tonnes. This, along with the improvement in passenger and other coaching traffic, was to yield additional revenue of about Rs. 106 crores over the Budget estimates. Even so, there still remained an adverse impact of about Rs. 484 crores on the financial position of the Railways resulting in a shortfall of Rs. 415 crores compared to a surplus of Rs. 69 crores at the time of the Budget. With a view to bridge this gap, the Railways revised, with effect from December 1, 1986, the freight rates and also the parcel and luggage traffic rates which would yield an additional revenue of Rs. 320 crores in the remaining four months of the current year. In the result, the Railways were left with an uncovered gap of Rs. 95 crores in the current year. It was indicated that through further intensification of the traffic effort, the Railways would endeavour to bridge this gap. Current trends in railway traffic show that this expectation was likely to materialise.

Posts and Telecommunications

6.77 The gross receipts of the posts and telecommunications declined by Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 1,860 crores in the revised estimates of 1985-86 as against Rs. 1,880 crores estimated in the Budget. On the other hand, their combined net working expenses increased by Rs. 10 crores. The dividend liability to General Revenue in respect of telecommunication services went up by Rs. 11 crores. The cumulative result of these transactions was that against the budgeted surplus of Rs. 121 crores, the surplus in the revised estimates for 1985-86 shrunk somewhat to Rs. 80 crores, which was wholly due to the telecommunication operations. In 1986-87, the loss of the Department of Posts was expected to widen by Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 224 crores from the last year's estimated loss of Rs. 189 crores, while the Department of Telecommunications was estimated to generate a net surplus of Rs. 274 crores, marginally higher than the revised estimates of Rs. 269 crores in the preceding year.

6.78 In order to meet the rising operating costs, including the impact of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations on the pay and allowances of its employees, the Telecommunications Department effected with effect from December 1, 1986, and the Department of Posts from January 1, 1987, an upward revision in some of their tariffs. These revisions were to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 375 crores in a full year in respect of telecommunication services, and Rs. 172 crores in the case of postal services. The deficit of the Department of Posts which was estimated to be Rs. 401 crores in the current year before revision of tariff would now stand at Rs. 335 crores.

Performance of Central Government Public Enterprises

6.79 As anticipated in the last year's Economic Survey, the Centre's public enterprises as a whole earned the highest ever net profit after tax of Rs. 1199 crores in 1985-86 (Table 6.6). While it was gratifying to note that the pre-tax profits of the profit-making enterprises had risen by about 20 per cent from Rs. 3,209 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 3,856 crores in 1985-86, it was a matter of concern that the losses of the loss-making units at the same time widened by as much as 49 per cent, from Rs. 1,111 crores to Rs. 1,656 crores. Even the cash losses of cash loss-making enterprises increased from Rs. 777 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1,094 crores (provisional) in 1985-86, an increase of 41 per cent. The nationalised sick units, however, reduced their losses from Rs. 358 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 257 crores in 1985-86. As in the past, it was the petroleum group of companies which largely contributed to the profits of the Centre's public enterprises.

TABLE 6.6

Profile of Public Enterprises (1980-81 *to* 1985-86)

	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Number of running public enterprises	Number	168	188	193	201	207	211
2. Capital employed	Rs. crores	18207	21935	26526	29851	36382	43096
3. Turnover	Rs. crores	28635	36482	51989	47272	54784	62221
4. Gross margin (Profit before depreication, interest and tax)	Rs. crores	2401	4012	5184	5771	7386	8303
5. Depreciation*	Rs. crores	983	1358	1719	2205	2758	2984
6. Gross profit before interest and tax	Rs. crores	1418	2654	3465	3565	4628	5319
7. Interest	Rs. crores	1399	1630	1923	2086	2529	3119
8. Net profit before tax	Rs. crores	19	1024	1542	1480	2099	2200
9. Tax	Rs. crores	222	579	928	1239	1190	1001
10. Net profit after tax	Rs. crores	(—)203	445	614	240	909	1199
11. Internal resources generated	Rs. crores	1225	2261	2753	3695	4251	5068
12. Gross profit to capital employed	Per cent	7.8	12.1	13.1	11.9	12.7	12.3

*Includes deferred revenue expenditure.

6.80 While the gross margin (that is, profit before depreciation, interest and tax) had recorded an increase of 12 per cent from Rs. 7,386 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 8,303 crores in 1985-86, the gross profit as a proportion of capital employed declined marginally from 12.7 per cent to 12.3 per cent. As a result the provision for payment of tax was also somewhat lower at Rs. 1,001 crores than Rs. 1190 crores provided for in 1984-85. However, the gross internal resource generation showed an improvement, from Rs. 4,251 crores to Rs. 5,068 crores.

6.81 At the sectoral level, the performances of Central public enterprises showed substantial improvement in petroleum, steel and power. The profit making enterprises in these sectors included Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation, Oil India Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., National Thermal Power Corporation and Steel Authority of India Ltd. Aviation sector enterprises, namely, Air India and Indian Airlines, also earned profits. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. was another noted profit-making enterprise. The textile sector could reduce its losses by Rs. 78 crores during 1985-86 compared to the previous year. The deterioration in financial performance has been conspicuous in the case of coal, chemicals, fertilisers and pharmaceuticals and minerals and metals sectors which together accounted for an additional loss of Rs. 530 crores during 1985-86 compared to 1984-85. Among the major loss-making enterprises, Delhi Transport Corporation topped the list. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. and Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., were also among the major loss-making enterprises.

6.82 The provisional data for the first half of the current financial year also shows improvement compared to the corresponding period of the last year. The overall working results during the period under review show a net profit of Rs. 233 crores (170 enterprises) against a marginal net loss of Rs. 14.55 crores (183 enterprises) during the corresponding period of the last year. The improved profits of profit-making enterprises has been partly off-set by the increased losses of loss-making enterprises. While net profit of profit-making enterprises increased from Rs. 878 crores in the first half of 1985-86 to Rs. 1260 crores in the corresponding period of the current year, the losses of loss-making enterprises also increased from Rs. 893 crores to Rs. 1027 crores.

State Governments Commercial Undertakings

6.83 Excepting forest and mines and minerals, all other departmentally-run undertakings of the States and Union Territories have been incurring losses for quite some time. These losses were expected to widen further in some cases during the current year. By far the largest amount of loss was anticipated in the case of commercial irrigation—Rs. 782 crores as against Rs. 731 crores in 1985-86 (RE). The losses in respect of multipurpose river projects were, however, likely to be marginaly reduced

to Rs. 121 crores in 1986-87 (BE) from Rs. 126 crores in 1985-86 (RE) and in respect of power projects to Rs. 33 crores from Rs. 40 crores. The combined loss of road and water transport services, dairy development and industry was expected to remain at the last year's level of Rs. 56 crores. Among the major surplus-generating departmental undertakings of the States and Union Territories, forest was expected to contribute Rs. 480 crores in 1986-87 (BE) as against Rs. 486 crores during 1985-86 (RE) and mines and minerals Rs. 41 crores as against Rs. 43 crores.

6.84 The State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and the State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs), the two major non-departmental undertakings of the States, continued to incur losses in their operations. The losses of SEBs at current rates (excluding subsidies) were expected to be lower at Rs. 1,260 crores in 1986-87 (Annual Plan estimates) compared with the loss of Rs. 1545 crores in 1985-86 (latest estimates). The revised figures of losses for 1986-87 are Rs. 1,580 crores. For the Seventh Plan period, it was estimated that the SEBs would be incurring a loss of Rs. 11,757 crores at 1984-85 rates of electricity tariffs. The Seventh Plan had also stipulated that the SEBs would take suitable steps to reduce these losses by Rs. 7,000 crores during the five year period. This would imply that the commercial losses of the SEBs should not exceed Rs. 4,757 crores during the Seventh Plan period. However, with total losses amounting to Rs. 3,125 crores in the first two years of the Seventh Plan, the above target is unlikely to be achieved unless the SEBs substantially improve their performance. As for the SRTCs, their losses were antcipated to be lower at Rs. 178 crores in the current year compared with the loss of Rs. 225 crores incurred in 1985-86 (RE). However, for the Seventh Plan period as a whole, it was estimated that the SRTCs would be making a loss of Rs. 1,434 crores at 1984-85 level of fares. At the same time, they were expected to raise additional revenue of about Rs. 2,200 crores (after allowing for cost over-runs). In other words, the SRTCs were called upon not only to completely wipe out their losses, but also to make a positive contribution. Against this stipulation, their performance in the first two years of the Seventh Plan has been unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER 7

MONETARY AND CREDIT DEVELOPMENTS

In 1985-86, the growth in overall liquidity in the economy, as measured by growth in total money supply (M3), was contained at 15.9 per cent, compared with an annual average rise of 18.5 per cent in the preceding two years. However, narrow money (M1), grew by only 10.4 per cent as against the growth of 19.5 per cent in the preceding year. Trends in monetary expansion recorded in the first nine months of the current year indicate a faster expansion of M3 than in 1985-86, with growth (upto January 2, 1987) of 15.7 per cent as compared to an increase of 13.3 per cent in the same period of 1985-86.

7.2 A disturbing element of monetary trends in 1986-87 is the increase of Rs. 5,048 crores (upto January 2, 1987) in the net RBI Credit to Government, as compared to an increase of Rs. 3,186 crores in the same period last year. Net RBI credit to Government is a key determinant of base money (or reserve money) and its growth requires careful monitoring and control. Other banks credit to Government also rose significantly, by 34.5 per cent as against a growth of 31.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1985-86. This sharp increase in the Government's recourse to the banking system may be largely attributed to increased expenditure following the two supplementary demands for grants voted by Parliament in its monsoon and winter sessions and the effects of implementing the Pay Commission recommendations.

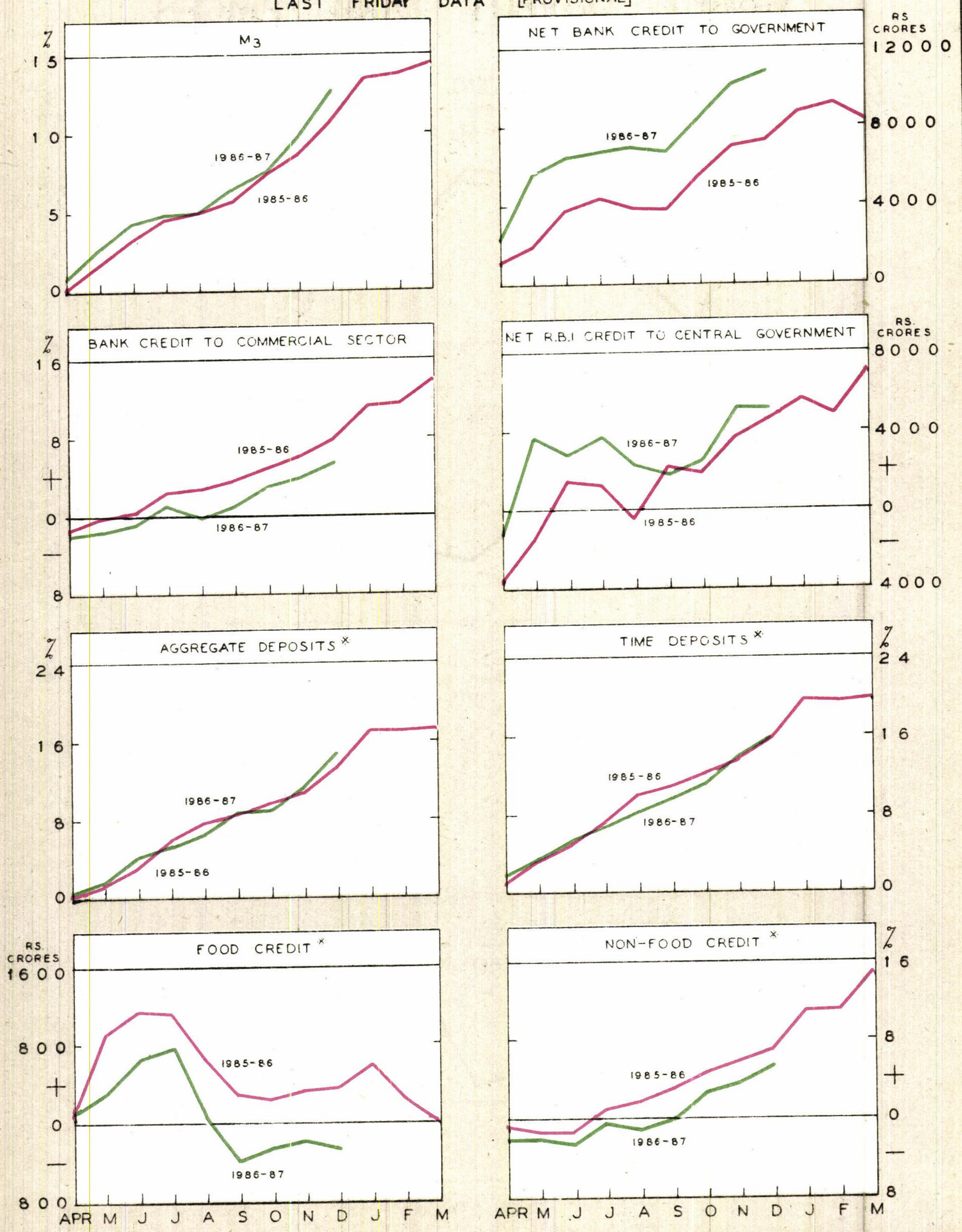
7.3 In the sectoral deployment of bank credit, the target of 40 per cent set for the priority sector was exceeded and stood at 40.8 per cent at the end of March 1986 and at 42.4 per cent at the end of September 1986. In the area of selective credit controls, the process of rationalisation initiated in 1985 was carried further in the current year. More credit flows were allowed where production was expected to rise, or where the demand-supply position was comfortable. The exemption limit of aggregate advances against stocks of commodities covered under selective credit controls was raised to Rs. 1 lakh (from Rs. 50,000) per borrower with a view to helping small producers and dealers. The Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS), which covers large borrowers, was also modified taking into account the increase over time in the volume and number of transactions under the CAS. In order to boost the country's exports, the interest rates on export credit were lowered by 2.5 percentage points with effect from August 1, 1986. The scope for export refinancing limits of banks was also widened, and care was taken to see that no application for export credit was rejected.

7.4 An important element of macro monetary management in the current year has been the strict enforcement of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). Unlike in 1985-86, when the SLR was raised in two stages from 36 to 37 per cent, no change has been effected in SLR in the current year. But the concession of a band of waiver of 4 per cent of the amount of SLR required to be maintained by banks was gradually phased down and wholly eliminated from October 11, 1986.

7.5 The current year also saw the implementation of some of the major recommendations of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System (the Chakravarty Committee). The Committee had emphasized the desirability of developing aggregate monetary targets to help secure acceptable and orderly monetary growth. The Government has, accordingly, carried out on an experimental basis, an exercise to evolve and monitor such targets in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The Government had accepted, in principle, the Committee's recommendation that increase in entire RBI credit to the Government should be reflected in the budget in addition to the more narrowly defined figure of budgetary deficit. After further technical examination and in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, it has now been decided to show the increase in RBI's net credit to the Central Government as a memorandum item in the Budget documents. Following the Committee's recommendation, a new form of 182 days treasury bills are being issued by the RBI, on the basis of monthly auctions, to serve as a short-term instrument with flexible rates which would enable banks to manage their liquidity better and promote the evolution of an active secondary market in short-term instruments. Pursuant to the Committee's recommendations, the yields on long-term Government securities were increased and the maximum maturity reduced.

GROWTH IN SELECTED MONETARY INDICATORS

LAST FRIDAY DATA [PROVISIONAL]



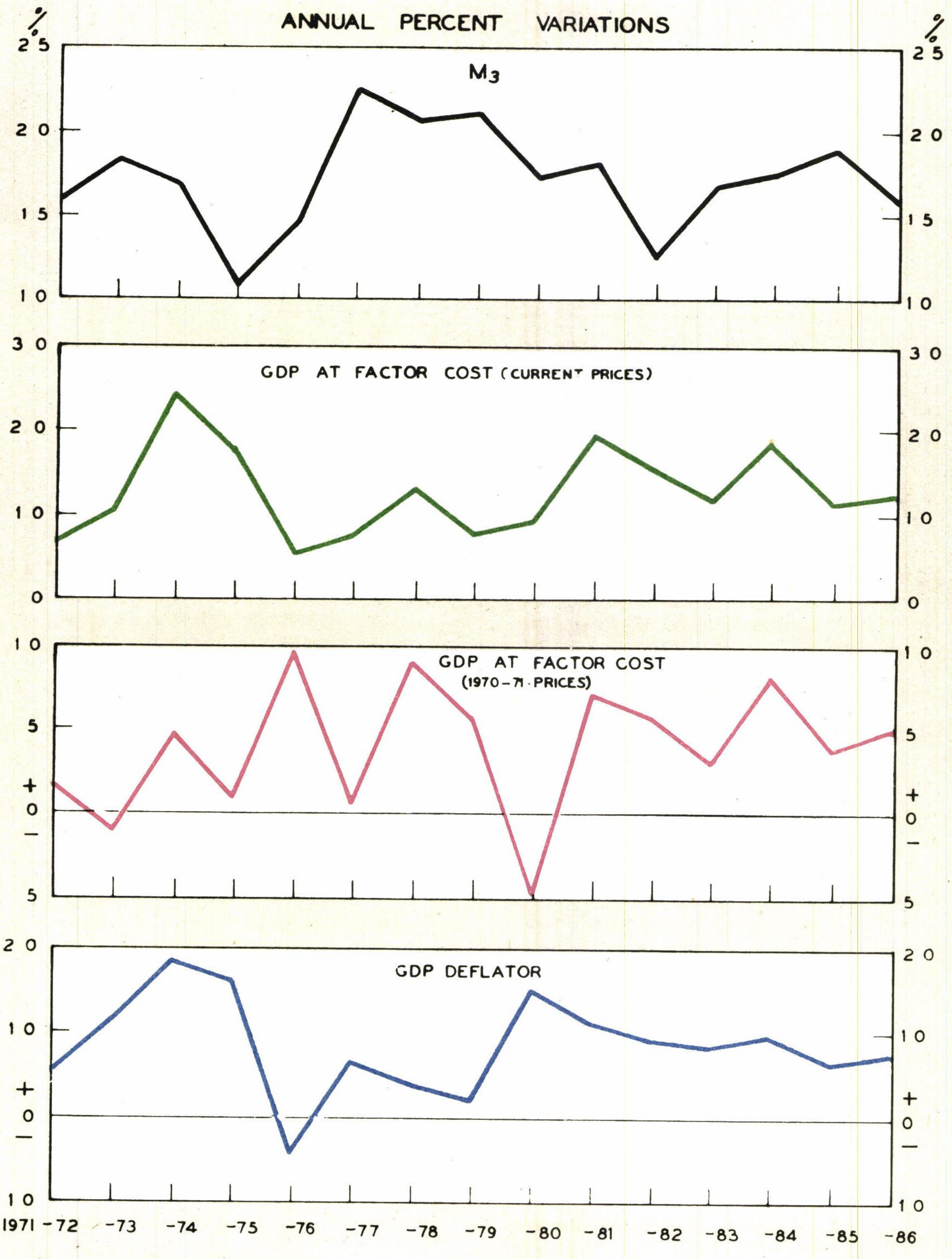
× DATA RELATE TO SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

NOTE :- BASE YEAR DATA FOR MARCH 31 ST.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

MONEY OUTPUT AND PRICES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

MGIP/PLU/302/1/FIN/86-87

TABLE 7.1

Sources of change in money stock

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during			
	1984-85 March 31 to March 31	1985-86 March 31 to March 31 P	1985-86 March 31 to January 3, 1986 P	1986-87 March 31 to January 2, 1987 P
I. M1 (Money Supply with the public)	6517	4171	2280	5310
	(19.5)	(10.4)	(5.7)	(12.0)
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources)	16268	16313	13642	18578
	(18.9)	(15.9)	(13.3)	(15.7)
(i) Currency with the public	3069	2378	1273	1712
	(15.7)	(10.5)	(5.6)	(6.8)
(ii) Demand deposits with banks	3144	2099	1248	3588
	(23.3)	(12.6)	(7.5)	(19.1)
(iii) Time deposits with banks	9751	12142	11362	13268
	(18.5)	(19.4)	(18.2)	(17.8)
(iv) Other deposits with RBI	304	—306	—241	10
III. Sources of change in M3 (1+2+3+4—5).				
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (a+b)	9586	8093	8162	11825
	(23.6)	(16.1)	(16.2)	(20.3)
(a) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii)	7426	4442	3186	5048
(i) To Central Government	6056	6468	5504	5262
(ii) To State Governments	1370	—2026	—2318	—214
(b) Other Banks' credit to Government	2160	3651	4976	6777
2. Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (a+b)	10227	11850	7490	7286
	(16.8)	(16.7)	(10.6)	(8.8)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector*	372	300	314	365
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	9855	11550	7176	6921
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector	1322	841	—159	—47
	(80.3)	(28.3)	(—5.4)	(—1.2)
4. Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	58	154	19	116
	(8.1)	(19.8)	(2.4)	(12.5)
5. Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities other than Time Deposits (a+b)	4925	4625	1870	602
	(27.9)	(20.5)	(8.3)	(2.2)
(a) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	3311	2085	1316	1619
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks	1614	2540	554	—1017

*Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinances to banks. P=Provisional

Notes :

1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.
3. Reserve Bank data are on the basis of closure of Government accounts.

7.6 At the end of December, 1986 the liquidity position of the banks was comfortable and they were well placed to meet the genuine credit requirements during the remainder of the current busy season. However, sizeable increase in Net RBI Credit to the Central Government has the potential for increasing substantially overall liquidity in the economy. In this context, there is a need for continuous monitoring of the situation and for taking expeditious corrective action where deemed necessary.

Monetary Trends during 1985-86

7.7 Monetary expansion in 1985-86 (on 31st March basis) showed a distinct moderation. Narrow money (M1) expanded by 10.4 per cent, nearly one-half of the rate of 19.5 per cent recorded in 1984-85. Broad money or aggregate monetary resources (M3), too, expanded at a perceptibly lower rate of 15.9 per cent compared to 18.9 per cent in the previous year. Component-wise, currency with the public showed a marked deceleration, growing by only 10.5 per cent against 15.7 per cent in 1984-85 and 17.7 per cent in 1983-84. The growth in demand deposits also slowed down considerably to 12.6 per cent from 23.3 per cent in 1984-85. Time deposits, on the other hand, recorded a faster growth—19.4 per cent against 18.5 per cent in 1984-85. Consequently, the ratio of currency to incremental deposits came down to 0.17 from 0.24 in 1984-85 conforming to the long term trend of a declining currency to deposits ratio.

7.8 Source-wise, a slower rate of increase in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector and a lower order of expansion in net bank credit to Government were the major factors which helped in containing the growth in M3 in 1985-86. Expansion in net bank credit to Government was less pronounced at Rs. 8,093 crores (16.1 per cent) than that of Rs. 9,586 crores (23.6 per cent) in 1984-85, mainly because of the significant improvement in the budgetary position of the States which had reduced their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs. 2,026 crores (or by Rs. 398 crores if the medium term loan of Rs. 1,628 crores given by the Centre is excluded). Furthermore, the States' investments in treasury bills had also gone up by Rs. 1,377 crores in 1985-86, which in turn had reduced the Centre's reliance on the Reserve Bank. Accruals to net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector were lower at Rs. 841 crores as compared to Rs. 1,322 crores in 1984-85. Bank credit to the commercial sector increased by

Rs. 11,850 crores (16.7 per cent) as against Rs. 10,227 crores (16.8 per cent) in 1984-85.

7.9 An analysis of scheduled commercial banks' data shows a deceleration in the rate of growth of aggregate deposits and bank credit. The growth rate of 18.1 per cent in aggregate deposits was lower than 19.5 per cent in 1984-85. This was due entirely to a marked slow-down in the growth of demand deposits which grew at a rate of 12.3 per cent, about one-half of the growth rate of 23.7 per cent in 1984-85. The growth in time deposits, on the other hand, maintained its upward trend and recorded an increase of 19.5 per cent. Gross bank credit expanded at a lower rate of 16 per cent against 17 per cent in 1984-85, the reason being a comparatively smaller expansion of Rs. 293 crores in food credit against Rs. 1,489 crores in 1984-85. Non-food credit, on the other hand, increased substantially by Rs. 7,576 crores (17.4 per cent) compared with the increase of Rs. 5,659 crores (14.9 per cent) in 1984-85.

Monetary Trends during 1986-87

7.10 The trends so far indicate that in the first nine months of 1986-87 (April, 1986—January 2, 1987) M3 recorded a growth of 15.7 per cent, which was higher than 13.3 per cent in the same period of 1985-86. Both currency with the public and demand deposits, which had shown a significant deceleration in 1985-86, registered larger increases contributing to the higher growth rate in M3 during the period. The growth rate of 17.8 per cent in time deposits was, however, lower by 0.4 percentage point than the rate in the similar period of 1985-86.

7.11 Source-wise, the fast pace of acceleration in net bank credit to Government in the current year so far (upto January 2, 1987) has more than neutralised the moderating effect on M3 of slower rate of expansion in bank credit to commercial sector and the relatively smaller decline in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector. Net bank credit to Government expanded by Rs. 11,825 crores (20.3 per cent) during April, 1986—January 2, 1987 against Rs. 8,162 crores (16.2 per cent) in the corresponding period of 1985-86. Of this increase, RBI's net credit to Government accounted for Rs. 5,048 crores and other banks' credit to Government Rs. 6,777 crores, compared with Rs. 3,186 crores and Rs. 4,976 crores respectively, in the same period of 1985-86. RBI's net credit to Central Government alone increased by Rs. 5,262 crores off-setting the modest decline of Rs. 214 crores in credit to State Governments during April, 1986—January 2, 1987. The decline in indebtedness of State Governments to RBI both in the current and previous year has to be seen in the context of the Central Government's medium term loans of Rs. 1,628 crores to State Governments and the regulation of overdrafts by RBI. Bank credit to commercial sector, on the other hand, recorded a lower order of expansion of Rs. 7,286 crores (8.8 per cent) compared to Rs. 7,490 crores (10.6 per cent) in the similar period of 1985-86. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector witnessed only a small decline of Rs. 47 crores, as compared to Rs. 159 crores in the same period of 1985-86.

TABLE 7.2

Scheduled Commercial Banks : Variations in Selected Indicators

(Rs. crores)

	Variations During@			
	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86 (upto January 3, 1986)*	1986-87 (upto January 2, 1987)*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Aggregate Deposits (a+b)	11839	13133	12147	16356
(a) Demand Deposits	2743	1756	1161	3398
(b) Time Deposits	9096	11377	10986	12958
2. Borrowings from RBI	469	—943	—1470	—620
3. Cash in hand and balances with RBI (a+b)	2759	864	—295	1451
(a) Cash in hand	127	231	139	4
(b) Balances with RBI	2632	633	—434	1447
4. Net balances with RBI [3(b)—2]	2163	1576	1036	2067
5. Money at call and short notice	189	—67	126	367
6. Gross Bank Credit (a+b)	7148	7869	5154	4999
(a) Public food procurement credit	1489	293	525	—104
(b) Non-food bank credit	5659	7576	4629	5103
of which : to priority sector £	3510	3157	..	..
7. Investment in Government and other approved securities (a+b)	3732	5666	6661	8606
(a) Government securities	2087	3549	4909	6704
(b) Other approved securities	1645	2117	1752	1902
8. Balances with other banks in current account	248	418	27	—421
9. Credit-deposit ratio†	67.8	66.6	64.1	60.8
10. Non-food credit-deposit ratio†	60.0	59.7	56.9	55.1
11. Investment—deposit ratio†	34.3	35.7	37.3	38.4

@Based on March 31 data *Provisional .. Not available
†Percentage at the end of the period
£Data relate to 50 banks which account for 95 per cent of gross bank credit. Variations are based on last Friday data

7.12 Selected indicators pertaining to scheduled commercial banks' financial operations are given in Table 7.2. Aggregate deposits were expected, according to the working estimates of RBI drawn up, keeping in view the desired objective of a slowdown in the overall growth of liquidity, to increase by Rs. 15,000 crores (17.6 per cent) in 1986-87. As against this, the growth in aggregate deposits till January 2, 1987 worked out to Rs. 16,356 crores (19.1 per cent) compared to the expansion of Rs. 12,147 crores (16.7 per cent) in the same period of 1985-86. The movements in bank credit till January 2, 1987, show an absolute decline of Rs. 104 crores in food credit. Non-food credit, however, showed an increase of Rs. 3,105 crores (10.0 per cent) compared with the increase of Rs. 4,629 crores (10.6 per cent) in the same period last year. The decline in food credit in the current year appears to be due to the adequate provisions for food subsidy in the Budget, and its timely release to the Food Corporation of India. The larger expansion in non-food credit could be attributed to the pick-up in industrial production in the later half of the year and the surge in requirements of seasonal industries.

7.13 Consequent upon the lower rate of growth in bank credit, the credit-deposit ratio as on January 2, 1987, declined to 60.8 per cent from 64.1 per cent a year ago. The non-food credit-deposit ratio, too, dropped to 55.1 per cent from 56.9 per cent during the same period. The decline in credit-deposit ratio has implications for the profitability of banks. In view of the comfortable resources position, and the strict enforcement by the RBI of the statutory provision, regarding maintenance of SLR on a daily basis, banks appear to have invested a larger amount in Government and other approved securities, which recorded an increase of Rs. 8,606 crores during the nine months ending January 2, 1987 compared with the rise of Rs. 6,661 crores during the same period last year. As a result, the investment-deposit ratio moved up to 38.4 per cent as on January 2, 1987 compared to 37.3 per cent as on January 3, 1986.

Reserve Money

7.14 The significance of reserve money is in its being the base for monetary expansion. Reserve money is largely influenced by Government's budgetary deficit *via* changes in net Reserve Bank Credit to Government. Much of the concern over the budgetary deficit is, therefore, due to this relationship and the consequent impact on prices. There are also other factors such as RBI Credit to banks and commercial sector, foreign exchange assets of RBI, Government's currency liabilities and the net non-monetary liabilities of RBI which influence reserve money. An analysis of the sources of reserve money shows that RBI's net credit to Government was the principal source of reserve money. Net RBI credit to Government as a proportion of reserve money was 83 per cent at the end of March 1971 and 85 per cent at the end of March 1981; this has now risen to 101 per cent by the end of March 1986.

7.15 The movements in reserve money over the past few years have been erratic. It recorded an expansion of 25.5 per cent in 1983-84, followed by another 21.5 cent growth in 1984-85. Thereafter, the rate of expansion slowed down to 8.3 per cent in 1985-86. It is, however, important to note that the extent of erratic movements is only statistical, based on a point to point comparison. When compared with twelve-monthly average, the growth in reserve money worked out at 19.6 per cent and 17.3 per cent in 1984-85 and 1985-86, respectively. For analytical purposes, it might be more meaningful to consider the average figure. While substantial increases in two components, namely, currency with the public (Rs. 3,069 crores) and banks' deposits with RBI (Rs. 2,686 crores) accounted for the bulk of the expansion of Rs. 6,223 crores in reserve money in 1984-85 on a point to point basis, a much lower growth in banks' deposits with RBI (Rs. 606 crores) together with the deceleration in the growth of currency with the public (Rs. 2,378 crores) contributed to the slow-down in the reserve money expansion in 1985-86. Source-wise, the faster expansion in reserve money in 1984-85 was brought about by the substantial expansion in net RBI credit to Government (Rs. 7,426 crores or 27.7 per cent) and rise in net foreign exchange assets of RBI (Rs. 1,275 crores or 78.5 per cent). In comparison, the lower order of expansion in both net RBI credit to Government (Rs. 4,442 crores or 13.0 per cent) and net foreign exchange assets of RBI (Rs. 841 crores or 29.0 per cent) were responsible for the deceleration in the growth of reserve money in 1985-86.

TABLE 7.3

Sources of Change in Reserve Money

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31 1983	Variations during†				
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (P)	1985-86 March 31 to January 3 (P)	1986-87 March 31 to January 2 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Net RBI credit to Government	22823	3987 (17.5)	7426 (27.7)	4442 (13.0)	3186 (9.3)	5048 (13.1)
2. RBI credit to banks £	2025	746 (36.8)	403 (14.5)	—712 (—22.4)	—1355 (—42.7)	—686 (—27.9)
3. RBI credit to commercial sector@	1925	455 (23.6)	372 (15.6)	300 (10.9)	314 (11.4)	365 (12.0)
4. Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	1729	—105 (—6.1)	1275 (78.5)	841 (29.0)	—159 (—5.5)	—47 (—1.3)
5. Governments' currency liabilities to the public	682	37 (5.4)	58 (8.1)	154 (19.8)	19 (2.4)	116 (12.5)
6. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	6074	—763 (—12.6)	3311 (62.3)	2085 (24.2)	1316 (15.3)	1619 (15.1)
7. Reserve Money (1+2+3+4+5—6)	23110	5883 (25.5)	6223 (21.5)	2940 (8.3)	689 (2.0)	3177 (8.3)

(P)—Provisional.
†—Variations are worked out on the basis of March 31 data after closure of Government accounts.
£—Includes claims on NABARD.
@—Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

Notes : 1. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.
2. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

7.16 During the current financial year upto January 2, 1987, the growth in reserve money again witnessed an upturn on a point to point basis. It recorded an expansion of Rs. 3,177 crores (8.3 per cent) during this period as compared with a moderate increase of Rs. 689 crores (2.0 per cent) in the similar period of 1985-86. A sizeable increase of Rs. 1,712 crores (6.8 per cent) in currency with the public and of Rs. 1,431 crores (12.6 per cent) in bankers' deposits with RBI accounted for the bulk of the increase in the incremental reserve money. Source-wise, the increase was due mainly to a sharp rise in net RBI credit to Government by Rs. 5,048 crores (13.1 per cent) compared with the increase of Rs. 3,186 crores (9.3 per cent) in the same period of the previous year. Although net RBI credit to Government is highly volatile, the magnitude of its expansion so far during the year indicates pressure on the Central Budget.

Trends in Sectoral Deployment of Credit

7.17 Monetary policy is concerned not only with aggregate supply and demand for liquidity but also with its sectoral disposition in the light of established socio-economic and Plan priorities. The broad pattern of the direction of flow of credit is shown in Table 7.4. The data therein relate to deployment of credit by 50 scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent of gross bank credit. These show that bank credit to priority sectors constituted 40.8 per cent of net bank credit as on the last Friday of March, 1986 thereby exceeding the target of 40 per cent. Of the increase of Rs. 3,157 crores in credit to priority sectors in 1985-86, agriculture and small scale industries accounted for 44.3 per cent and 38.1 per cent respectively. Other priority sectors, which include weaker sections, small transport operators, self-employed persons and rural artisans, shared the remaining 17.6 per cent of the total credit. Advances to medium and large industries recorded a substantially higher order of expansion of Rs. 3,231 crores (20.3 per cent) than Rs. 1,318 crores (9.0 per cent) in 1984-85, and their share in incremental non-food gross bank credit rose to 43.7 per cent in 1985-86 from 22.4 per cent in the preceding year.

TABLE 7.4

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

(Rs. cr ores)

On the last Friday basis	Variations During				
				April to September	
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1985*	1986@
I. Gross Bank Credit	5930 (17.2)	7535 (18.6)	7257 (15.1)	2093 (4.4)	1047 (1.9)
1. Public Food Procurement	1058	1643	—130	190	—48
2. Gross Non-food Credit (a +b+c+d)	4872 (15.5)	5892 (16.2)	7387 (17.5)	1903 (4.5)	1095 (2.2)
(a) Priority Sector (i+ii+iii)	2577 (20.9)	3510 (23.6)	3157 (17.1)	1214 (6.6)	1108 (5.1)
(i) Agriculture	869 (16.5)	1516 (24.7)	1398 (18.3)	629 (8.2)	622 (6.9)
(ii) Small Scale Industry.	961 (21.4)	1165 (21.4)	1204 (18.2)	380 (5.7)	314 (4.0)
(iii) Other Priority Sectors	747 (29.2)	829 (25.1)	555 (13.4)	205 (5.0)	172 (3.7)
(b) Industry (Medium and Large)	1345 (10.1)	1318 (9.0)	3231 (20.3)	565 (3.5)	162 (0.8)
(c) Wholesale Trade (other than food procurement) (i+ii+iii+iv)	—10 (—0.4)	306 (13.1)	417 (15.7)	99 (3.7)	—347 (—11.3)
(i) Cotton Corporation of India	—97 (—33.4)	—58 (—30.0)	25 (18.5)	—117 (—86.7)	—45 (—28.1)
(ii) Food Corporation of India (Fertiliser)	—171 (—41.5)	—75 (—31.1)	—25 (—15.1)	—11 (—6.6)	9 (6.4)
(iii) Jute Corporation of India	—25 (—33.8)	67 (136.7)	11 (9.5)	—59 (—50.9)	19 (15.0)
(iv) Other Trade	283 (17.9)	372 (20.0)	406 (18.2)	286 (12.8)	—330 (—12.5)
(d) Other Sectors	960 (26.8)	758 (16.7)	582 (11.0)	25 (0.5)	172 (2.9)
II. Export Credit (included under item 2)	315 (18.3)	294 (14.4)	74 (3.2)	—107 (—4.6)	160 (6.6)
III. Priority Sector Advances as percentage of the Net Bank Credit (including PCs) in the last month of the period	38.0	39.8	40.8	41.1	42.4

*Revised. @Provisional.

Notes: 1. Data are provisional and relate to 50 scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent of gross bank credit. Further these gross bank credit data include bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions and Participation Certificates. Net Bank credit data are exclusive of bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions.

2. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

3. PCs.—Participation Certificates.

7.18 Data for the current year indicate significant deceleration in expansion of gross non-food credit (2.2 per cent) during the period upto September 1986 as compared with (4.5 per cent) in the same period of 1985. This was due largely to the steep decline in credit to wholesale trade and deceleration in credit to medium and large industries and priority sectors. However, the share of priority sector in net bank credit in September, 1986 improved to 42.4 per cent from 41.1 per cent, a year ago.

Developments in Credit Policy

7.19 In the wake of rapid growth of overall liquidity at an annual average rate of 18.3 per cent in 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the associated increase in inflationary pressures, the focus of the monetary and credit policy in 1985-86 was on moderating this growth to a rate lower than that in the previous two years. At the macro-monetary management level, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was raised in two phases to 37 per cent (from 36 per cent) and the maintenance of SLR on a daily basis was made more stringent by introducing penalties for defaults in SLR. The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) was left unchanged at 9 per cent until February 28, 1987 when it was raised to 9.5 per cent. Banks were cautioned that the facility of averaging the cash reserve requirement should not be used to generate large fluctuations in cash balances.

7.20 Further, effective September 14, 1985 an additional 3 per cent interest charge was imposed on the portion of the refinance equivalent to the average CRR shortfalls on each day of the fortnight in which there was a CRR shortfall. The interest rates on term deposits of one year and above under the Foreign Currency Non-Resident Scheme (FCNR) were revised downwards in line with trends in interest rates abroad. On the credit policy front, selective credit controls were further rationalised by granting certain concessions and exemptions but banks were advised to enforce strictly various credit norms so that credit was not utilised for speculative hoardings. The entire approach was thus on gearing up effective implementation of different monetary and credit control instruments so as to moderate overall growth in liquidity without sacrificing genuine credit requirements and liquidity needs of the economy.

7.21 It was a measure of success that the liquidity growth in the economy in 1985-86 was contained at 15.9 per cent, perceptibly lower than the rate of growth of 18.9 per cent in the preceding year. However, in the current year, there have been signs of upward pressure on prices signalling the need for continuation of caution on monetary and credit fronts. In the interest of preserving growth with price stability, it was felt necessary to aim at containing the rate of growth in overall liquidity (M3) to a level below the average for the previous three years. Consistent with this objective, various measures were taken both at macro and sectoral levels which are detailed in the paragraphs that follow.

7.22 An important element of macro monetary management in the current year continued to be the strict enforcement of SLR maintenance by banks. Unlike in 1985-86, no change was effected in SLR but the concession of a band of waiver of 4 per cent of the amount of SLR required to be maintained was gradually reduced by one percentage point each effective July 19, August 16 and September 13; and was eventually extinguished effective October 11, 1986. Further, effective from October 11, 1986, the earlier concession of not imposing the 3 percentage points additional interest charge on refinance from RBI equivalent to SLR default was withdrawn.

7.23 In order to supplement the efforts of banks to meet fully the busy season spurt in credit requirements from their own resources, it was decided by RBI in October, 1986 to release in two equal instalments a sum of Rs. 496 crores being one half of the remaining cash balances impounded earlier under the additional cash reserve ratio of 10 per cent of incremental net demand and time liabilities between January 14, 1977 and October 31, 1980. Accordingly, the first instalment of Rs. 248 crores was released on November 22, 1986. Considering the surge in deposits and the comfortable liquidity position of banks, RBI has postponed the release of the second instalment from January 31, 1987 to March 14, 1987. Furthermore, the Cash Reserve Ratio was raised from 9 per cent to 9.5 per cent with effect from February 28, 1987.

7.24 The regime of differential interest rate structure with respect to different sectors, commodities and users continued during the year. The maximum rate of interest remained unchanged at 17.5 per cent per annum. This rate, however, does not indicate the actual cost of money to the economy as it was applicable mainly to borrowers in large and medium sectors who accounted for a little over one-third of the total outstanding gross bank credit as at the end of September, 1986. Borrowers under priority sectors, anti-poverty programmes, food procurement, export, etc., were charged lower rates of interest. The borrowers under priority sectors accounted for a little over 40 per cent of the outstanding gross bank credit and the interest rates charged to them varied from 4 per

cent to 16.5 per cent. Export credit likewise accounted for about 5 per cent of the total outstanding gross bank credit and the rates of interest for this sector varied from 8.65 per cent to 16.5 per cent. Food procurement which accounted for about 10 per cent of the outstanding gross bank credit enjoyed a lower rate of interest of 14 per cent. Thus, contrary to the common belief, the average rate of interest in India was not high, as about two-thirds of lendings by banks were at lower interest rates. Presently, the weighted average lending rate of scheduled commercial banks works out to about 11 per cent per annum.

7.25 The increasing role of Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (FCNR) in overall liquidity of the economy was recognised and in the context of a decline in interest rates abroad, the interest rates on FCNR deposits were reduced on May 5, 1986. The reduction was one percentage point in the case of maturities between one and less than three years and 0.5 percentage point for maturities of three years. It was also specified that effective from that date deposits under FCNR scheme would not be accepted for maturities above three years. Subsequently, the interest rates were lowered again with effect from September 8, 1986. The reduction was 0.5 percentage point in regard to three categories of maturities viz., six months and above but less than one year (from 8 per cent to 7.5 per cent), one year and above but less than two years (from 8.5 per cent to 8 per cent) and two years and above but less than three years (from 9 per cent to 8.5 per cent). In the case of maturities of three years, however, the reduction was one percentage point (from 10 per cent to 9 per cent).

7.26 In the area of sectoral credit management, selective credit control remained as the principal policy instrument. The rationalisation of selective credit controls undertaken in April and October, 1985 was carried further in the current year with a view to making these controls more responsive to commodity balances and development in prices. For commodities where a stipulation existed regarding the level of credit based on the three-year periods 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (November-October), the base was brought forward by one year to 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 with effect from April 4, 1986. This was done to allow more credit flows in keeping with rising output of these commodities. Further, keeping in view the comfortable position in paddy and rice and cotton and kapas and increase in cotton-seed output, all advances against these commodities were exempted from the provisions of selective credit controls. Similarly, the minimum margins on advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils were reduced across-the-board by 15 percentage points. Also, advances against high-yielding and hybrid oilseeds were exempted from all provisions of selective credit controls. All these exemptions|reductions were made effective from April 4, 1986. Besides, the exemption limit of aggregate advances against stocks of commodities covered under selective credit controls was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000 per borrower with effect from April 4, 1986, with a view to helping small producers and dealers of commodities which still remained subject to selective credit controls.

7.27 The Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) is another important tool of sectoral credit management. Taking into account the increase over time in the volume and number of transactions under the CAS, the following changes were made with effect from April 4, 1986 :

— the cut-off point for CAS working capital limits was raised to Rs. 6 crores from Rs. 4 crores. This measure would reduce the number of working capital limits at present covered by CAS by almost one third.

— the cut-off point for working capital limits for manufacturer|trader exporters was raised to a uniform Rs. 7 crores against the differential cut-off points hitherto of Rs. 5 crores for manufacturer exporters and Rs. 4 crores for trader exporters.

— the cut-off point for cases of working capital limits which banks hitherto have to report for post-sanction scrutiny was raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crores. Moreover, the discretionary powers of banks to sanction *ad hoc* additional limits was enlarged.

— the eligibility criteria for the Fast Track facility was modified marginally to provide for greater flexibility in the use of this facility. The modifications related to norms for inventories and receivables and quarterly returns.

7.28 Export credit continued to receive careful attention in the scheme of sectoral credit management. Hitherto, the structure of pre-shipment credit was characterised by a multiplicity of interest rates differentiated with reference to specified commodities. It was desirable to rationalise this structure by prescribing uniform interest rates for all commodities and

allowing variations to occur according to periods of credit sanctioned. With this end in view, the interest rates for pre-shipment credit for all commodities were realigned with effect from March 1, 1986 : 12 per cent for credit upto 180 days; 14 per cent for credit beyond 180 days but upto 270 days; and not exceeding 16.5 per cent for credit beyond 270 days. As a further measure aimed at boosting export efforts the interest rates on export credit were lowered by 2.5 percentage points with effect from August 1, 1986. The rate of interest on post-shipment credit was also reduced from 12 per cent to 9.5 per cent. However, the ceiling rate for export credit of not exceeding 16.5 per cent wherever applicable remained unchanged. Effective August 1, 1986 the interest subsidy rate payable to banks under the Export Credit (Interest Subsidy) Scheme, 1986 was enhanced from 1.5 per cent to 3.0 per cent. To ensure that the margin between the effective return to banks (after adjusting for interest subsidy) and the refinance rate remains unimpaired, the interest rate on Reserve Bank's export credit refinance to banks was also reduced from 10 per cent to 9 per cent effective from August 1, 1986.

7.29 Apart from lowering the interest rates, the scope for export refinancing limits of banks was also widened by discontinuing in the current year the practice of bringing forward the base. The banks were thus enabled to get export refinance at 9 per cent per annum within a limit equivalent to 100 per cent of the increase in export credit over the monthly average limit of credit in 1984. Accordingly, the banks' access to this facility would now be Rs. 200 crores more than what it would have been in the event the base had been brought forward. To supplement these efforts aimed at making export credit available at ease, the RBI requested banks to adopt effective procedures for dealing expeditiously with any alleged denial of credit to exporters. In particular, care was to be taken to see that no application for export credit was rejected by a competent authority without the approval of the next higher authority.

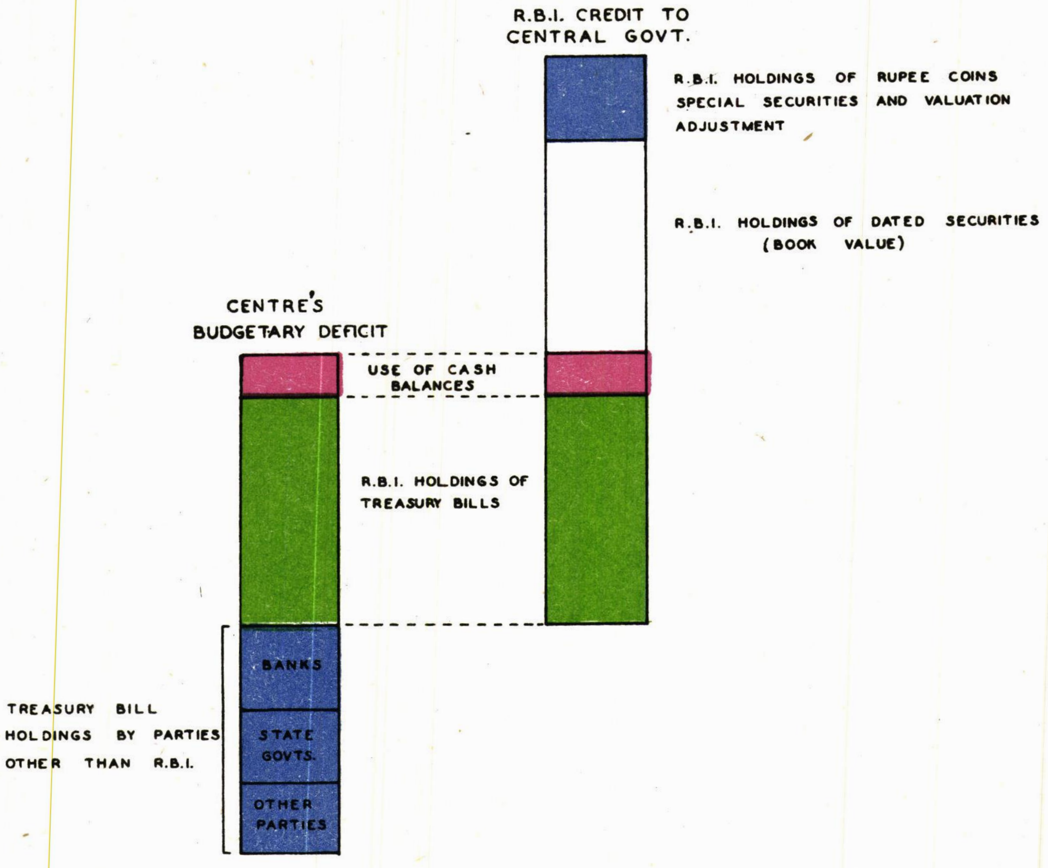
7.30 With a view to providing easier access to the discretionary refinance facility, all licensed scheduled commercial banks are being permitted to draw discretionary refinance upto an amount equivalent to 0.5 per cent of their average deposits in 1985-86 for a period not exceeding 14 days without prior sanction by the Reserve Bank; the interest rate charged will continue to be 14 per cent per annum.

Follow-up Action on the Recommendations of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System

7.31 The Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System (Chakravarty Committee) had observed that the budgetary deficit as defined at present does not reveal the full extent of the Government's reliance on Reserve Bank Credit. This results mainly from the exclusion of Reserve Bank's holdings of dated securities from the present concept of the Centre's budgetary deficit. To the extent treasury bills are held outside the Reserve Bank, the present concept tends to overstate the monetary impact of fiscal operations. The Committee had accordingly recommended a modification in the present concept of the budgetary deficit to include the entire RBI credit to the Government. This recommendation has been accepted, in principle, by the Government and steps have been taken to work out the modalities of effecting the change in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. However, it was noticed that *ex ante* there were several problems in the estimation of the RBI credit to Government, particularly when the Budget of the next fiscal year is under preparation in the months of January/February every year and it is necessary to have as firm an estimate of the deficit as possible at the R.E. stage. On an analysis of the past data of variations in the net RBI credit to Central Government, it was found that there was no stable and predictable relationship in the credit extended by the RBI to Central Government in a full year with that of the first nine months of that year. Transactions in treasury bills and the long-dated securities by parties other than the RBI have shown wide swings during the course of a fiscal year. In fact, the week to week fluctuation in the holdings of treasury bills by the banks, has been particularly pronounced. It was against this background that the Reserve Bank has been urging the banks to desist from triggering such wide fluctuations. In the case of long-dated securities, the factors causing fluctuations were variations in the liquid assets of banks, as also the transactions in securities by the financial institutions under the buy-back arrangement, especially by those institutions which keep their accounts exclusively with the Reserve Bank of India.

7.32 In addition to the absorption by RBI of dated securities floated under the market borrowing programme, the RBI credit to the Central Government includes rupee coins and special securities issued by the Central Government to the Reserve Bank for borrowings against collections under the Compulsory

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CENTRE'S BUDGETARY DEFICIT AND R.B.I. CREDIT TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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Deposit (I.T. Payers) Scheme, and for payment of charges on drawings from the IMF. There are also disparate practices in regard to the valuation of treasury bills, and dated securities, which in the monetary data are on the basis of Reserve Bank's book value (that is, purchase price), whereas in the fiscal accounts, the transactions are recorded on the basis of the face value of securities. These different methods of recording the transactions by the Government and the Reserve Bank result in an asymmetry in the fiscal and the montetary data.

7.33 In view of the technical problems in achieving a one to one correspondence in the fiscal and monetary accounts, it has now been decided to show the RBI's net credit to Central Government as a memorandum item in the Budget documents. As part of measures to remove the noise in the data series on the new definition of the budgetary deficit, banks have been advised to eschew volatile movements in their holdings of treasury bills. The RBI has decided to levy, with effect from November 21, 1986, an additional fee on early rediscounting of 91 days' treasury bills within 14 days of their purchase. Beyond the fourteenth day, no such fee would be levied.

7.34 The Chakravarty Committee had laid stress on the desirability of developing monetary targets at the aggregative level for securing an acceptable and orderly pattern of monetary growth. The range of the monetary targets needs to be determined in the light of a number of considerations, including expectations regarding the growth in output, the rate of increase in prices and the income elasticity of demand for money. It was also pointed out by the Committee that targets so derived for the year, might need to be revised upwards or downwards during the year to accommodate the impact of developments in the real sector of the economy. The Committee, accordingly, recommended for the setting of overall monetary targets with feed back which enables changes in the targets to be made in the light of emerging trends in output and prices. The recommendation of the Committee has since been accepted by the Government and an exercise to develop operationally meaningful targets and monitor them on an experimental basis has been carried out in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

7.35 In developing this exercise, several technical problems connected with the choice of candidate variables, volatility of those variables and their seasonal variations were required to be resolved. The choice of variables is necessarily influenced by the fundamental objective of controlling aggregate fiscal and monetary outcomes and the feasibility of predicting the full year's outcome on the basis of current information. On the basis of these criteria, three monetary variables, namely, Aggregate Monetary Resources (M3), Net Reserve Bank Credit to Central Government (NRCCG), and Net Bank Credit to Government (NBCG) have been selected for early warning signals with respect to growth of overall liquidity in the economy. NRCCG is a key component of the stock of reserve money and although volatile, research has indicated that the changes in NRCCG may have been the single most important explanation of year to year changes in money supply in the economy. NBCG has the virtue of including the full recourse to bank borrowing by Government and being less volatile than NRCCG, it provides a better indicator of within year trends. M3, on the other hand, is the appropriate indicator of the degree of overall liquidity in the economy as it exerts a substantial influence on the rate of inflation in the economy. The problem of volatility in these variables, particularly NRCCG, and the efforts required to reduce these have been discussed earlier.

7.36 The Chakravarty Committee has recognised the need for exploring new financial instruments which could provide alternative avenues for short-term investments for which an active secondary market could develop in future. Specifically, the Committee had recommended that treasury bills should be developed as a monetary instrument with flexible rates which would enable banks to better manage their short-term liquidity. Following this, with effect from November 28, 1986 treasury bills of 182 days' maturity are being issued. These bills would be issued on a monthly auction basis, and unlike the 91-days' treasury bills, the rate of discount and the corresponding issue price of these bills would be flexible and determined through the auctions subject to there being a reserve price. However, these bills are not being provided rediscounting facilities with the RBI. The new treasury bills are available for purchase to any resident in India including individuals, firms, companies, corporate bodies and institutions, but State Governments and Provident Funds are precluded from participating in the auctions. These bills are treated as approved investments by banks for SLR purposes and are also eligible as collateral for borrowing under the Reserve Bank's stand-by refinance facility. The RBI has appointed a Working Group to examine the possibilities of enlarging the scope of the money market and to recommend specific measures for evolving other suitable money market instruments. The

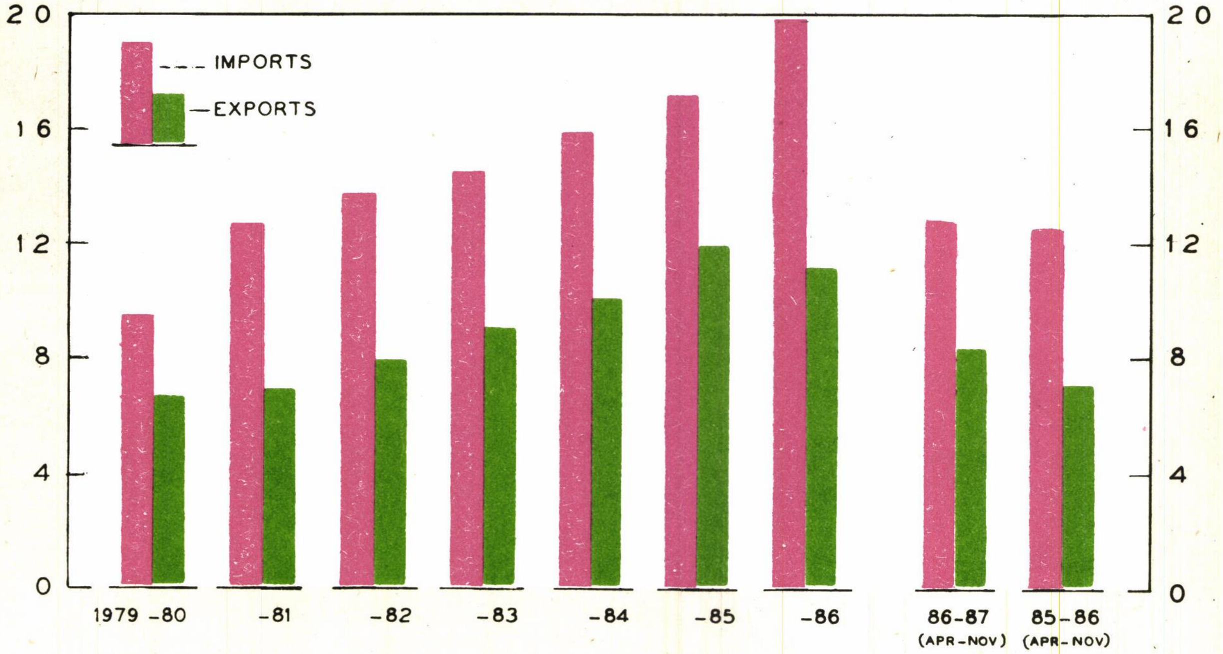
Working Group's terms of reference *inter alia* include the pattern of money market interest rates, whether these rates should be administered or market determined. The Working Group has recently submitted its Report to the Reserve Bank.

7.37 The Chakravarty Committee had recommended an upward revision of yields on Government securities coupled with a shortening of maturities to attract funds from the capital market. In recent years, Government has been increasing the yield on Government securities, and the maximum interest rate now is 11.5 per cent. As a further measure, the maximum maturity for floatations of dated securities in the financial year 1986-87 was reduced to 20 years.

7.38 With a view to providing a forum at which co-ordinated views on financial flows in the economy could be formulated to promote development of requisite policies, the Reserve Bank appointed in June 1986, a National Finance and Credit Council. The Council will have the following objectives : (a) to take an overall view of the flow of finance and credit, both short-term and long-term for industry, agriculture and trade; (b) to coordinate policies relating to the flow of short-term and long-term credit; and (c) to consider developments in capital and money markets with a view to enhancing their role and efficiency.

FOREIGN TRADE

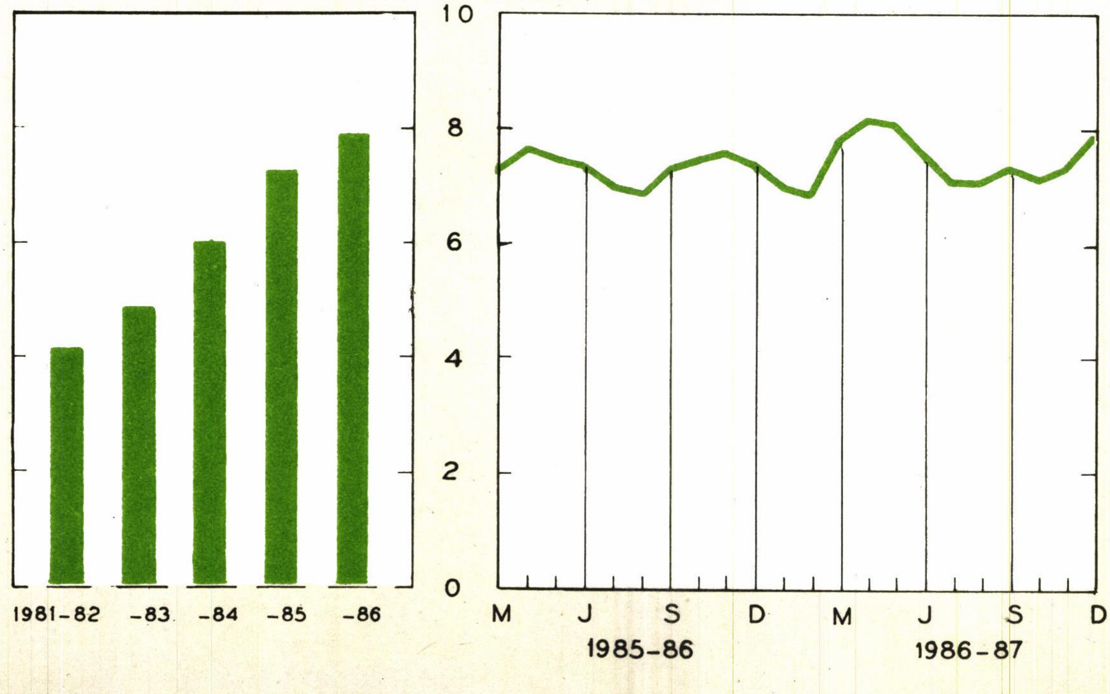
RS. IN '000 CRORES



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(INCLUDING GOLD & SDRs)

RS. IN '000 CRORES



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CHAPTER 8

FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Following the second oil shock of 1979-80, India's balance of payments had deteriorated markedly in the first two years of the Sixth Plan with the trade deficit reaching a peak of 4.7 per cent of GDP in 1980-81. As a result of strong adjustment measures carried out during the Sixth Plan, especially in the form of rapid import substitution in the oil sector, the balance of payments situation improved substantially with the trade deficit declining to 3.1 per cent of GDP in 1984-85 and the current account deficit to 1.6 per cent of GDP. In spite of this very substantial improvement, the Economic Surveys of recent years had predicted a difficult balance of payments situation for the latter half of the decade on account of an expected deceleration in indigenous oil production, protectionist tendencies in international trade, the bunching of repayment obligations on past borrowings from the IMF and other sources, the unfavourable climate for concessional assistance and uncertainties about the inflow of remittances from Indians working abroad.

8.2 These adverse factors made their presence felt in 1985-86 when, according to DGCI&S data, exports (net of crude oil exports) increased by only 5.7 per cent in rupee terms, imports rose by 15.1 per cent and trade deficit increased sharply to Rs. 8747 crores. The increase in foreign exchange reserves, in rupee terms, was less than one-half the increment in the preceding year. In anticipation of the emerging pressures on the balance of payments, the Government undertook a series of corrective measures during the course of 1985-86 and 1986-87 to boost the growth of exports and curb the increase in imports. A wide range of export enhancing initiatives were launched during this period. On the import side the focus was on measures to encourage indigenous production of key bulk import items such as sugar, edible oils and fertilizers. These measures, together with the sharp fall in international prices of crude oil contributed to the healthy increase of 17.3 per cent in exports, in rupee terms, in April—November, 1986 over April—November, 1985 and the curbing of import expansion to only 1.4 per cent over the same period. Excluding crude oil, exports increased by 19.6 per cent. As a result, the trade deficit in April—November, 1986 showed a decline of 18.3 per cent or Rs. 1001 crores as compared to value attained in April—November, 1985.

8.3 These recent trends in the country's external trade account are clearly welcome, but they should not induce any complacency. Full balance of payments data are not available beyond 1984-85 but the available information suggests significant balance of payments pressure in the current year despite the improvement on trade account. Overall foreign exchange reserves, movements in which reflect the net result of all transactions in the external sector of the economy, recorded a decline of Rs. 160 crores by the end of January, 1987 as compared to increases of Rs 577 crores and Rs. 1271 crores in 1985-86 and 1984-85 respectively. This suggests that the improvement on the trade account was offset by negative factors such as the increase in debt service payments and a possible slackening in the flow of remittances from Indians working abroad. However, the overall foreign exchange reserves position continues to be comfortable with holdings equivalent to over four months' import requirements.

Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange Reserves

8.4 We now have the balance of payments data available for all the years of the Sixth Five Year Plan and key indicators are shown in table 8.1. Following the second oil shock, the balance of payments position became especially difficult during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The situation started to improve in 1982-83 and the improvement continued in the subsequent years of the Plan. As a percentage of GDP at current market prices, exports posted increase from year to year except during 1983-84 while both imports and the trade deficit recorded continuous decline except during 1984-85. There was a declining trend in net invisibles as a per cent of GDP throughout the Sixth Plan period largely on account of the fact that while gross invisibles receipts increased at a compound rate of 15.2 per cent, payments increased at a much higher rate of 25.5 per cent. The current account deficit rose to a peak of 1.9 per cent of GDP in 1981-82 and then declined subsequently as adjustment measures took hold.

TABLE 8.1

Sixth Plan Balance of Payments : Key Indicators
(As per cent of GDP)

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Exports . .	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.6
Imports . .	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.7
Trade Balance .	—4.7	—4.2	—3.5	—3.0	—3.1
Invisibles (net) .	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5
Current Account Balance . .	—1.7	—1.9	—1.7	—1.4	—1.6

NOTE : The ratios have been computed on the basis of the country's balance of payments as given in appendix table 6.2 and the CSO estimates of GDP at current market prices.

8.5 Balance of payments data for the full fiscal year 1985-86 are not yet available. But the small increase in total foreign exchange reserves in 1985-86 compared with the preceding year and the large trade deficit (DGCI&S trade statistics) during 1985-86 at Rs. 8747 crores as against Rs. 5318 crores in 1984-85 testify to the pressure on India's external payments position during 1985-86. Foreign exchange reserves, including gold and SDRs, increased by Rs. 577 crores in 1985-86, which was less than one half of the increase of Rs. 1271 crores in the preceding year. Excluding capital transactions with the IMF, reserves at the end of 1985-86 were higher by Rs. 904 crores, compared with Rs. 1208 crores rise over previous year (Table 8.2).

TABLE 8.2

Movements in Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

Year	Foreign exchange reserves including gold and SDR at the end of the year	Movements in foreign exchange including gold and SDR	Net drawals of IMF
1	2	3	4
1979-80 . .	5934	108	—55*
1980-81 . .	5544	—390	814**
1981-82 . .	4024	—1520	637
1982-83 . .	4782	758	1893
1983-84 . .	5972	1190	1342
1984-85 . .	7243	1271	63
1985-86 . .	7820	577	—327**
1986-87 . . (Upto Jan., 1987)	7660	—160	—649**

*Includes voluntary repurchase of Rs. 20 crores and sales of Rs. 35 crores by the IMF under the General Resources Account.

**Includes Trust Fund loan drawals and repayments.

In SDR terms, total foreign exchange reserves stood at SDR 5728 million at end-March, 1986 and SDR 6004 million at the end of March, 1985. The country's overall foreign exchange reserves thus declined by SDR 276 million in 1985-86 in contrast with an increase of SDR 696 million during 1984-85.

8.6 The available DGCI&S data on foreign trade, partial information on invisibles and movements in foreign exchange reserves suggest that the balance of payments continued to be under strain in the current financial year. In spite of a 18.3 per cent decline in the trade deficit in the first eight months of the current year, total foreign exchange reserves declined by Rs. 160 crores between end-March, 1986 and end-January, 1987 as against a fall of Rs. 324 crores in the same period of the previous year. Net invisible receipts are not anticipated to increase in 1986-87 in view of the sharp fall in the international prices of crude oil which, in turn, has further dampened economic activity in the oil-based economies of West Asia and private transfers from that area.

8.7 With respect to non-factor services, travel and transfer payments have emerged as important sources of foreign exchange receipts in recent years. In the current financial year earnings from tourism are expected to go up considerably in view of the significant increase in tourist arrivals in the country. Foreign tourist arrivals in India crossed the one million mark in a single calendar year for the first time in 1986. If an integrated approach is adopted through improvement in existing infrastructure, enhancement of the facilities at important tourist spots of particular interest to foreign tourists and devising suitable incentives for those associated with tourism sector, the earnings from this sector can be increased rapidly in the coming years. Current transfer receipts consisting mainly of remittances by expatriates, played an important part in the improvement of the balance of payments in the Sixth Plan period. Future prospects are less encouraging mainly because of the slowdown of economic activity in West Asia. As for net investment income, there has been a steady increase in net payments on account of mounting interest payments on foreign loans and credits in recent years and this trend is likely to continue.

8.8 Capital inflows to deposit accounts from non-resident Indians have continued to provide substantial support to our balance of payments position. The interest rates offered on Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NRER) deposits continued to have a premium of 2 per cent over the rates applicable to

domestic deposits of comparable maturities. The rates of interest on Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (FCNR) were revised downwards twice in the current financial year, in May and September, 1986, in line with trends in interest rates in international capital markets. The rates of interest prevailing on February 12, 1987 on deposits in NRER and FCNR Accounts are given in table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3

Rates of Interest on Term Deposits under Non-Resident External Rupee (NRER) and Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) Accounts

(Per cent per annum)

Maturity	Current rate of interest@	
	NRER	FCNR
(a) One year and above but less than two years . . .	10.5	8.0
(b) Two years and above but less than three years . . .	11.0	8.5
(c) Three years and above but less than five years . . .	12.0	9.0*
(d) Five years only . . .	13.0	..

*Three years only.

@As of February 1?, 1987.

8.9 During 1985-86, accretions to foreign accounts at Rs. 1831.1 crores almost doubled from those of Rs. 950 crores in the preceding year. More than one half of the inflow to these deposits was accounted for by the dollar denominated deposits. The buoyancy in the inflow has continued in the current financial year also and accretions upto December, 1986 have amounted to Rs. 1739.3 crores compared with an inflow of Rs. 1209.3 crores in the same period of the previous year. In this period also the dollar denominated deposits at Rs. 1074.5 crores contributed to more than one-half of the increase. Pound denominated deposits have increased marginally by Rs. 11.3 crores. NRER deposits include accrued interest also. If adjustment is made for the interest included in these deposits, the inflow would work out to be lower. Table 8.4 shows the outstanding amount under these accounts.

8.10 The external value of the Rupee continued to be determined in relation to a weighted basket of currencies of India's major trading partners with Pound sterling as the intervention currency. The exchange rate between Rupee and Pound sterling has been adjusted from time to time in line with changes in exchange rates of currencies in the basket. The latest adjustment was made on February 12, 1987 when the middle rate was fixed at Rs. 19.80 per Pound sterling.

TABLE 8.4

Outstanding Amounts in Various Types of External Accounts

As on 31st March	Non-resident external rupee accounts* Rs. Crores	Foreign currency non-resident accounts§			
		US $ Accounts		£Sterling accounts	
		$ Million	Rs. Crores	£Million	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981	937.74	140.29	115.66	19.78	36.60
1982	1259.04	107.32	100.55	27.64	46.16
1983	1679.20	151.50	150.81	68.23	100.63
1984	2254.26	373.81	403.04	136.19	211.78
1985	2863.95	499.05	617.57	218.16	337.05
1986	3461.42	1419.42	1758.58	236.07	429.64
30 Dec., 1986**	4114.91	2185.75	2833.04	229.07	440.97

§Figures do not include accrued interest.

*Figures include accrued interest.

**Provisional data.

Imports

8.11 According to DGCI&S trade statistics, imports at Rs. 19759.43 crores in 1985-86 showed an increase of 15.1 per cent over the preceding year—a significantly faster growth than the 8.5 per cent increase recorded in 1984-85. In US dollars, however, imports increased at the lower rate of 11.8 per cent in contrast with a decline of 5.7 per cent during the preceding year. Imports during 1985-86 in rupee terms were higher mainly because of increases in the imports of capital goods, iron & steel, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and non-ferrous metals. Imports of petroleum, petroleum products and related material displayed a fall both in volume and value. In contrast with an increase of 15.4 per cent in 1984-85, the unit value of petroleum imports fell by 4.4 per cent during 1985-86 following a softening of crude oil prices in the international market. Non-oil imports recorded substantially higher rate of growth of 25.6 per cent in 1985-86 compared with an increase of 7 per cent in the previous year.

8.12 In the first six months of the current financial year, imports have risen marginally by 1.1 per cent in sharp contrast to an increase of 24.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1985-86. There was a conspicuous fall in the imports of edible oils, finished fertilizers, sugar and petroleum and petroleum products. While the sharp decline in the value of imported POL products was mainly attributable to the steep fall in the international prices for crude oil, the reductions in imports of edible oils, sugar and fertilizers reflected the success of the Government's policies to encourage import substitution in these areas.

8.13 The imports of capital goods, iron and steel, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, organic and inorganic chemicals and pearls, precious and semi-precious stones recorded significant increases. Non-oil imports, as a whole, went up substantially by 24.9 per cent during April—September, 1986 whilst the value of imports of petroleum, petroleum products and related material fell by 58.1 per cent.

8.14 Table 8.5 shows the commodity composition of imports during 1984-85, 1985-86 and the first six months of 1985-86 and 1986-87. The data, compiled by DGCI&S from customs returns, are likely to be revised as and when additional information is received.

8.15 A graphic presentation of the commodity composition of imports during the last three years is given in chart attached. The share of petroleum imports declined from 31.6 per cent in 1984-85 to 25.3 per cent in 1985-86 which is the lowest since the second oil shock of 1979-80. The fall in the international prices of crude oil in the latter part of 1985-86 partly accounted for the decline. In the first half of 1986-87, the gross imports of petroleum, petroleum products and related material were markedly down by 58.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1985-86 mainly because of a significant fall of 52.1 per cent in the unit value which, in turn, resulted in import savings of about Rs. 1200 crores during that period. The volume of imports also declined by 12.5 per cent. The share of cereals and cereal preparations declined further to less than half per cent of the total imports during 1985-86 reflecting the comfortable stock position of foodgrains. In fact vigorous efforts were made to export wheat as excess stocks were available for disposal.

TABLE 8.5

Imports by Major Commodity Groups

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1984-85	1985-86	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	April—September 1985	April—September 1986	Percentage change April—Sept. 1986 / April—Sept. 1985
1.	Capital goods*	3167.80	3683.73	16.29	1621.19	2371.67	46.29
2.	Cereals & cereal preparations	242.00	88.88	—63.27	41.82	17.14	—59.01
3.	Chemical materials & products	135.48	116.57	—13.96	42.65	48.41	13.51
4.	Edible oils	921.07	614.27	—33.31	446.24	323.84	—27.43
5.	Fertiliser crude	137.47	124.44	—9.48	56.10	69.64	24.14
6.	Fertiliser finished	1006.57	822.53	—18.28	386.09	249.69	—35.33
7.	Iron & steel	941.10	1230.85	30.79	496.85	734.68	47.87
8.	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	137.14	163.57	19.27	59.88	75.64	26.32
9.	Non-metallic mineral manuf. excluding pearls	82.18	81.48	—0.85	34.07	43.82	28.62
10.	Non-ferrous metals	411.73	468.51	13.79	203.51	197.07	—3.16
11.	Organic & inorganic chemicals	856.65	879.38	2.65	344.13	438.29	27.36
12.	Paper, paper board & manufactures thereof	195.48	195.24	—0.12	92.08	108.09	17.39
13.	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	1032.11	1106.26	7.18	538.72	678.77	26.00
14.	Petroleum, petroleum products & related material (gross)	5409.05	4990.14	—7.74	2621.83	1098.60	—58.10
15.	Professional, scientific, controlling instruments, photographic optical goods, watches and clocks	287.06	347.99	21.23	155.78	204.27	31.13
16.	Synthetic & regenerated fibres	60.27	55.72	—7.55	15.41	24.53	59.18
17.	Others	2111.04	4777.21	126.30	1985.28	2554.86	28.69
	Total Imports	**17134.20**	**19746.77**	**15.25**	**9141.63**	**9239.01**	**1.07**

*Includes manufactures of metals, machinery (including electrical machinery) and transport equipment.

NOTES : 1. All figures are provisional.

2. Total imports for 1984-85 and 1985-86 have since been revised to Rs. 17173.25 crores and Rs. 19759.43 crores, respectively.

3. Total imports (provisional) amounted to Rs. 12289.36 crores during April—November, 1985 and Rs. 12466.49 crores during April—November, 1986. Commodity-wise details are not available.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(IN PER CENT)

A PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS

*B CAPITAL GOODS

C EDIBLE OILS

D CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS

E PEARLS, PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, UN-WORKED OR WORKED

F FERTILIZER & FERTILIZER MATERIALS

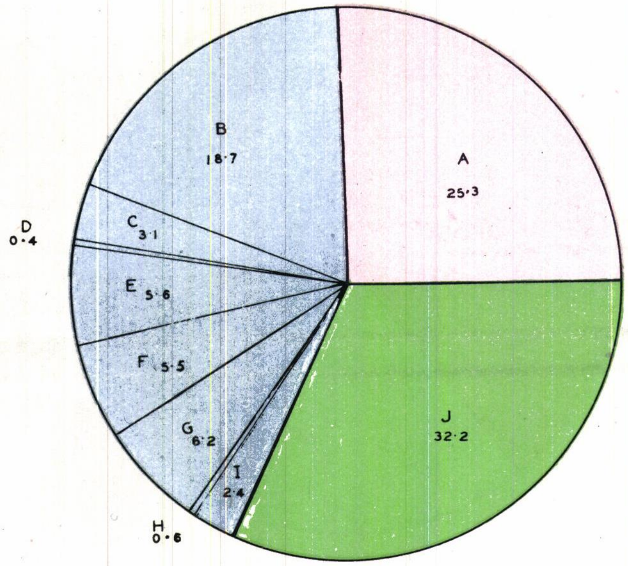
G IRON AND STEEL

H CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

I NON-FERROUS METALS

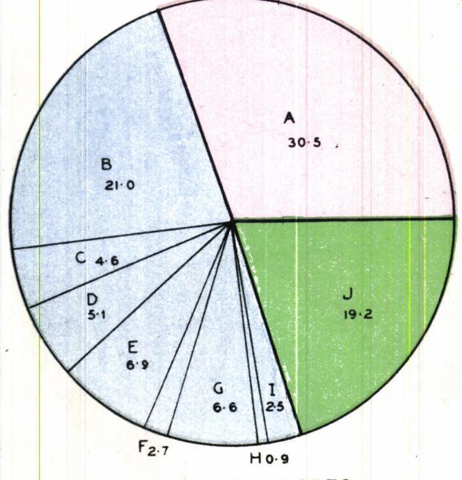
J OTHERS

1985-86



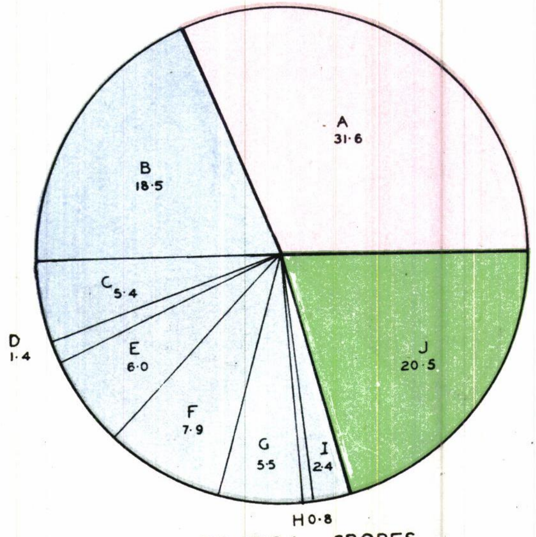
RS. 19747 CRORES

1983-84



RS. 15832 CRORES

1984-85



RS. 17134 CRORES

*INCLUDES MANUFACTURES OF METALS, MACHINERY (INCLUDING ELECTRICAL-MACHINERY) AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS.

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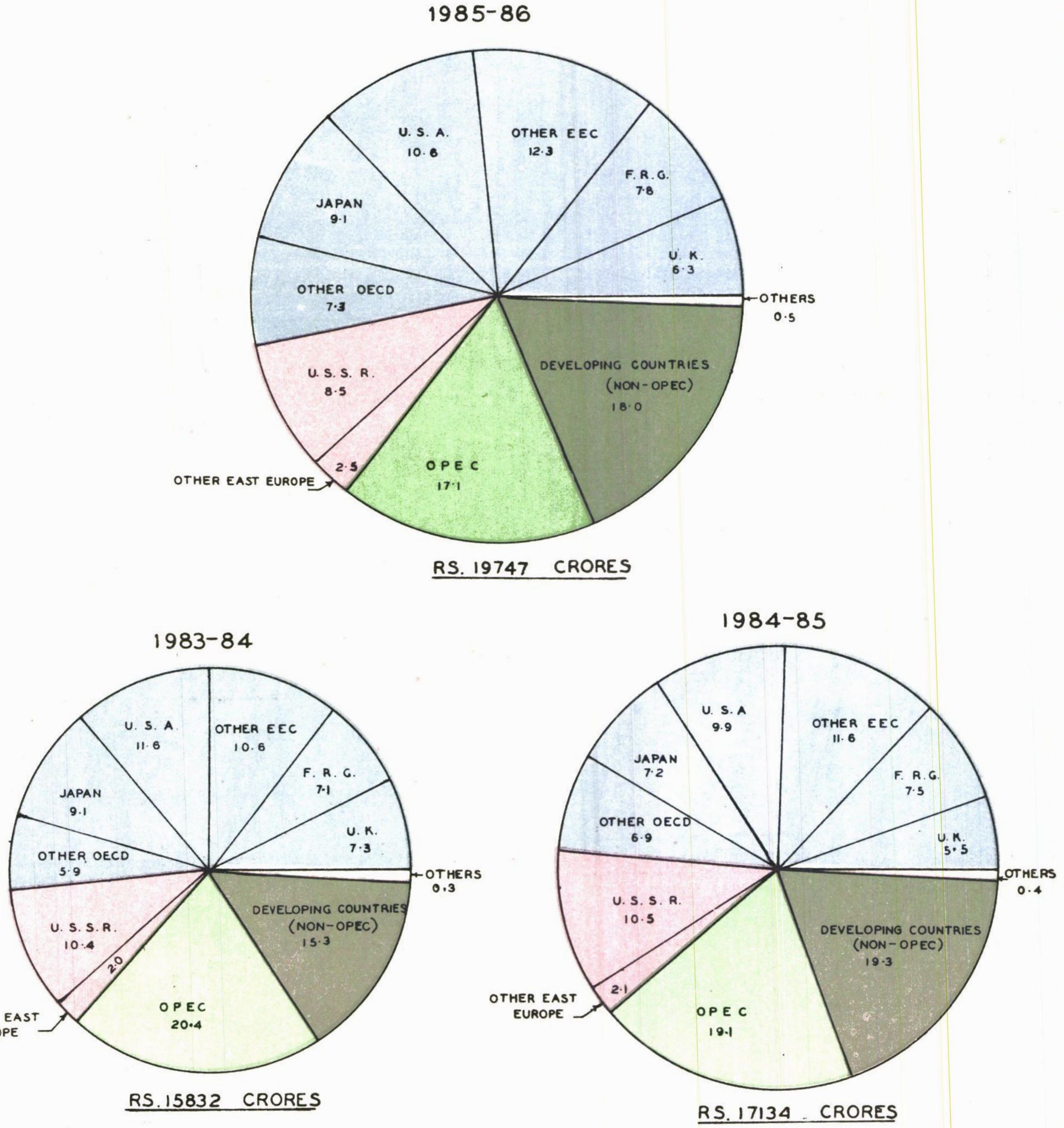
SOURCES OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(IN PER CENT)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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8.16 The share of edible oils also declined to 3.1 per cent in 1985-86 from 5.4 per cent in 1984-85 as the value of imports of edible oils fell by 33.3 per cent during the year. This was mainly due to a fall in import volume of 20.8 per cent, reflecting the Government strategy to restrict imports and encourage indigenous production. The decline in imports has continued in the first half of current financial year.

8.17 As the imports of fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials declined by 18.5 per cent, its share in total imports fell from 7.9 per cent in 1984-85 to 5.6 per cent in 1985-86. The decline in the value of imports in 1985-86 was largely due to a 26 per cent fall in import volume. The reduction in fertilizer imports reflected the Government's success in increasing indigenous production. In April—September, 1986 while the imports of crude fertilizers have gone up by 24.1 per cent, those of finished fertilizers have declined by 35.3 per cent.

8.18 Imports of iron and steel went up substantially by 30.8 per cent in 1985-86 to account for 6.2 per cent of the total imports compared with a share of 5.5 per cent in 1984-85. The increase in the unit value of imports by 22.9 per cent was the principal reason for higher import value; the volume of iron and steel imports increased only by 6.4 per cent. During April—September, 1986 also these imports have shown a brisk increase of 47.9 per cent as the domestic production has failed to keep pace with the rising demand, partly on account of power shortage in the steel producing region of the country.

8.19 The value of capital goods imports rose by 16.3 per cent in 1985-86. As a result, the share of capital goods imports increased to 18.7 per cent in 1985-86 from 18.5 per cent in 1984-85. The rising trend has continued during the current financial year also with imports moving up by 46.3 per cent in April—September, 1986 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. Higher imports of capital goods can be attributed to the buoyancy in the climate for industrial investment and the accent on the modernisation and upgradation of technology.

Sources of Imports

8.20 The composition of imports, by source, during the last three years is presented in chart attached. The pattern of imports in these years has remained almost unchanged. A little over one half of the imports came from the OECD countries, about one fifth from the OPEC, one sixth from developing countries (non-OPEC) and around an eighth from Eastern Europe. The decline in the share of OPEC countries continued in 1985-86 primarily because of the fall in the international prices of crude oil. The share of OECD countries rose to 53.4 per cent in 1985-86 from 48.7 per cent in 1984-85 partly because of higher imports of capital goods from these countries. The imports from Eastern Europe were a shade higher by 0.3 per cent in 1985-86 leading to a fall in their share to 10.9 per cent as compared with 12.6 per cent in 1984-85.

8.21 The United States was the single largest source of India's imports in 1985-86 not only within the OECD group but also among all countries. She regained this position by displacing the USSR to the second place. Imports from the USA increased by 22.7 per cent during 1985-86 whereas those from the USSR registered a decline of 6.5 per cent. Among the other important countries in the OECD group, the shares of Belgium, the UK, France and the FRG moved up while those of the Netherlands and Canada declined. The share of developing countries. (non-OPEC) declined during the year to 18 per cent from 19.3 per cent in 1984-85 mainly because of a fall in the share of Asian developing countries.

Exports

8.22 After a record increase of 21.3 per cent in 1984-85, exports in 1985-86 fell by 7.1 per cent. Much of this decline in growth is attributable to the stoppage of crude oil export after April, 1985 following the setting up of the requisite refining capacity within the country. Thus, exports net of crude oil increased by 5.7 per cent in rupee terms compared with an increase of 20.5 per cent registered in 1984-85; the growth in US dollar terms was 2.7 per cent in 1985-86. The slow growth of world trade in 1985 and increasing protectionist barriers erected by the industrial countries created an unfavourable environment for export growth by developing countries including India. The marked fall in the international prices of some of the commodities of export interest to India has also constrained export earnings. The important commodites which contributed to the increase in non-oil exports during 1985-86 included cashew kernels, coffee and coffee substitutes, spices, marine products, raw cotton, rice, iron ore, readymade garments and pearls, precious and semi-precious stones. There was a decline in the exports of oil cakes, tea and mate, tobacco, cotton fabrics, leather and leather manufactures, engineering goods and jute manufactures.

8.23 During the first half of the current financial year, exports on a provisional basis have shown a

significant growth of 13.1 per cent compared with a marginal increase of 0.7 per cent in the same period last year. In terms of the US dollar, exports were higher by 10.6 per cent. Non-oil exports rose by 16.1 per cent in rupee terms and 13.6 per cent in US dollar terms. The commodities showing export value growth include coffee and coffee substitutes, tobacco, spices, cashew kernels, oil cakes, raw cotton, marine products, leather and leather manufactures, ready-made garments, gems and jewellery and cotton fabrics. The exports of rice, tea and mate and jute manufactures have fallen. The commodity composition of exports, in recent years, is shown in table 8.6 and the attached chart.

8.24 The share of crude oil in total exports fell sharply to just 1.2 per cent in 1985-86 as its exports tapered off and ceased after April, 1985 due to the commissioning of suitable refining capacity within the country. Only Rs. 135.15 crores worth of crude oil was exported in 1985-86 as against exports of Rs. 1563.16 crores in 1984-85. There will not be any export of crude oil in the near future.

8.25 After a decline of 4.5 per cent in 1984-85, the exports of pearls, precious and semi-precious stones displayed an impressive increase of 24 per cent in 1985-86 and as a result accounted for 13 per cent of the total exports. The increase followed a pick up of demand in the importing countries. The rise in exports has continued in the first half of the current year when these exports registered an increase of 33.5 per cent over April—September, 1985. Government on its part has announced a number of measures to help exporters exploit the export potential particularly in the field of plain and studded jewellery. The details of these measures are listed separately in the section on export promotion measures. For a major breakthrough in exports the Government's efforts need to be supplemented by the trade through higher productivity and better product and design adaptation to the foreign demand by an outward looking attitude.

TABLE 8.6

Exports by Major Commodity Groups

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1984-85	1985-86	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	April—September 1985	April—September 1986	Percentage change April—Sept. 1986 / April—Sept. 1985
1.	Cashew kernels	179.68	215.33	19.84	123.39	192.10	55.69
2.	Coffee & coffee substitutes	210.22	235.64	12.09	109.11	203.86	86.84
3.	Marine products	381.37	388.60	1.90	162.17	180.45	11.27
4.	Oil cakes	136.92	123.54	—9.77	45.18	89.93	99.05
5.	Raw cotton	59.73	65.82	10.20	46.19	84.12	82.12
6.	Rice	169.19	192.94	14.04	95.48	85.49	—10.46
7.	Spices	206.67	255.00	23.39	64.55	163.09	152.66
8.	Sugar	36.13	10.99	—69.58	0.20	0.74	270.00
9.	Tea & mate	766.69	611.91	—20.19	256.97	207.66	—19.19
10.	Tobacco	178.34	146.69	—17.75	64.17	130.06	102.68
11.	Iron ore	459.44	554.59	20.71	221.07	226.13	2.29
12.	Engineering goods*	880.25	760.29	—13.63	354.25	416.17	17.48
13.	Chemicals & allied products	482.86	285.89	—40.79	157.63	187.29	18.82
13.	Cotton fabrics	450.50	371.57	—17.52	166.81	209.08	25.34
15.	Iron & steel	75.73	48.12	—36.46	26.07	31.31	20.10
16.	Jute manufactures	341.26	269.60	—21.00	129.26	108.92	—15.74
17.	Leather & leather manufactures incl. footwear	743.22	520.94	—29.91	260.87	283.67	8.74
18.	Readymade garments	919.23	1007.50	9.60	397.56	489.90	23.23
19.	Handicrafts	1655.27	1850.15	11.77	836.92	1084.03	29.53
	Of which :						
	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	1153.27	1429.91	23.99	637.15	850.39	33.47
20.	Others	3410.98	3096.85	—9.21	1663.12	1483.44	—10.80
	Of which :						
	Crude oil	1563.16	135.15	—96.04	135.15	0.00	
	Total Exports	**11743.68**	**11011.96**	**—6.23**	**5180.97**	**5857.44**	**13.06**

*Includes machinery and transport equipment and metal manufacture excluding iron and steel.

NOTES : 1. All figures are provisional.

2. Total exports for 1984-85 have since been revised to Rs. 11855.15 crores.

3. Total exports (provisional) amounted to Rs. 6819.14 crores during April—November, 1985 and Rs. 7996.93 crores during April—November, 1986. Commodity-wise details are not available.

8.26 The share of tea exports declined to 5.6 per cent in 1985-86 from 6.5 per cent in the preceding year consequent to a fall in tea exports by 20.2 per cent during the year. The fall in exports was wholly contributed by the decline in the unit value realisation in 1985-86 due to downward trend in the international prices. The decline in exports has spilled over in April—September, 1986 when it fell by 19.2 per cent over April—September, 1985 because of further drop in unit price in the international market and also due to decline in the export of packet teas and tea bags.

8.27 The share of marine products in total exports rose to 3.5 per cent in 1985-86 from 3.3 per cent in the previous year as its exports grew by 1.9 per cent during the year. This increase was mainly contributed by a 3.3 per cent increase in export volume. The unit value was lower by 1.4 per cent. The revival of demand from the importing countries was the primary reason for higher exports during the year. However, during April—September, 1986 the exports registered a higher increase of 11.3 per cent.

8.28 The exports of eight other agro-based commodities taken together (coffee, oil cakes, tobacco, cashew kernels, spices, sugar, raw cotton and rice) went up during 1985-86 and consequently their share in total exports also rose to 11.3 per cent from 10 per cent in 1984-85. Cashew kernel exports moved up by 19.8 per cent on top of an increase of 19.2 per cent in 1984-85. The increase in volume by 15.7 per cent primarily contributed to higher exports of cashew kernels during 1985-86. During April—September, 1986 exports have spurted by 55.7 per cent over the same period of last year. The boom in the exports can be maintained during the remaining part of the year if the industry is provided with raw cashewnuts to keep it fully employed throughout the year, since the domestic production of cashewnuts is not adequate even to fulfil a third of its requirements. There does not appear to be any problem on the demand side. An increase was also recorded in the exports of rice by 14 per cent during 1985-86. The contribution of unit value increase was 15.3 per cent, which more than compensated for the 1.1 per cent fall in export volume. However, the decline of 10.5 per cent in exports was recorded in the first six months of current financial year also.

8.29 Despite a 18.3 per cent fall in volume, export earnings from spices went up by 23.4 per cent in 1985-86. This performance was quite impressive in the backdrop of a 77.1 per cent increase in exports in the previous year. The boom in exports has spilled over in April—September, 1986 with an increase of 152.7 per cent. Uptrend in the international price has benefited our exporters. For a sustained growth in spices exports, it is imperative that productivity is improved considerably, adequate exportable surplus is generated and the country remains competitive in the international market. The downtrend in the exports of oil cakes continued for the second successive year with a fall of 9.8 per cent in 1985-86, essentially because of a slump of 19.8 per cent in export volume. The poor performance of these in recent years has been largely on account of strict regulation of quality of the product imposed by the importing countries, Exports of tobacco were also lower by 17.8 per cent in 1985-86 on account of a decline in the volume of exports. The trend has fortunately reversed itself in April—September, 1986 with exports increasing by 102.7 per cent over the same period of last year partly because of abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco. Coffee exports grew by 12.1 per cent in 1985-86 and the uptrend has continued in the first half of the current financial year. Raw cotton exports moved up by 10.2 per cent in 1985-86 solely because of an increase of 38.4 per cent in unit value. During April—September, 1986 also these exports showed a substantial rise of 82.1 per cent over April—September, 1985 because of comfortable stocks following consecutive good crops in the last two years. The Government has announced a long term policy for cotton exports so as to reduce uncertainty not only with regard to availability of the commodity for exports but also in respect of the assured remunerative prices for the farmers to prevent a decline in area under the crop.

8.30 The exports of readymade garments continued to grow in 1985-86 when it registered an increase of 9.6 per cent to account for 9.2 per cent of the total exports compared with 7.8 per cent in the previous year. Exports of cotton fabrics were lower by 17.5 per cent in 1985-86 due to a 23.5 per cent decline in the volume of exports. The unit value realisation was higher by 7.8 per cent. The reduced import of cotton fabrics by the USSR was the main cause of lower level of exports during 1985-86. Exports have recovered by 25.3 per cent in the first half of the current financial year over April—September, 1985.

8.31 The exports of engineering goods fell by 13.6 per cent in 1985-86 which was lower than the rise of 16 per cent in the preceding year. The level of exports at Rs. 760.3 crores during the year was nowhere near the peak level of Rs. 938.9 crores

achieved in 1981-82. In fact, exports recorded a continuous decline in the next two years to Rs. 807.1 crores and Rs. 758.7 crores in 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. The lacklustre performance of the engineering exports in recent years has been due to many factors which, *inter alia,* include strong domestic demand for the industry's products, excessive protection of the domestic industry from outside competition, failure to modernise at a faster pace, high cost of inputs and raw materials, inefficiency and lower productivity, lack of quality consciousness and, above all, the lack of export culture in the industry. Besides, engineering exports have been constrained by adverse international factors, such as slow economic recovery in the western countries, the fall in international prices of oil which has induced OPEC countries to restrict their developmental programmes and the continued debt problems of the developing countries. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to remove some of the disadvantages faced by the industry like making available raw materials at international prices, liberalisation of industrial licensing to expand the capacity for the industry to have the benefits of economies of scale, financial incentives for faster modernisation, procedural simplification, etc. In April—September, 1986 engineering exports have risen by 17.5 per cent over the same period of the preceding year.

8.32 Iron ore exports grew by 20.7 per cent in value and 5.9 per cent in volume in 1985-86 in spite of tough competition from other exporting countries, particularly Australia and Brazil. Consequently its share in total exports increased to 5 per cent from 3.9 per cent in 1984-85. The export of 27 million tonnes in 1985-86 has been the highest level achieved so far in any single year. To maintain the same tempo of exports in the coming years efforts are being made to improve the infrastructure facilities at different ports and to develop new mines.

8.33 Exports of leather and leather manufactures declined by 29.9 per cent in 1985-86 because of slackening of demand in the importing countries and increasing international competition. The rise in prices of raw materials has blunted the competitive edge of our exporters. For sustained exports the requisite raw material would need to be provided at reasonable prices. In April---September, 1986 the exports have, however, increased by 8.7 per cent.

8.34 Exports of projects and services have been quite important in the recent past. These exports broadly comprise three components, *viz.,* construction and civil engineering projects; industrial turnkey projects; and consultancy services. With a large endowment of trained technical manpower, India is in a position to offer total range of services, including process design, engineering, procurement, construction, supervision, commissioning, project management, training, etc., in diverse fields like power generation and transmission system, petro-chemicals, steel plants, textiles, infrastructure, etc. There are about 200 consultancy organisations in the country, both in public and private sector, which can provide consultancy for a very broad range of activities.

8.35 There was a boom in construction project opportunities in the oil producing countries of West Asia after the oil price increase in early seventies. These countries undertook a large construction programme to set up massive infrastructure for faster development. Indian companies were able to secure projects worth about Rs. 5000 crores till 1981-82. Most of these projects were, however, concentrated in a few countries. In the last few years, there has been a decline in construction contracts secured by our companies because of the emergence of intense competition in the Gulf and African countries due to global recession, the long drawnout Iran-Iraq conflict, the fall in oil revenues of OPEC and the foreign exchange problems being faced by many African countries.

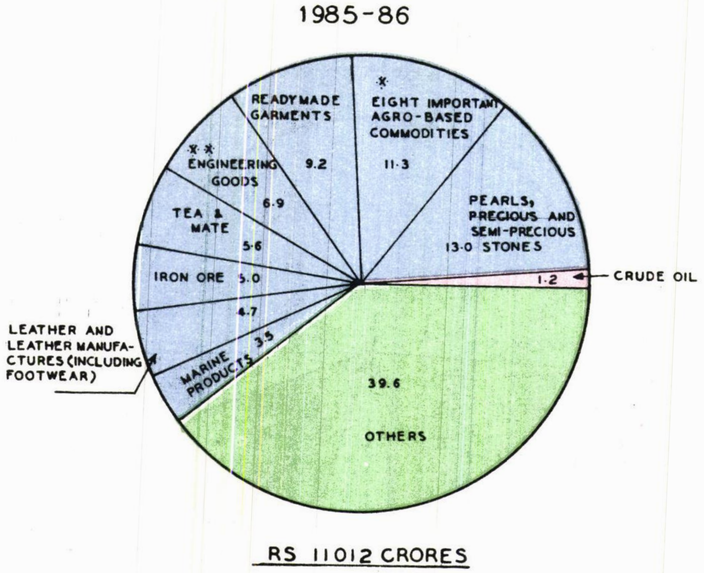
8.36 For turnkey projects, the market is more diversified but the total value of contracts secured by Indian companies is very small. Only Rs. 82 crores of turnkey contracts were secured in 1985 compared with Rs. 222 crores secured in 1983. One of the major problems faced by Indian companies has been their inability to offer credit terms in line with those offered by developed countries.

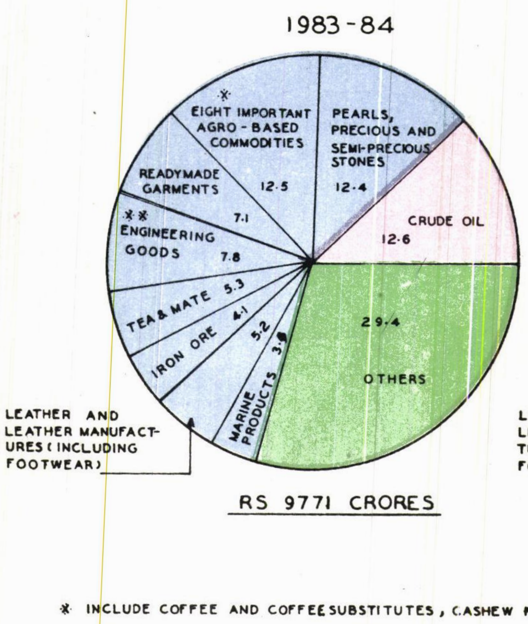
8.37 Similarly, the share of India in consultancy services in the international market is still very small, though our companies have made a beginning in developed countries also. Export earnings on account of technical and managerial services have been around Rs. 50 crores during last few years.

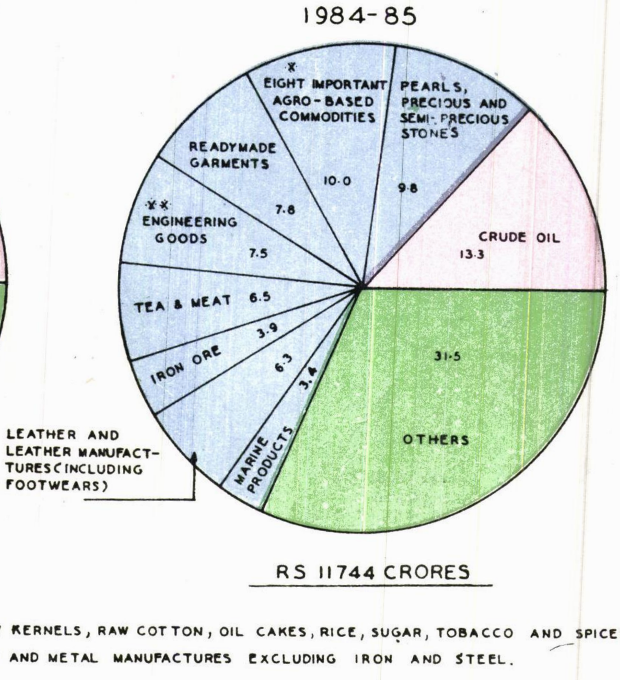
8.38 Projects and services have also been identified as one of the thrust industries having a good export potential. As a part of overall strategy to increase exports, a number of incentives have been announced by the Government to boost projects and consultancy exports which, *inter alia,* include project assistance of 10 per cent of net foreign exchange earnings from the service portion of the contract, market development assistance, etc.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(IN PER CENT)







* INCLUDE COFFEE AND COFFEE SUBSTITUTES, CASHEW KERNELS, RAW COTTON, OIL CAKES, RICE, SUGAR, TOBACCO AND SPICES.

** INCLUDE MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND METAL MANUFACTURES EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL.

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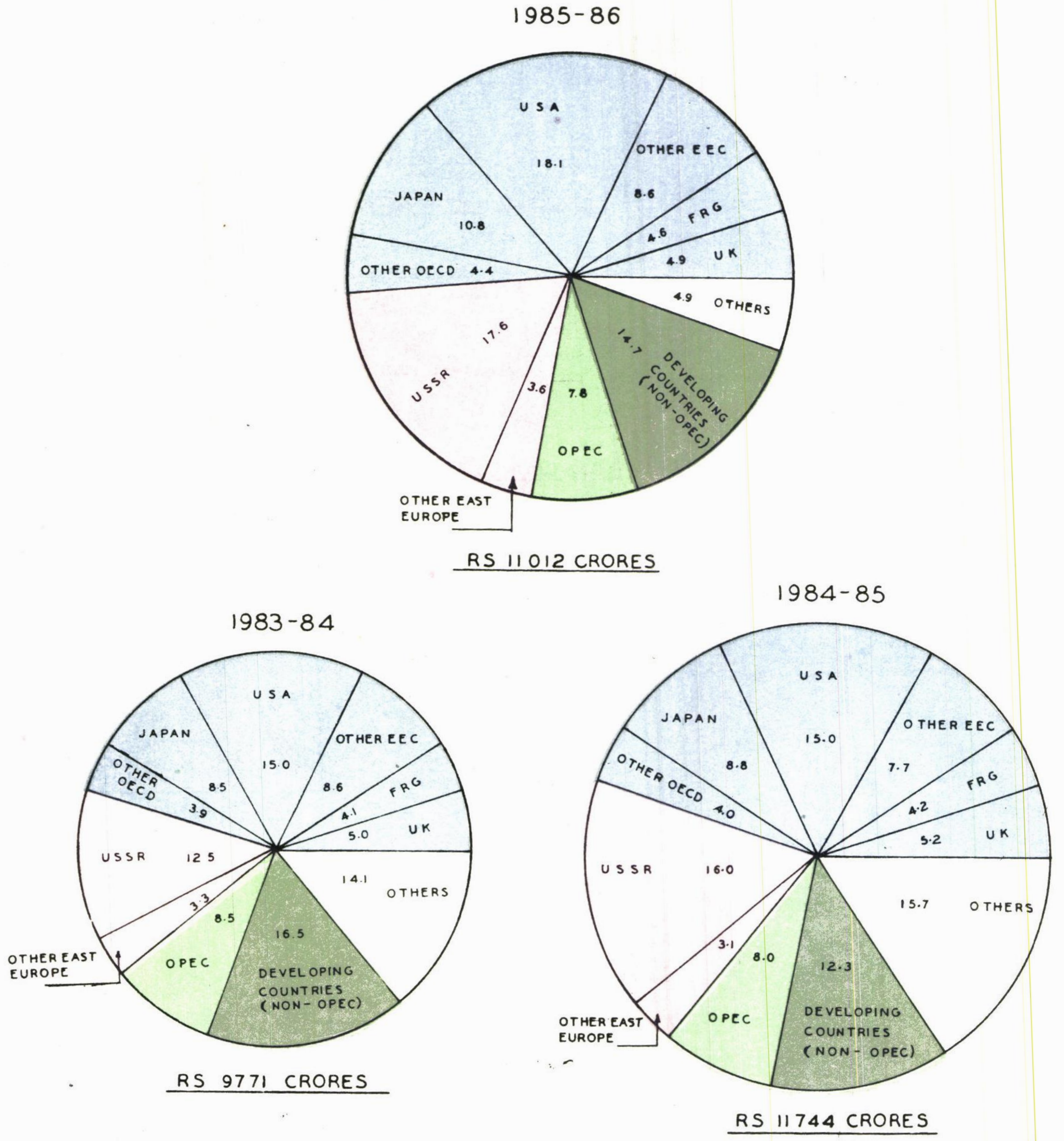
DESTINATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(IN PER CENT)



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8.39 Overall export performance during 1985-86 was disappointing not only compared to the export performance in the Sixth Plan period but also with respect to the growth in exports envisaged for the Seventh Plan period at 6.8 per cent per annum in volume terms. Improvement in export performance is essential to achieve the Seventh Plan target for exports and relieve the strain on the country's balance of payments position. With this in view, the Government has taken wide-ranging steps which are detailed separately. The Government's initiatives have started showing results as in the first eight months of the current financial year exports have risen by 17.3 per cent against a negative growth rate of 3.4 per cent in the same period last year. With imports increasing at a smaller rate of 1.4 per cent, the trade deficit in the first eight months of the current year at Rs. 4470 crores was lower by Rs. 1001 crores.

Direction of Exports

8.40 The composition of exports by destination from 1983-84 to 1985-86 is given in attached chart. The destination-wise pattern of exports over these years has remained almost unchanged except for the 'other' category which declined to 4.9 per cent in 1985-86 from 15.7 per cent in the previous year due to stoppage of crude oil exports which were not being booked by destination. About half of the exports have gone to OECD countries in the last two years, a little less than a fifth to Eastern Europe, a seventh to developing countries and less than a twelfth to the OPEC.

8.41 The exports to OECD countries increased from 44.9 per cent in 1984-85 to 51.5 per cent in 1985-86 due to increase in exports by 7.5 per cent in 1985-86. At 18.1 per cent of the total exports going to the USA exceeded the share of exports accounted for by the USSR. Exports to the USA rose by 13 per cent in 1985-86 compared with a 3.1 per cent increase in the case of the USSR. The share of Eastern Europe further increased from 19.1 per cent in 1984-85 to 21.2 per cent in 1985-86 as the exports going to the region showed an increase of 4.2 per cent. Similarly, exports to developing countries (non-OPEC) rose to 14.7 per cent in 1985-86 from 12.3 per cent in the preceding year following a 12.1 per cent increase in exports going to this region. On the other hand, there was a fall in exports going to the OPEC region by 9.7 per cent.

Export Promotion Measures And Developments in Trade Policy

8.42 A multi-pronged strategy has been evolved for promotion of exports to achieve the goals envisaged in Seventh Five Year Plan. The broad strategy has been to identify sectors, industries and products having a good export potential and provide for a policy framework conducive to their export growth. Fourteen broad sectors have been identified for making special thrust in overseas markets. These sectors are : tea, especially in packaged and value added forms; cereals, in particular wheat; processed foods, including fruits and juices, meat and meat products and fresh fruits and vegetables; marine products, especially in value added form; iron ore; leather and leather manufactures, with an emphasis on the latter; handicrafts and jewellery; capital goods and consumer durables; electronic goods and computer software; basic chemicals; fabrics, piece goods and made ups; readymade garments; woollen fabrics and knitwear; and projects and services. Within the above sectors, specific products/product groups have been identified, *e.g.*, in the engineering sector 35 industries have been identified. Similarly, certain countries have been selected in consultation with the export promotion councils, commodity boards and authorities for making special export promotion efforts. An integrated programme for promotion in these areas is also being evolved. For a co-ordinated approach on matters concerning exports and for speedy decision making, institutional arrangements upto the highest level have been established within the Government.

8.43 Efforts have to be made to promote exports of both primary commodities and manufactured products. While for commodities the volume of exports has to be raised, for higher unit value realisations exports in processed and value added forms would be necessary. The major growth, however, has to come from the manufacturing sector. In this sector, the strategy of exporting the available surplus will not suffice. It will be necessary to produce goods that are in demand in the international markets, latest in technology and use of materials, fulfilling the requirements of quality and performance, and at the same time competitive in prices.

8.44 In the light of these factors and after intensive consultations with trade and industry, a series of principles and guidelines have been approved by the Government recently. These include :

— a concessional rate of duty on imports of modern capital goods and machinery for export production or for improving the quality of products for exports, where such

capital goods are not produced within the country;

- extension of the scheme of supply of raw materials at international prices as are operating presently for steel, rubber and certain chemicals to other areas including aluminium, where they form a significant part of the cost;
- a liberal approach, on a case by case basis, in making available contemporary technology for the thrust sectors, where necessary linked to export obligations;
- permission, on a case by case basis, in selected areas to large firms to manufacture products which are in the small scale reserved sector, provided 60 per cent of the production is exported and such units are set up in backward districts;
- full remission of excise and other duties borne by the products that are exported subject to certain exceptions;
- exemption from the requirements of licensing of any expansion in capacity exclusively for export production; and
- permission, in principle, to allow use of 5 to 10 per cent of the net foreign exchange earnings by exporters for export promotion under a new blanket permit scheme, to be announced by the Reserve Bank of India.

8.45 Bearing these guidelines in mind and with a view to imparting sustained impetus to the over-riding goal of export promotion, the Government has undertaken a series of initiatives which are summarised below :

Fiscal and Financial Measures

(a) New Cash Compensatory Support Scheme : A new scheme of CCS has been introduced with effect from July 1, 1986. The grant of CCS under the new scheme will be based on six principles. Firstly, the refund of indirect taxes including sales tax, etc. on inputs that are not refundable through the duty drawback mechanism will continue to be the main element for determination of the CCS rates. The incidence of indirect taxes will be worked out not only on the basis of unrebated indirect taxes paid on the inputs directly used in the production of export product at the last stage of production but also at earlier intermediate stages. Secondly, compensation for product/market development will be given in a highly selective manner. Thirdly, compensation for higher incidence of rate of interest on working capital for export production and pre-shipment/post-shipment credits has been taken out of the CCS scheme and will be provided under a separate scheme being operated by the Reserve Bank of India. Fourthly, for fruits and vegetables which are perishable in nature, special element of compensation will be the high cost of transportation within India. Fifthly, for handicraft items, value added by labour will be the main factor for determining CCS rates. And lastly, there would be neutralisation of discriminatory higher freight rates. Under the scheme, approximately 230 items have been granted CCS in the eight product groups *viz.*, engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, plastic goods, agricultural products and processed food items, leather goods, sports goods, textiles and handicrafts. Seven levels of CCS rates namely, 5 per cent, 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent, 15 per cent, 18 per cent and 20 per cent have been prescribed. The rates of CCS in respect of all product groups excepting cotton textile items will be valid up to March 31, 1989. The CSS rates for cotton textile items will be valid up to December 31, 1988.

(b) Duty Drawback System : The Government introduced a new simplified procedure of drawback disbursement at all customs houses from February, 1986. Drawback claims are now sanctioned within twenty four hours of presentation and the amount is then transferred to the bank account of the exporter within fifteen days. The drawback rates for various export items have been critically reviewed taking into consideration the budgetary changes and the data furnished by the trade and those collected from various other sources. A new rationalised drawback schedule has been brought into effect from June 1, 1986. Some of the basic features of the rationalisation and simplification effected in the duty drawback system are indicated below :

—Certain thrust industries which have substantial exports or export potential were specially identified and after careful study of the duty suffered on various inputs, considerable improvements over the earlier drawback rates have been effected. In the garment sector, a revised rate of drawback of 10 per cent was announced on March 1, 1986. In leather industry also enhanced rates have now been fixed and include finished leather (revised from 4 per cent to 8 per cent), leather apparels (from 4 per cent to 7 per cent), leather shoes (from 4 per cent to 6 per cent), and leather uppers (4 per cent to 7 per cent).

Some of the other important items where increases have been effected are woollen hand-made carpets, plastic articles, instant coffee, hand-made fabrics, sports goods, lead acid storage batteries, tools of high speed steel and certain categories of chemicals and paints.

—In the 1986 Budget, the facility of MODVAT was made available in respect of 37 specified chapters of the revised Central Excise & Tariff Act whereby the final products get relieved of the input duties levied at various intermediary stages. Such products can be exported in bond and in that event, the duty relief in the form of drawback would be restricted only to basic customs and auxiliary duties suffered, if any, by the inputs. In such category fall the engineering goods, pipes and tubes, dropforged hand tools, tool tips, motor starters, manufactures of metals, etc. Since the excise duty and countervailing duty components have been taken care of through MODVAT, the drawback rates, wherever fixed, are understandably lower compared to the earlier rates.

—The content based approach followed in earlier years has been avoided and revised rates/entries in the drawback schedule will cut down drastically the need for detailed physical or chemical testing before exports. For textiles, articles of plastics and manufactures of metals, this testing would be greatly reduced. This will quicken disbursement of the drawback claims by custom houses in general.

—For a number of new items, all-industry rates have been fixed for the first time. These include hukkah tobacco paste, household articles of plastics, imitation plastic jewellery, copper/brass utensils and some specified drugs.

—In a few areas, residuary entries have been withdrawn but specific important products have been identified in those groups which have potential for export and rates have been fixed for them on a more realistic basis. This rationalisation has brought down the number of enteries in the schedule to a considerable extent.

(c) Deduction in respect of profits for exports under section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act has been further liberalised to (a) 4 per cent of the net foreign exchange realisation; and (b) 50 per cent of so much of the profits derived from exports of such goods or merchandise as exceeds the amount referred to in clause (a); provided that the deduction under this sub-section shall not exceed the profits derived from the exports of such goods or merchandise.

(d) The rates of interest on pre-shipment and post-shipment credit for exports was reduced in August, 1986 from 12 per cent to a concessional rate of 9.5 per cent for a period below 180 days for all the products.

(e) In pursuance of the computer software policy the EXIM bank has decided to provide, *inter alia,* foreign currency and rupee term loans as also working capital loans to those entrepreneurs who are in a position to export 3.5 times of the c.i.f. value of their imports of computer hardware and/or software.

(f) All India financial institutions viz., IDBI, ICICI and IFCI have been operating a special scheme for the 100 per cent export oriented units under which incentive is provided to these units in the form of interest rebate of 1.5 per cent on the applicable rate of interest depending on their actual performance in meeting export obligation. The financial institutions have now announced a scheme to provide incentives to industrial concerns for improving their export performance under which a unit with export sales of 25 per cent or above in relation to its total sales of own manufactured goods will be entitled for an interest rebate to the extent of one fifth of its interest payments on rupee loans provided by the institutions. The rebate is subject to the floor interest rate of 10 per cent on the relative loans. The scheme is applicable to all loans granted on or after December 1, 1986.

(g) In order to improve the quality of production and upgradation of technologies import of machinery and equipment not domestically produced has been put on OGL for leather goods manufacture, garment manufacture, diamond cutting and polishing, selected equipment for processing and packaging marine products and modern coffee curing machines. A concessional rate of customs duty is now available in respect of specified items of such machinery and equipment.

(h) Export duty has been abolished on unmanufactured tobacco and excise duty withdrawn in case of branded cigars, cheroots and cigarilloes.

(i) For promoting exports of tea in bags and packets, tea bags have been exempted from excise duty and import duty on filter paper for the manufacture of tea bags has been abolished. Higher rate of CCS is allowed on tea bags, packet tea and instant tea. An excise rebate scheme for export of tea has been introduced. The Tea Development Scheme has been brought on par with the new Deposit Account Scheme introduced in the current year.

(j) The Reserve Bank of India has launched a new forward cover facility to cover exchange risk on export transactions.

(k) To promote exports of projects and consultancy, a scheme to grant 50 per cent subsidy for submission of tenders for overseas projects, subsidy for establishing consultancy offices abroad for a period of five years and 10 per cent of project assistance for consultancy export has been provided. Further, under the Income Tax Act, the deduction admissible in case of profits from project exports has been raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

(l) The new industrial undertakings established in the Free Trade Zones have been allowed to avail the benefit of tax holiday for any five consecutive years falling within a period of 8 years from the year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce.

(m) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for the facilitation of the modernisation of the textile industry.

Measures relating to Industrial Licensing Policy :

(a) In selected areas industrial licensing policy has been liberalised with a view to make industry competitive internationally in regard to scales of production and technology. The policy of broad-banding has been extended to a large number of items particularly in identified thrust areas so as to provide production units with requisite flexibility to adjust their production to the prevailing international demand.

(b) Exemption from the requirement of licensing has been granted since September, 1986 for any expansion of capacity exclusively for export production. Relaxation from the provisions of the MRTP Act has also been made.

(c) A liberal approach would be adopted for constant upgradation of technologies in the key sectors, particularly engineering goods, which would be linked to export obligation, if necessary.

Measures relating to Import—Export Policy :

(a) In 1985-86, a stable framework was provided for export growth by having a three year import-export policy which has been maintained in 1986-87.

(b) In December, 1986 the Government announced a computer software policy to encourage an integrated development of the computer software industry, to promote computer software exports and to popularise the use of computers as a tool for decision making. Salient features of the policy in regard to export and import include the following :

—The foreign exchange requirements of a software company for importing hardware and/or software of computer/computer based system can be met from the Central Government or through non-resident participation or by entitlement as a result of excess exports or through foreign participation or by any other source permitted by the RBI or by a combination of any of these options.

—Permission to import will carry a software export obligation. Export obligation has been fixed separately for each source of import finance as a percentage of the foreign exchange used.

—Export obligation will be fulfilled in a four year period. Cumulative export targets for the second and third years of the export obligation have also been fixed. There is provision for payment of penalty for shortfall in meeting the export obligation.

—30 per cent of excess software earnings made over and above the export obligation can be used by the software exporter for importing new computer systems, software and hardware sub-systems and/or augmenting his existing computer installation and computer spare parts.

(c) For promoting exports of gems and jewellery, the advance licensing scheme was extended in August, 1986 to cover gold for qualified exporters; production of 9,14 and 18 carat gold jewellery has been permitted; and import of sockets and frames for being studded has been allowed. Jewellery complexes are being established in Delhi and Bombay.

(d) Export processing zones at Madras and Falta have become operational.

(e) Parameters of policy for 100 per cent export oriented units for deep sea fishing have been finalised and 46 proposals for such units have been cleared.

(f) Several procedural changes have been made and a review of the Advance Licensing Scheme and the Pass Book Scheme for providing easy access to imports for export production has been undertaken. The Advance Licensing Scheme originally restricted duty free imports only for items included in Annexure I of Appendix 19 but now it is proposed to be extended to all imported inputs, including consumables.

(g) Powers have been delegated to the port officers to a much higher limit for clearance of cases of various categories of licences.

(h) A three year export policy for raw cotton was announced in October, 1986 which envisages a minimum annual export of six lakhs of bales of various types of cotton beginning from current 1986-87 season. The exports would be subject to a minimum price which will be decided by a high powered committee.

(i) On the pattern of gold replenishment scheme, in December, 1986 a new scheme for export of silver jewellery and articles was announced which provides for replenishment of pure silver to the extent of the quantity used in the manufacture of silver jewellery and articles exported.

(j) Cotton garments and textiles have been brought under the Scheme of Contract Registration with a view to provide an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.

(k) A Fashion Technology Institute for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture has been decided to be set up in Delhi. It will be operative very soon.

External Assistance

8.46 Gross disbursement of external assistance increased from Rs. 2354 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 2938 crores in 1985-86. It is estimated that during 1986-87 there may be a further increase in such inflows to Rs. 3841 crores. Net assistance (net of debt servicing) received by India also showed an increase from Rs. 1178 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1571 crores in 1985-86. Net assistance is estimated to increase by about 43 per cent to Rs. 2241 crores in 1986-87. The details are given in table 8.7.

8.47 A consortium of Governments and institutions interested in extending development assistance to India met in Paris on June 16 and 17, 1986 under the chairmanship of World Bank. There was unanimous agreement at the meeting regarding need for concessional assistance to India. The meeting paid tribute to the quality of India's economic performance and management, and initiatives that have been taken in respect of fiscal, industrial and trade policies to accelerate growth and alleviate poverty. India's success in controlling inflation and her prudent management of debt was commended.

8.48 The total aid pledges indicated at the meeting were of the order of 4.5 billion dollars. While this included an element of increase on account of change in the value of dollar, even in terms of last year's exchange rate the increase was 8 per cent. In SDR terms, the total aid pledged was SDR 3.9 billion as against SDR 3.8 billion last year. Among countries which substantially increased their commitments were West Germany and Japan. The Asian Development Bank and Nordic Investment Bank pledged aid to India for the first time.

TABLE 8.7

Inflow of External Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87**
1. Authorisations	3847@	2840	2949	2079	4692	5399	2016*
2. Gross disbursements	2162@	1870	2250	2268	2354	2938	3841
Of which : Debt relief	13	3	5	5	9	11	15
3. Debt servicing (including interest payments)	804	849	948	1033	1176	1367	1600
4. Net inflow of assistance	1358@	1021	1302	1235	1178	1571	2241

@Includes drawings under IMF Trust Fund.

*Authorisation on Government account only for April—September, 1986.

**Estimated.

NOTE : The data include Government and non-Government loans and grants (including food assistance grant but excluding other commodity grant assistance). They do not include suppliers' credits and commercial borrowings.

8.49 World Bank group lending to India during the Bank fiscal year 1986 (July 1985 to June 1986) was US dollar 2368.3 million as against US dollar 2346.9 million in the previous year. The IBRD lending to India in FY 1986 was US dollar 1743.2 million as against US dollar 1674 million in FY 1985, and the IDA lending in these years was US dollar 625.1 million and US dollar 672.9 million res-

pectively. India's share in total World Bank lending fell from 14.7 per cent in FY 1985 to 13.2 per cent in FY 1986 in the case of IBRD loans and from 22.2 per cent to 19.9 per cent in the case of IDA credits.

8.50 The eighth replenishment of the International Development Association is scheduled to cover the period extending from 1st July, 1987 to 30th June, 1990, corresponding to World Bank fiscal years 1988 to 1990. Negotiations on IDA-8 have covered a number of issues, including the size of replenishment, lending terms, allocations and burden sharing. At the recent meeting of the IDA held on 15th December, 1986 the donors of IDA reached an agreement on the size of IDA-8. For these three years IDA is being provided with lending resources of US dollar 12.4 billion. Other proposals under consideration of the IDA include a reduction in final maturities from 50 years to 40 years for the "least developed countries" and to 35 years for other recipients. India has strongly opposed the hardening of IDA terms and the differentiation between "blend countries" and "least developed countries".

8.51 India has been one of the founder members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and currently is the fourth largest contributor to its capital stock. Although eligible, India had, until this year, voluntarily refrained from borrowing from the ADB. With the stagnation in the level of fresh commitments of concessional aid and official capital flows from other multilateral sources, it was deemed prudent to diversify the country's access to multilateral capital flows. India, therefore, has now commenced to borrow, to begin with, from ADB's ordinary capital sources. The first loan agreement signed on May 20, 1986 between ICICI and ADB was for a loan of US dollar 100 million. The total quantum of lending from the ADB during the financial year 1986-87 (up to December, 1986) was of the order of US dollar 250 million.

8.52 In view of the deteriorating environment for official and concessional capital flows-bilateral and multilateral-greater recourse had to be made to external commercial borrowings in recent years subject to the maintenance of a safe debt service capability. Approvals for external commercial borrowings were of the order of Rs. 7258 crores in Sixth Plan, Rs. 1700 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 649 crores during the first six months of 1986-87.

8.53 India's prudent policies with regard to the foreign debt and her record of sound economic management have enabled the country to obtain excellent terms for borrowings in international capital markets. There has been significant improvement in the terms obtained in recent past. This has been brought about mainly by the past record of India's debt service and repayment obligations and increasing appreciation of the economic policies of the Government. The high credit rating that is enjoyed by India could improve further with diversification of sources of borrowings.

8.54 As indicated in the last year's Economic Survey, debt service ratios relating to India's external debts have been rising since 1981-82. It is estimated that the country's debt service in 1985-86 on external debts on Government account, non-Government account, IMF drawals and commercial borrowings including supplier's credit amounted to about 17 per cent of the current receipts.

Outlook

8.55 Looking ahead, it seems clear that the adverse factors exerting pressure on the balance of payments can be expected to persist throughout the rest of the decade and into the 1990s. As pointed out in the last year's Survey, debt service on past borrowing is expected to increase in the years ahead. The flow of remittances from expatriate Indians may not be as buoyant as in the recent past. The recent relief from lower prices for imported oil could prove transitory as international oil prices recover from the trough of mid-1986 and as India's degree of self-sufficiency in petroleum declines further from the peak attained in 1984-85. Thus, for the foreseeable future the balance of payments will demand continuous and careful management.

8.56 The key to a viable balance of payment lies with strong and sustained growth of exports, of both goods and services and efficient import substitution. It is true that the environment for international trade is clouded with protectionist impediments and uncertainities. But the fact that India's exports account for hardly half a per cent of world exports suggest that the possibilities for growth are substantial even in difficult environment. To assure the realisation of this potential it is essential to maintain and even strengthen the thrust of the current policies aimed at improving the relative profitability of exports and systematically removing procedural and infrastructural bottlenecks to exporting. At the same time it has to be realised that the export performance cannot be realistically compartmentalised from the performance of the economy as a whole. Thus, sustained growth of India's

manufactured exports can only be predicated on the base of a productive industrial sector, operating in a competitive, cost-conscious environment, with good opportunities for technological upgradation and able to reap available economies of scale. Nor should our export thrust be limited to commodities. Tourism earnings have been buoyant in recent years and should increase further if sufficient infrastructure facilities are available. In a nutshell, for India, export growth is not a luxury. It is a necessary prerequisite for assuring adequate foreign exchange earnings to maintain the tempo of economic development, without sacrificing the country's self-reliance.

8.57 With regard to imports the scope for efficient import substitution in key bulk import items remains substantial. Programmes for effective energy conservation command the highest priority. In the absence of major new discoveries of oil, it does not seem feasible to sustain growth in consumption of petroleum products at around 7 per cent per year, when indigenous production is only growing at about 4 per cent or so. Imports of machinery, raw materials and components are essential for our development. But we must ensure that the structure of customs tariffs and other indirect taxes on the one hand, and import licensing policy on the other, does not encourage unduly import dependent patterns of industrial development or inhibit the growth of efficient indigenous industries. At the same time, we must be careful to guard against the pitfall of setting up high-cost industries with outdated technologies which become a costly drag on the overall performance of the industrial sector as well as the economy as a whole.

CHAPTER 9

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

As we enter the third year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the overall indicators of economic performance are encouraging. Aggregate economic growth in the first two years of the Plan averages around 5 per cent per year and the momentum of development is being sustained by the steady expansion of resources allocated for development expenditure. In the first three years of the Plan we are likely to fulfill more than 60 per cent of the five-year Central Plan target in real terms, a feat never accomplished in previous five-year plans. Real economic growth has averaged about 5 per cent a year in the last seven years as compared to the previous long term trend growth rate of 3.5 per cent. Clearly, the Indian economy has moved on to a higher growth path.

9.2 Industrial growth has accelerated in recent years and buoyant indicators of investment intentions augur well for future industrial expansion. Approvals for capital issues have reached record levels. Agricultural production has demonstrated commendable resilience in the face of three successive below-average monsoon. During the course of the current year there has also been a notable improvement in the balance of external trade with exports showing healthy growth and a sharp reduction in the increment in imports. Foreign exchange reserves are at a comfortable level. Aided by sweeping reforms in fiscal policy, revenue collections have demonstrated buoyancy with a specially sharp increase in income tax collections. The central objective of poverty alleviation has been furthered by a combination of higher average economic growth and enhancement of the major anti-poverty programmes. The poverty ratio declined from 48 per cent in 1977-78 to 37 per cent in 1984-85. Over the last two years the Government's anti-poverty programmes have been further strengthened.

9.3 The pace of industrial progress has quickened in recent years. According to the new 1980-81 based index of industrial production, which reflects trends in industry more accurately than the old 1970 based index, industrial growth accelerated to over 8.5 per cent in 1984-85 and 1985-86 from an average rate of 6.4 per cent in the preceding three years. Growth in the current year is also likely to be good. This improvement in industrial performance may be attributed in part to the reduction, in recent years, of procedural impediments to industrial expansion and the growing emphasis on capacity creation, technology upgradation, competition and more economic scales of production. The beneficial effects of some of the measures taken in the last two years will be felt in the future when investment intentions and approvals get translated into physical plants and these in turn, into increments in production. To maximize the benefits from removal of procedural hurdles, it is imperative that these measures are fully and vigorously carried out, with their implementation monitored with the help of feedback from the concerned industries.

9.4 The better record of industrial production also reflects the loosening of infrastructural bottlenecks. In the past, such constraints have often plagued the Indian economy. This year, the performance of key infrastructure sectors has been heartening. Electricity generation in April—December, 1986 was more than 10 per cent higher than the corresponding period of 1985. This year's plant load factor (PLF) for thermal power plants at 51.5 per cent is the highest in seven years. Revenue-earning railway freight recorded an increase of nearly 7 per cent in the first nine months of 1986-87 as compared to an annual rate of increase of about 4 per cent in the Sixth Plan period. Coal production in April—December, 1986 was almost 9 per cent higher than in April—December, 1985 and compares with an average growth rate of 7 per cent per year in the Sixth Plan. Despite these welcome improvements, infrastructure, especially power, continues to constrain industrial production, particularly in certain power-scarce regions. Sustained and balanced expansion of generation and transmission capacity in power will remain a pre-requisite for rapid industrial development in the years ahead. In view of the enormous investments involved, it is vital that power capacity is optimally utilized through better maintenance and operation of power plants, judicious expansions and linkages of existing grids, appropriate peak load pricing policies to moderate sharply peaked load profiles and improved availability of inputs to power generation.

9.5 Despite bad weather, foodgrain production in 1986-87 is expected to exceed the level of 150.5 million tonnes achieved in 1985-86. Foodstocks with the public distribution system at 23.6 million tonnes on 1st January, 1987 constitute a valuable insurance against recurrence of bad weather and inflationary pressures. The resilience of our agricultural sector in the face of successive years of bad weather testifies to the soundness of our agricultural policies and programmes, which have emphasized a judicious combination of remunerative prices for the farm sector coupled with ambitious programmes for expanding ready availability of key inputs, such as irrigation, fertilizer, pesticides and high yielding varieties of seeds. The Government's approach to agricultural prices policy has been clearly articulated in the recent discussion paper on the subject. Great strides have been taken in increasing the supply of agricultural inputs.

9.6 The Surveys of preceding years had anticipated a difficult balance of payments situation in the Seventh Plan period, on account of an expected deceleration in indigenous oil production, growing protectionism in industrial countries, the bunching of repayment obligations on past loans from the IMF and other sources, the unfavourable climate for concessional external assistance and uncertainties with respect to the inflow of remittances from Indians working abroad. The trade deficit in 1985-86 was unusually high. In anticipation of emerging pressures, the Government undertook a series of corrective measures in the course of the past two years. On the import side, these steps included systematic policies to enhance indigenous production of sugar, edible oils and fertilizer, commodities whose imports bulked large in 1985-86. Following these measures, the value of imports of these commodities is expected to decline substantially in 1986-87. As for exports, a wide range of export-promoting initiatives were launched during this period. These measures, together with the sharp fall in international prices for petroleum, contributed to a healthy increase of 17.3 per cent in exports, in rupee terms, in April—November, 1986 over the same period of 1985 and the curbing of import expansion to only 1.4 per cent. Excluding crude oil, exports increased by 19.6 per cent. As a result, the trade deficit registered a welcome decline of about Rs. 1,001 crores over this period.

9.7 The last two years have witnessed far-reaching reforms in fiscal policy. The principal objectives of these reforms have been to simplify the tax structure, move to a regime of reasonable tax rates combined with better administration and enforcement to improve compliance and raise revenues, foster a stable and predictable tax policy environment, bring in a more open approach to budget making and make the tax structure more conducive to growth and equity. These reforms in fiscal policy have been widely welcomed. When the programme of fiscal reforms was initiated in the 1985 Budget, there was some apprehension that the direct tax reforms would lead to a decline in revenues. In the event, the rapid increase in tax revenues in the past two years tends to confirm the soundness of the Government's approach. The Centre's collections from major taxes, which had increased by over 22 per cent in 1985-86 (RE), showed a further increase of around 17 per cent in April-December 1986 (provisional). Of particular interest is the buoyancy in direct tax collections, which increased by about 23 per cent in 1985-86 (RE). Income and Corporation taxes (excluding from the oil sector) are estimated to have increased by a further 26 per cent in April--December, 1986.

9.8 Despite this enviable record in raising revenues, the Government's resource position continues to be under heavy pressure because of the rapid increase in expenditure commitments, especially on non-Plan account and substantial shortfalls in surplus generation by public sector undertakings in relation to Plan expectations. The rapid growth in non-Plan expenditures has kept the Centre's budget on revenue account in deficit throughout this decade and this deficit has increased steadily in the past five years. As a result, the Government has had to rely increasingly on domestic borrowings to meet its expenditure commitments and this, in turn, has fuelled a growing bill for interest payments. In 1985-86 (RE), defence, interest payments and major subsidies accounted for 67 per cent of the Centre's total non-Plan expenditures. In the current year the proportion is budgeted to increase to 70 per cent.

9.9 Recognizing the gravity of the problem, the Government has taken a number of steps to control expenditures. These include the initiation of a system of zero-base budgeting; a decision to undertake a review of subsidies to reduce overheads and ensure that benefits flow to the needy; the evolution of a system of commitment budgeting to ensure adequate funding of worthwhile, ongoing schemes and avoid spreading available resources too thinly over too many projects and programmes; and the introduction of a system of quarterly budgeting to divert idle funds from slow moving projects and programmes to those where funds can be used more productively. Careful scrutiny and control of expenditure will command the highest

priority in the years ahead, if inflationary pressures are to be kept in check. The underlying approach to expenditure control must continue to emphasize the need to prioritize expenditures carefully. In general, the social returns from spending scarce resources to complete or maintain ongoing projects and programmes will tend to be higher than from wholly new schemes. At the same time it is important to recognize that some ongoing schemes may have outlived their usefulness and should be terminated. The system of zero-base budgeting can greatly facilitate such a systematic pruning of low-priority expenditures.

9.10 According to the Seventh Plan, public sector undertakings were expected to contribute 53 per cent of the financing of the Central Plan. In fact, their contribution was 34 per cent in 1985-86 (RE) and 39 per cent in 1986-87 (BE) resulting in a correspondingly greater requirement for budgetary resources. The nation has invested nearly Rs. 50,000 crores in public enterprises at the Centre. To maintain the momentum of investment and growth and ensure that the Seventh Plan is funded in a non-inflationary manner, it is vital to increase the efficiency of and surplus generation by these undertakings. It is particularly important to ensure that the increase in surpluses comes from improvements in productivity and reduction in real costs rather than from the passing on of the costs of inefficiency to captive buyers through higher prices. To achieve this goal the Government has embarked on a programme for setting specific targets for generation of internal resources of public sector undertakings and reduction of their unit costs of production. It will also be necessary to maintain the buoyancy of tax revenues and to accomplish this, the thrust of improvements in tax administration and enforcement will have to be sustained.

9.11 Success in controlling the growth of Government expenditure and in increasing surplus generation by public sector undertakings is essential not only to bring about better balance in the Government's fiscal position but also to keep inflation in check. The annual rate of increase in the Wholesale Price Index was 6.3 per cent on January 24, 1987 as compared to 5.3 per cent at the same time a year ago. The increase in the Consumer Price Index (for industrial workers) was, however, significantly higher, which is a matter of concern, particularly in the present context of limited manoeuvrability for short-term supply management through imports because of the continued pressure on the balance of payments. Clearly, the burden of checking inflationary pressures rests with fiscal and monetary policies to curb aggregate demand and measures to bring about rapid increase in domestic supply.

9.12 Looking ahead, it seems clear that the adverse factors exerting pressure on the balance of payments can be expected to persist throughout the rest of the decade and into the 1990s. As pointed out in last year's Survey, debt service on past borrowings is expected to increase significantly in the years ahead. The inflow of remittances from expatriate Indians may not be as buoyant as in the recent past. The recent relief from lower prices for imported oil could prove transitory as international oil prices recover from the trough of mid-1986 and as India's degree of self-sufficiency in petroleum declines further from the peak attained in 1984-85. Thus, for the foreseeable future the balance of payments will demand continuous and careful management.

9.13 The key to a viable balance of payments lies with strong and sustained growth of exports, of both goods and services, and efficient import substitution. It is true that the environment for international trade is clouded with protectionist impediments and uncertainties. But the fact that India's exports account for hardly half a per cent of world exports suggests that the possibilities for growth are substantial, even in a difficult environment. To assure the realization of this potential it is essential to maintain and even strengthen the thrust of current policies aimed at improving the relative profitability of exports and systematically removing procedural and infrastructural bottlenecks to exporting. At the same time it has to be realized that export performance cannot be, realistically, compartmentalised from the performance of the economy as a whole. Thus, sustained growth of India's manufactured exports can only be predicated on the base of a productive industrial sector, operating in a competitive, cost-conscious environment, with good opportunities for technological upgradation and able to reap available economies of scale. With regard to imports the scope for efficient import substitution in key bulk import items remains substantial. Programmes for effective energy conservation command the highest priority. In the absence of major new discoveries of oil, it is also essential to reduce the growth rate of consumption of petroleum products through strong energy conservation measures.

9.14 In the drive to modernise technology, induce more economic scales of production and achieve necessary reductions in costs, Indian industry can be expected to face major problems of transition. As barriers to entry are lowered and competition in-

creases, inefficient units will be confronted with painful problems of adjustment and are likely to clamour for the retention of sheltered markets. While industrial policies should certainly try to anticipate and moderate such adjustment costs, they cannot be indefinitely postponed. If the goal of efficient, low-cost industry with rapid growth in industrial output and employment is to be brought closer, there is no soft option to undertaking the necessary changes of industrial practices and reallocations of resources. Such changes will be facilitated by the active participation of financial institutions, including the existing term-lending institutions and the new Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the existance of a broad-based and healthy capital market.

9.15 The capital market has witnessed remarkable growth in recent years with new issues approvals of Rs. 5,070 crores in April—January, 1986-87, compared with Rs. 2,003 crores and Rs. 3,695 crores in the full financial years of 1984-85 and 1985-86, respectively. But to ensure that the capital market broadens its base and grows steadily, steps will have to be taken to improve its operational efficiency and to guard against malpractices. The progressive transition from discretionary physical controls to rule-based, non-discretionary fiscal and financial instruments will also require more active use of the latter to guide resources to priority industries. Special policy attention will also have to be given to key intermediate goods industries, such as fertilisers, steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, petroleum and natural gas, to assure ready availability of these basic products at reasonable prices.

9.16 Agriculture continues to be the most important sector of the Indian economy. With 75 per cent of India's population still living in rural areas, rapid and broad-based agricultural growth is a necessary prerequisite for maintaining the pace of overall economic development and tackling the deep-seated problems of rural poverty. As previous Surveys have noted, improvements in agricultural yields and output have been uneven across regions and crops. In future, every effort must be made to spread the fruits of technical progress to lagging regions and crops. Past investments have established a substantial potential for enhancing yields in the lagging eastern region of the country. Swift realization of this potential demands vigorous and sustained efforts to improve water management together with improvements in delivery systems for providing other complimentary inputs. It is also essential to strive for technical progress in pulses and oilseeds, crops which have hitherto recorded only modest increases in yields, though the livelihoods of many millions of our poorest farmers depend on adequate returns from these crops.

9.17 The fact that our food stocks are well in excess of desired levels for buffer stocking and food security in a bad monsoon year—and that too, following two below normal monsoons—suggests that a good monsoon could exacerbate the economic and financial costs of high foodstocks, unless measures are vigorously pursued to step up utilization of food in anti-poverty programmes. Our strategy of poverty alleviation rests on the twin planks of rapid and sustained growth in overall output, employment and incomes, coupled with direct anti-poverty programmes for expanding employment and income-earning opportunities for those below the poverty line. Anti-poverty programmes have been strengthened in recent years. It is crucial that any remaining administrative shortcomings of these programmes are rectified and that the overall momentum of development does not falter. In the ultimate analysis, the success or failure of our development efforts hinges on the acid test of how fast we can lift the curse of poverty from our land.

ERRATA

Page	Table/Para	Line/Col.	For	Read
Text				
5	1.24	6	guilding	guiding
26	3.8	5/7	.5	15.5
27	3.21	4	Comprision	Compression
45	5.3	14/2	—13.0	—14.0
84	7.19	2	18.3	18.5
107	9.14	14/1	existance	existence
Statistical Tables				
S—1	1.1	32/2	103763	130763
S—6	1.6	9/12	1 0.4*	120.4*
S—8	1.8	15/6	5.56	6.56
S—10	1.10	6/7	522.2	52.2
S—11	1.10	5/3	218.8	2181.8
S—14	1.13	14/2	676.8	576.8
S—19	1.18B	9/7	140 99	140299
S—26	1.24	4/7	155.7	115.7
S—30	2.3	13/9	1388.7**	1383.7**
S—35	2.8	16/4	669	6698
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S—41	4.2	10/11	52	—52
S—44	4.5	11/8	47003	45003
S—48	5.1	14/8	391	341
S—51	5.2	2/15	270	240
S—52	5.3	48/6	638	608
S—61	6.6	15/7	256.5	424.2
S—61	6.6	15/9	1340.77	1096.81
S—65	6.8	14/15	4187.60	3269.27
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S—65	6.8	25/15	1486.79	2405.12

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1.1 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income)

Year	Gross National Product at factor cost (Rs. crores)		Net National Product at factor cost (Rs. crores)		Per capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Number of Net National Product (1950-51=100)		Index Number of per capita Net National Product (1950-51=100)	
	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	9136	17469	8812	16731	245.5	466.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	9500	17841	9141	17086	250.4	468.1	103.7	102.1	102.0	100.4
1952-53	9309	18483	8920	17699	239.8	475.8	101.2	105.8	97.7	102.1
1953-54	9974	19660	9582	18854	252.8	497.5	108.7	112.7	103.0	106.8
1954-55	9145	20190	8716	19328	225.8	500.7	98.9	115.5	92.0	107.4
1955-56	9710	20854	9262	19953	235.7	507.7	105.1	119.3	96.0	108.9
1956-57	11182	21988	10696	21046	266.7	524.8	121.4	125.8	108.6	112.6
1957-58	11227	21593	10691	20587	261.4	503.3	121.3	123.0	106.5	108.0
1958-59	12635	23413	12008	22329	287.3	534.2	136.3	133.5	117.0	114.6
1959-60	13063	23802	12402	22676	291.1	532.3	140.7	135.5	118.6	114.2
1960-61	13999	25424	13263	24250	305.6	558.8	150.5	144.9	124.5	119.9
1961-62	14799	26293	13987	25039	315.0	563.9	158.7	149.7	128.3	121.0
1962-63	15727	26834	14795	25414	325.9	559.8	167.9	151.9	132.7	120.1
1963-64	17978	28210	16977	26746	365.9	576.4	192.7	159.9	149.0	123.7
1964-65	21113	30399	20001	28808	422.0	607.8	227.0	172.2	171.9	130.4
1965-66	21866	28791	20637	27103	425.5	558.8	234.2	162.0	173.3	119.9
1966-67	25250	29081	23848	27298	481.8	551.5	270.6	163.2	196.3	118.3
1967-68	29612	31590	28054	29715	554.4	587.3	318.4	177.6	225.8	126.0
1968-69	30293	32460	28607	30513	552.3	589.1	324.6	182.4	225.0	126.4
1969-70	33521	34518	31606	32408	597.5	612.6	358.7	193.7	243.4	131.5
1970-71	36452	36452	34235	34235	632.8	632.8	388.5	204.6	257.8	135.8
1971-72	38983	36999	36582	34713	660.3	626.6	415.1	207.5	269.0	134.5
1972-73	42993	36629	40317	34215	711.1	603.4	457.5	204.5	289.7	129.5
1973-74	53501	38486	50468	36033	870.1	621.3	572.7	215.4	354.4	133.3
1974-75	63051	38958	59505	36590	1003.5	717.0	675.3	218.7	408.8	132.4
1975-76	66375	42799	62302	40274	1026.4	663.5	707.0	240.7	418.1	142.4
1976-77	71432	43076	66924	40429	1079.4	652.1	759.5	241.6	439.7	139.9
1977-78	80698	46826	75706	44046	1194.1	694.7	859.1	263.3	486.4	149.1
1978-79@	87058	49559	81321	46533	1253.0	717.0	922.8	278.1	510.4	153.9
1979-80@	95511	47233	88813	44136	1337.5	664.7	1007.9	263.8	544.8	142.6
1980-81@	113846	50711	105743	47414	1557.3	698.3	1200.0	283.4	634.3	149.8
1981-82@	103763	53468	120966	49934	1743.0	719.5	1372.7	298.5	710.0	154.4
1982-83@	145280	54872	133807	51154	1887.3	721.5	1518.5	305.7	768.8	154.8
1983-84@	171713	59260	158265	55300	2186.0	763.8	1796.0	330.5	890.4	163.9
1984-85@	189417	61427	174018	57243	2354.8	774.6	1974.8	342.1	959.2	166.2
1985-86*	213553	64583	195707	60143	2595.6	797.7	2220.9	359.5	1057.3	171.2

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	2	3	4	5	6	7
First Plan Period	1.2	3.6	1.0	3.6	(—)0.8	1.7
Second Plan Period	7.6	4.0	7.4	4.0	5.3	1.9
Third Plan Period	9.3	2.5	9.2	2.2	6.8	..
Three Annual Plan Periods (1966-67 to 1968-69)	11.5	4.1	11.5	4.0	9.1	1.8
Fourth Plan Period	12.0	3.5	12.0	3.4	9.5	1.1
Fifth Plan Period	10.2	5.2	10.0	5.2	7.6	2.9
Annual Plan 1979-80	9.7	(—)4.7	9.2	(—)5.2	6.7	(—)7.3
Sixth Plan Period	14.7	5.4	14.5	5.3	12.0	3.1
1980-81	19.2	7.4	19.1	7.4	16.4	5.1
1981-82	14.9	5.4	14.4	5.3	11.9	2.9
1982-83	11.1	2.6	10.6	2.4	8.3	0.3
1983-84	18.2	8.0	18.3	8.1	15.8	5.9
1984-85	10.3	3.7	10.0	3.5	7.7	1.4
1985-86	12.7	5.1	12.5	5.1	10.2	3.0

@Provisional.
*Quick estimates.

1.2 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(At 1970-71 prices)

(Rs. crores)

Industry Group	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79@	1979-80@	1980-81@	1981-82@	1982-83@	1983-84@	1984-85@	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	17802	18674	20828	21441	18768	21015	21951	21342	23731	23644	23998
	(8.1)	(—6.3)	(11.5)	(2.9)	(—12.5)	(12.0)	(4.5)	(—2.8)	(11.2)	(—0.4)	(1.5)
2. Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	7594	9575	10274	11058	10804	10937	11471	12091	12681	13366	14242
	(0.9)	(9.0)	(7.3)	(7.6)	(—2.3)	(1.2)	(4.9)	(5.4)	(4.9)	(5.4)	(6.6)
3. Transport, Communications and Trade	5912	7799	8340	9059	9015	9554	10257	10942	11580	12187	12955
	(4.4)	(4.5)	(6.9)	(8.6)	(—0.5)	(6.0)	(7.4)	(6.7)	(5.8)	(5.2)	(6.3)
4. Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services .	2114	2808	2975	3224	3265	3358	3533	3841	4073	4363	4683
	(6.7)	(9.1)	(5.9)	(8.4)	(1.3)	(2.8)	(5.2)	(8.7)	(6.0)	(7.1)	(7.3)
5. Public administration and defence and other services . .	3314	4304	4503	4837	5339	5759	6258	6852	7476	8278	9110
	(5.0)	(4.0)	(4.6)	(7.4)	(10.4)	(7.9)	(8.7)	(9.5)	(9.1)	(10.7)	(10.1)
6. Gross domestic product at factor cost	**36736**	**43160**	**46920**	**49619**	**47191**	50623	53470	55068	59541	61838	64988
	(5.6)	**(0.6)**	**(8.7)**	**(5.8)**	**(—4.9)**	(7.3)	(5.6)	(3.0)	(8.1)	(3.9)	(5.1)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

@Provisional.

*Quick estimates.

1.3 : GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING AND GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

(At current prices)

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79@	1979-80@	1980-81@	1981-82@	1982-83@	1983-84@	1984-85@	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Total Gross Domestic Saving	**6783** **(16.8)**	**18030** **(22.5)**	**20230** **(22.5)**	**24138** **(24.7)**	**24698** **(23.0)**	**29375** **(23.0)**	**33458** **(22.7)**	**37368** **(22.6)**	**43083** **(22.2)**	**49090** **(22.9)**	**55431** **(22.8)**
1. Household Sector	4873	12698	14687	17747	17378	22119	23489	26472	33086	38715	43503
2. Private Corporate Sector	656	1147	1375	1611	2353	2653	2740	3055	3333	3952	4447
3. Public Sector	1254	4185	4168	4780	4967	4603	7229	7841	6664	6423	7481
II. Total Gross Domestic Capital formation (1+2+3)	**7177** **(17.8)**	**16721** **(20.8)**	**18765** **(20.9)**	**24266** **(24.8)**	**25278** **(23.5)**	**31476** **(24.7)**	**36076** **(24.4)**	**39941** **(24.2)**	**45607** **(23.5)**	**52389** **(24.4)**	**59916** **(24.6)**
1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**6305**	**15303**	**17219**	**18876**	**21307**	**25209**	**29783**	**34919**	**40561**	**45828**	**53611**
(*a*) Public Sector	2394	7048	7697	8376	9974	11684	14582	18560	20381	23423	26112
(*b*) Private Sector	3911	8255	9522	10500	11333	13525	15201	16359	20180	22405	27499
2. Changes in Stocks	**1039**	**2402**	**1402**	**4108**	**4836**	**6248**	**6446**	**5557**	**6694**	**8016**	**7907**
(*a*) Public Sector	379	1465	—247	1273	1842	2282	3029	1587	1230	2599	2228
(*b*) Private Sector	660	937	1649	2835	2994	3966	3417	3970	5464	5417	5679
3. Erros and Omissions	**—167**	**—984**	**+144**	**+1282**	**—865**	**+19**	**—153**	**—535**	**—1648**	**—1455**	**—1602**

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages to gross domestic product at current market prices.

@Provisional.

*Quick estimates.

1.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Foodgrains . .	68.1	112.9	127.2	133.6	139.3	114.8	137.5	140.5	135.8	161.1	154.3	161.7
(a) Cereals .	60.1	114.1	128.8	137.3	143.6	119.9	143.1	145.5	139.8	167.1	160.5	167.8
Rice . .	34.0	107.4	124.7	134.7	137.5	108.3	137.2	136.2	120.5	153.7	149.2	164.1
Wheat . .	12.2	132.1	159.9	176.0	196.8	176.4	201.2	207.4	237.0	251.9	244.1	259.7
Coarse Cereals	13.9	114.7	111.8	109.7	112.0	98.7	106.7	114.3	102.1	125.8	115.1	96.5
(*b*) Pulses . .	8.1	104.4	115.3	105.8	107.5	76.6	95.8	103.7	106.4	116.5	108.4	116.1
Gram . .	3.6	99.7	112.9	103.9	110.2	64.5	83.2	89.2	101.6	91.2	87.6	109.1
B. Non-Foodgrains .	31.9	108.6	120.5	131.6	135.3	121.9	130.5	148.0	141.0	146.3	154.7*	150.0*
(*a*) Oilseeds .	11.0	116.1	123.8	116.5	122.4	108.5	113.6	138.8	120.1	138.5	146.5*	128.9*
Groundnuts .	4.8	118.4	130.9	118.0	120.3	111.8	97.0	140.0	102.4	137.4	124.8	107.6
Rapeseed and Mustard .	1.7	132.3	129.6	110.4	124.7	95.6	153.8	158.8	147.2	173.9	204.9	176.0
(*b*) Fibres . .	4.0	89.3	103.4	125.2	139.5	133.6	126.3	138.9	129.4	116.2	145.1	166.1
Cotton . .	3.0	85.1	106.2	129.3	142.1	136.9	125.1	140.7	134.5	114.0	151.8	153.7
Jute . .	0.8	99.6	89.5	108.1	130.5	122.4	131.2	136.8	119.8	127.4	131.6	220.6
Mesta .	0.2	113.7	127.0	154.4	160.5	162.7	142.2	136.3	105.5	120.4	108.1	152.8
(*c*) Plantation crops	2.3	114.8	129.9	151.9	149.7	155.1	154.3	157.4	155.7	157.1	185.3	190.6
Tea . .	1.9	106.4	123.7	141.3	143.2	140.2	144.7	142.2	142.4	147.7	162.5	167.0
Coffee . .	0.2	170.1	129.6	192.8	170.4	230.9	182.9	231.3	200.5	161.9	303.8	303.8*
Rubber .	0.2	127.1	190.2	202.9	186.8	205.0	211.4	211.1	229.0	242.0	257.5	276.8
Sugarcane .	7.0	106.4	118.2	147.3	129.0	107.4	129.4	156.3	158.9	146.0	142.8	144.0
Tobacco .	1.1	101.8	98.4	138.8	127.7	123.3	135.1	146.1	163.4	138.3	132.8*	123.4*
Potato . .	1.4	112.0	176.0	195.9	244.0	199.9	231.9	237.5	238.6	291.2	301.2	256.3
C. ALL COMMODITIES . . .	100.0	111.5	125.1	132.9	138.0	117.0	135.3	142.9	137.5	156.4	155.0*	158.0*

*Provisional

1.5 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	102.0	105.0	104.5	105.7	102.6	104.0	106.1	102.8	107.8	104.2	104.4
(*a*) Cereals	102.0	104.0	104.3	105.6	103.2	104.5	105.3	102.3	107.7	104.1	103.3
Rice	101.5	106.7	108.9	109.4	106.6	108.6	110.1	103.5	111.6	111.4	110.7
Wheat	114.9	128.8	135.1	142.6	139.6	140.3	139.4	148.4	155.4	148.4	145.3
Coarse Cereals . .	98.0	93.1	89.8	89.7	87.9	88.8	90.1	85.8	88.6	83.3	83.3
(*b*) Pulses	102.5	111.2	106.8	107.5	101.2	103.2	109.5	104.9	108.1	104.4	109.3
Gram	101.7	108.2	103.7	100.2	90.8	85.6	102.3	96.2	93.1	89.8	99.5
B. Non-Foodgrains . .	104.1	108.2	112.7	115.8	109.0	111.7	114.0	110.2	111.4	111.4*	109.3*
(*a*) Oilseeds . . .	101.8	100.6	103.4	106.5	103.3	103.7	109.7	102.6	104.7	106.8*	103.1*
Groundnuts . . .	101.0	99.5	96.8	102.4	98.7	93.7	102.3	99.4	103.9	98.8	100.8
Rapeseed & Mustard .	107.3	107.9	115.8	114.5	112.1	129.4	138.3	120.3	121.8	125.4	119.6
(*b*) Fibres	98.5	93.7	101.9	105.9	105.3	103.0	104.0	102.2	98.8	95.8	102.2
Cotton	97.8	94.5	101.1	104.4	104.5	100.5	103.5	101.1	99.2	94.8	97.4
Jute	103.3	80.6	110.0	121.9	115.1	129.8	113.9	101.3	104.8	114.9	158.3
Mesta	107.5	107.1	118.7	123.5	124.5	116.8	105.2	93.0	95.4	96.1	113.0
(*c*) Plantation crops . .	104.9	118.2	124.2	125.1	126.3	130.1	134.8	138.6	140.8	142.8	145.7
Tea	101.8	104.4	105.3	106.1	107.4	109.8	110.5	113.4	113.9	114.5	114.5*
Coffee	105.0	133.0	149.0	152.1	154.8	162.9	168.2	175.8	180.2	181.8	181.8*
Rubber	113.3	143.2	153.2	152.4	152.4	155.7	157.3	160.1	163.9	168.7	179.0
Sugarcane . . .	107.1	114.7	130.8	128.2	108.3	110.6	132.4	139.2	128.9	122.4	118.6
Tobacco . . .	103.0	84.9	116.3	94.3	98.1	104.0	102.2	115.8	101.3	99.2*	92.3*
Potato	95.0	131.3	140.3	170.2	144.5	153.5	159.9	154.1	166.6	178.1	177.9
C. ALL COMMODITIES .	102.5	105.9	106.6	108.2	104.3	105.9	108.1	104.7	108.7	105.9*	105.6*

*Provisional

1.6 : INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base : Trienniumending 1969-70=100)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	109.4	117.1	122.1	125.5	106.2	125.7	126.3	125.6	149.6	148.2	155.5
(*a*) Cereals	110.4	118.8	124.9	128.5	109.8	129.3	130.4	128.6	145.2	112.8	150.6
Rice	105.8	116.9	123.7	125.7	101.6	126.3	123.7	116.4	137.7	133.9	143.2
Wheat	115.0	124.1	130.3	138.0	126.4	143.4	148.8	159.7	162.1	164.5	173.7
Coarse-cereals	117.2	118.2	121.6	124.3	111.3	118.8	125.9	118.0	141.5	136.5	114.1
(*b*) Pulses	102.1	105.0	100.2	101.9	77.1	95.6	95.6	102.6	109.5	105.3	107.1
Gram	98.0	104.3	100.2	110.0	71.0	97.2	87.2	105.6	98.0	97.6	109.6
B. Non-Foodgrains	104.8	112.4	114.8	115.7	110.1	116.5	124.1	118.9	124.2	131.0*	128.9*
(*a*) Oilseeds	112.8	120.8	112.7	115.2	104.9	109.0	125.4	114.5	128.5	131.5*	1[illegible]0.4*
Groundnuts	117.2	131.6	121.9	117.5	113.3	103.5	136.9	103.0	132.2	126.3	106.7
Rapeseed and Mustard	123.3	120.1	95.3	108.7	85.3	118.9	114.8	122.4	142.8	163.4	147.2
(*b*) Fibres	89.9	112.3	121.5	129.0	125.0	118.4	131.8	129.0	117.0	148.5	153.7
Cotton	87.0	112.4	127.9	136.1	131.0	124.5	135.9	133.0	114.9	160.1	157.8
Jute	96.4	111.0	98.3	107.1	106.3	101.1	120.1	118.3	121.6	114.5	139.4
Mesta	105.8	118.6	130.1	130.0	130.8	121.7	129.6	113.4	126.2	112.5	135.2
(*c*) Plantation crops	111.3	117.4	133.3	131.7	133.7	129.4	130.6	125.7	125.7	146.9	150.1
Tea	104.5	118.5	134.2	135.0	130.5	131.8	128.7	125.6	129.7	141.9	145.9*
Coffee	162.0	97.4	129.4	112.0	149.2	112.3	137.5	114.1	89.8	167.1	167.1*
Rubber	112.2	132.8	132.4	122.6	132.8	135.8	134.2	143.0	147.7	152.6	154.6
Sugarcane	99.3	103.1	112.6	100.6	99.1	117.0	118.1	114.2	113.3	116.7	121.4
Tobacco	98.8	115.9	119.3	135.4	125.7	129.9	143.0	141.1	136.5	133.9*	133.7*
Potato	117.9	134.0	139.6	143.4	138.3	151.0	148.5	154.8	174.8	169.1	144.1
C. ALL COMMODITIES	107.9	115.6	119.5	122.2	107.6	122.7	125.6	123.4	141.0	142.9*	145.3*

*Provisional.

1.7 : PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

(In million Units)

Group/Commodity	Units	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kharif Foodgrains	Tonnes	68.92	71.89	77.72	78.08	63.25	77.65	79.38	69.90	89.23	84.52	85.99
Rabi Foodgrains	,,	39.51	47.15	48.69	53.82	46.45	51.94	53.92	59.62	63.14	61.02	64.48
Total Foodgrains	,,	108.42	121.03	126.41	131.90	109.70	129.59	133.30	129.52	152.37	145.54	150.47
Kharif Cereals	Tonnes	65.04	69.45	73.48	74.13	59.90	73.89	75.05	65.77	83.86	79.75	81.54
Rabi Cereals	,,	31.56	38.54	40.96	45.59	41.23	45.08	46.74	51.89	55.62	53.83	55.96
Total Cereals	,,	96.60	107.99	114.44	119.72	101.13	118.96	121.79	117.66	139.48	133.58	137.50
Kharif Pulses	,,	3.88	4.44	4.24	3.95	3.35	3.76	4.33	4.13	5.37	4.77	4.45
Rabi Pulses	,,	7.94	8.60	7.73	8.23	5.22	6.87	7.18	7.73	7.52	7.19	8.52
Total Pulses	,,	11.82	13.04	11.97	12.18	8.57	10.63	11.51	11.86	12.89	11.96	12.97
Rice (Kharif)	Tonnes	39.56	44.74	48.95	49.34	38.49	50.09	49.24	43.17	55.05	53.78	59.77
Rice (Rabi)	,,	2.67	4.00	3.72	4.44	3.84	3.54	4.01	3.95	5.05	4.56	4.38
Rice (Total)	,,	42.23	48.74	52.67	53.77	42.33	53.63	53.25	47.12	60.10	58.34	64.15
Wheat	,,	23.83	28.85	31.75	35.51	31.83	36.31	37.45	42.79	45.48	44.07	46.89
Jowar (Kharif)	,,	5.82	6.99	8.89	7.93	7.72	7.50	8.77	7.47	8.66	7.75	7.38
Jowar (Rabi)	,,	2.29	2.51	3.17	3.51	3.93	2.93	3.29	3.28	3.26	3.65	2.74
Jowar (Total)	,,	8.11	9.50	12.06	11.44	11.65	10.43	12.06	10.75	11.92	11.40	10.12
Maize	,,	7.49	7.26	5.97	6.20	5.60	6.96	6.90	6.55	7.92	8.44	6.89
Bajra	,,	8.03	5.74	4.73	5.57	3.95	5.34	5.54	5.13	7.72	6.05	3.68
Gram	,,	5.20	5.88	5.41	5.74	3.36	4.33	4.64	5.29	4.75	4.56	5.68
Tur	,,	1.88	2.10	1.93	1.89	1.76	1.96	2.24	1.99	2.58	2.58	2.43
Kharif Oilseeds	Tonnes	7.01	7.12	6.38	6.47	5.71	5.00	7.04	5.39	7.21	7.05	6.24
Rabi-Oilseeds	,,	2.62	3.49	3.28	3.63	3.03	4.37	5.04	4.61	5.48	5.90	4.91
Total Oilseeds**	,,	9.63	10.61	9.66	10.10	8.74	9.37	12.08	10.00	12.69	12.95	11.15
Groundnut (Kharif)	Tonnes	N.A.	6.10	5.20	5.21	4.73	3.71	5.52	3.74	5.28	4.69	4.09
Groundnut (Rabi)	,,	N.A.	0.65	0.88	1.00	1.04	1.29	1.70	1.54	1.81	1.74	1.46
Groundnut (Total)	,,	6.11	6.75	6.09	6.21	5.77	5.01	7.22	5.28	7.09	6.43	5.55
Rapeseed & Mustard	,,	1.98	1.94	1.65	1.86	1.43	2.30	2.38	2.21	2.61	3.07	2.64
Sugarcane	Tonnes	126.37	140.60	176.97	151.66	128.83	154.25	186.36	189.51	174.08	170.32	171.68
Cotton	Bales@	4.76	5.95	7.24	7.96	7.65	7.01	7.88	7.53	6.39	8.51	8.61
Jute & Mesta	Bales†	6.19	5.91	7.15	8.33	7.96	8.16	8.37	7.17	7.72	7.79	12.73
Jute	Bales†	4.94	4.44	5.36	6.47	6.07	6.51	6.79	5.95	6.32	6.53	10.95
Mesta	Bales†	1.25	1.47	1.79	1.86	1.89	1.65	1.58	1.22	1.40	1.26	1.78
Potato	Tonnes	4.81	7.31	8.14	10.13	8.33	9.67	9.91	9.96	12.15	12.57	10.70

*Final Estimates.

**Include groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunfflower and soybean.

@Bale—170 Kgs. †Bale—180 Kgs.

1.8 : GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

(In million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif Foodgrains	82.36	83.15	82.88	82.85	80.79	83.21	83.93	79.08	84.14	81.18	81.55
Rabi Foodgrains	41.96	45.03	44.64	46.16	44.41	43.46	45.21	46.01	47.02	45.49	45.51
Total Foodgrains	124.32	128.18	127.52	129.01	125.21	126.67	129.14	125.09	131.16	126.67	127.06
Kharif Cereals	72.90	72.55	72.77	72.69	70.63	72.79	73.49	68.82	73.02	70.65	70.77
Rabi Cereals	28.88	31.18	31.25	32.66	32.32	31.42	31.81	33.44	34.60	33.28	32.47
Total Cereals	101.78	103.73	104.02	105.35	102.95	104.21	105.30	102.26	107.62	103.93	103.24
Kharif Pulses	9.46	10.60	10.11	10.17	10.16	10.42	10.44	10.26	11.12	10.53	10.78
Rabi Pulses	13.07	13.85	13.39	13.49	12.10	12.04	13.40	12.57	12.42	12.21	13.04
Total Pulses	22.53	24.45	23.50	23.66	22.26	22.46	23.84	22.83	23.54	22.74	23.82
Rice (Kharif)	35.95	37.44	38.42	38.42	37.60	38.44	38.89	36.41	38.95	39.17	39.04
Rice (Rabi)	1.64	2.04	1.86	2.06	1.81	1.71	1.82	1.85	2.29	1.99	1.87
Rice (Total)	37.59	39.48	40.28	40.48	39.41	40.15	40.71	38.26	41.24	41.16	40.91
Wheat	18.24	20.45	21.46	22.64	22.17	22.28	22.14	23.57	24.67	23.56	23.07
Jowar (Kharif)	10.92	10.21	10.40	10.01	10.11	10.18	10.48	9.83	10.18	9.46	9.64
Jowar (Rabi)	6.45	5.88	5.92	6.13	5.56	5.63	6.12	6.54	6.25	6.48	6.15
Jowar (Total)	17.37	16.09	16.32	16.15	16.67	15.81	16.60	16.37	16.43	15.44	15.79
Maize	5.85	6.03	5.68	5.76	5.72	6.01	5.94	5.72	5.86	5.80	5.88
Bajra	12.91	11.57	11.10	11.39	10.58	11.66	11.78	10.94	11.83	10.62	10.69
Gram	7.84	8.32	7.97	7.71	6.99	5.58	7.87	7.40	7.16	6.91	7.66
Tur	2.66	2.67	2.63	2.64	2.73	2.84	3.00	2.93	3.22	3.16	3.21
Kharif Oilseeds	10.80	10.25	10.21	10.63	10.34	10.17	10.79	10.54	11.00	11.14	11.47
Rabi Oilseeds	5.84	6.67	6.96	7.08	6.60	7.43	8.12	7.21	7.69	7.78	7.40
Toial oilseeds**	16.64	16.92	17.17	17.71	16.94	17.60	18.91	17.75	18.69	18.92	18.87
Groundnut (Kharif)	N.A.	6.76	6.44	6.74	6.40	5.91	6.37	6.20	6.32	6.02	6.24
Groundnut (Rabi)	N.A.	0.46	0.59	0.69	0.76	0.89	1.06	1.02	1.22	1.15	1.07
Groundnut (Total)	7.33	7.22	7.03	7.43	7.16	6.80	7.43	7.22	7.54	7.17	7.31
Rapeseed & Mustard	3.32	3.34	3.58	3.54	3.47	4.11	4.40	3.83	3.87	3.99	3.80
Sugarcane	2.62	2.76	3.15	3.09	2.61	2.67	3.19	3.36	3.11	2.95	2.86
Cotton	7.61	7.35	7.87	8.12	8.13	7.82	8.06	7.87	7.72	7.38	7.58
Jute & Mesta	1.08	0.92	1.16	1.26	1.22	1.30	1.15	1.02	1.05	1.13	1.50
Jute	0.75	0.59	0.80	0.88	0.84	0.94	0.83	0.73	0.76	0.83	1.15
Mesta	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.35
Potato	0.48	0.62	0.67	0.81	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.79	.085	0.85

*Final Estimates.

**Include groundnuts, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunfflower and soybean.

1.9 : YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS

(Kgs./Hect.)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif Foodgrains	837	889	938	942	783	933	946	884	1061	1041	1054
Rabi Foodgrains	942	1047	1091	1166	1046	1195	1193	1296	1343	1341	1417
Total Foodgrains	872	944	991	1022	876	1023	1032	1035	1162	1149	1184
Kharif Cereals	892	957	1010	1020	848	1015	1021	956	1149	1129	1152
Rabi Cereals	1093	1236	1311	1396	1276	1434	1469	1552	1607	1617	1723
Total Cereals	949	1041	1100	1136	982	1142	1157	1151	1296	1285	1332
Kharif Pulses	410	418	420	389	329	361	415	402	483	453	413
Rabi Pulses	607	621	577	610	432	571	536	615	606	589	653
Total Pulses	524	533	510	515	385	473	483	519	548	526	544
Rice (Kharif)	1100	1195	1274	1284	1024	1303	1266	1185	1413	1374	1531
Rice (Rabi)	1625	1964	1995	2151	2116	2071	2204	2135	2203	2273	2338
Rice (Total)	1123	1235	1308	1328	1074	1336	1308	1231	1457	1417	1568
Wheat	1307	1410	1480	1568	1436	1630	1691	1816	1843	1870	2032
Jowar (Kharif)	533	685	855	792	763	737	837	760	851	820	765
Jowar (*Rabi*)	354	427	536	572	599	520	538	501	521	563	446
Jowar (Total)	466	591	739	708	699	660	727	657	725	715	641
Maize	1279	1203	1051	1076	979	1159	1162	1145	1352	1456	1172
Bajra	622	496	426	489	373	458	470	469	653	519	345
Gram	663	707	678	745	481	657	590	715	663	661	743
Tur	709	786	735	716	643	689	745	680	801	819	757
Kharif Oilseeds	649	695	625	609	552	492	644	511	656	633	544
Rabi Oilseeds	449	522	471	513	459	588	621	639	713	758	663
Total Oilseeds**	579	627	563	570	516	532	639	563	679	684	591
Groundnut (Kharif)	N.A.	902	809	773	738	629	866	604	835	779	655
Groundnut (Rabi)	N.A.	1422	1485	1437	1363	1444	1613	1516	1486	1518	1366
Groundnut (Total)	834	935	866	835	805	736	972	732	940	898	759
Rapeseed and Mustard	594	580	460	525	411	560	541	577	673	771	694
Sugarcane	48322	50903	56160	49114	49358	57844	58359	56441	55974	57673	59986
Cotton	106	138	157	167	160	152	166	163	141	196	193
Jute & Mesta	1032	1164	1108	1186	1177	1130	1311	1265	1323	1242	1532
Jute	1185	1367	1210	1317	1310	1245	1480	1458	1417	1411	1717
Mesta	684	805	883	882	888	828	880	771	869	764	919
Potato	9976	11738	12228	12555	12152	13256	12996	13549	15206	14806	12610

*Final Estimates.

**Include groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, sunflower, safflower and soybean.

1.10 : STATE-WISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS: 1981-82 TO 1985-86

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh .	1981-82	7867.9	11.5	3067.1	10946.5	466.6	11413.1
	1982-83	7671.3	13.0	2902.8	10587.1	585.2	11172.3
	1983-84	8790.7	14.0	2510.5	11315.2	566.1	11881.3
	1984-85	6909.1	7.9	2196.3	9113.3	501.8	9615.1
	1985-86	7658.6	8.2	2193.4	9860.2	611.0	10471.2
Assam . . .	1981-82	2235.6	115.6	15.7	2386.9	522.2	2419.1
	1982-83	2583.3	121.0	16.2	2720.5	52.8	2773.3
	1983-84	2514.5	127.9	15.9	2658.3	50.6	2708.9
	1984-85	2438.0	154.8	18.2	2611.0	59.5	2670.5
	1985-86	2846.6	100.5	17.2	2964.3	66.2	3030.5
Bihar	1981-82	4256.9	2201.8	1009.6	7468.3	770.7	8239.0
	1982-83	3065.0	2426.1	1122.9	6614.0	702.2	7316.2
	1983-84	4966.5	2935.2	1139.1	9040.8	834.0	9874.8
	1984-85	5376.5	3032.3	1121.4	9530.2	798.3	10328.5
	1985-86	6074.6	3143.2	1201.4	10419.2	821.5	11240.7
Gujarat . . .	1981-82	736.7	1407.3	2595.1	4739.1	349.5	5088.6
	1982-83	488.9	1352.3	2082.3	3923.5	472.7	4396.2
	1983-84	754.3	1627.0	2803.6	5184.9	558.7	5743.6
	1984-85	838.1	1329.3	2533.7	4701.1	555.9	5257.0
	1985-86	454.2	782.8	1191.8	2428.8	343.2	2772.0
Haryana . . .	1981-82	1250.0	3682.0	764.0	5696.0	344.2	6040.2
	1982-83	1275.0	4347.0	713.0	6335.0	314.7	6649.7
	1983-84	1325.0	4158.0	743.0	6226.0	359.5	6585.5
	1984-85	1363.0	4421.0	602.0	6386.0	343.5	6729.5
	1985-86	1636.0	5257.0	414.0	7307.0	667.7	7974.7
Himachal Pradesh .	1981-82	96.3	430.0	515.7	1042.0	12.0	1054.0
	1982-83	73.0	434.9	455.5	963.4	9.2	972.6
	1983-84	111.5	288.1	639.7	1039.3	11.4	1050.7
	1984-85	117.2	269.5	613.4	1000.1	7.4	1007.5
	1985-86	125.4	304.0	561.2	990.6	11.4	1002.0
Jammu & Kashmir .	1981-82	550.7	203.7	486.5	1240.9	31.7	1272.6
	1982-83	574.5	226.1	429.7	1230.3	30.4	1260.7
	1983-84	593.0	178.6	310.5	1082.1	31.2	1113.3
	1984-85	569.0	168.4	476.4	1213.8	30.8	1244.6
	1985-86	587.1	168.4	517.4	1272.9	27.7	1300.6
Karnataka . . .	1981-82	2364.0	211.8	4109.6	6685.4	622.9	7308.3
	1982-83	2101.2	183.4	3218.1	5502.7	518.7	6021.4
	1983-84	2292.4	199.4	4141.0	6632.8	619.0	7251.8
	1984-85	2374.5	194.1	3724.0	6292.6	432.4	6725.0
	1985-86	1871.8	123.0	3162.6	5157.4	580.4	5737.8
Kerala . . .	1981-82	1339.7	..	3.6	1343.3	20.8	1364.1
	1982-83	1306.2	..	3.1	1309.3	20.6	1329.9
	1983-84	1207.9	..	3.2	1211.1	20.7	1231.8
	1984-85	1255.9	..	3.7	1259.6	20.2	1279.8
	1985-86	1163.1	..	3.8	1166.9	20.4	1187.3
Madhya Pradesh .	1981-82	3820.2	3313.4	3217.5	10351.1	2473.1	12824.2
	1982-83	3451.0	3800.9	2755.6	10007.5	2607.7	12615.2
	1983-84	4798.7	4373.8	3829.6	13002.1	2702.3	15704.4
	1984-85	3761.2	3935.3	3254.9	10951.4	2343.6	13295.0
	1985-86	5759.4	4126.9	3116.9	13003.2	2477.3	15480.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra . .	1981-82	2435.4	988.5	6108.4	9532.3	1039.1	10571.4
	1982-83	1948.8	803.3	5500.6	8252.7	962.9	9215.6
	1983-84	2460.6	1142.1	6091.4	9694.1	1257.7	10951.8
	1984-85	1936.2	856.5	5828.8	8621.5	1114.3	9735.8
	1985-86	218.8	644.4	4788.7	7614.9	1164.1	8779.0
Manipur . . .	1981-82	253.1	..	9.2	262.3	1.6	263.9
	1982-83	219.5	..	9.0	228.5	1.6	230.1
	1983-84	255.1	..	10.4	265.5	..	265.5
	1984-85	333.0	..	12.2	345.2	..	345.2
	1985-86	332.5	..	14.6	347.1	..	347.1
Meghalaya . .	1981-82	125.1	4.9	23.1	153.1	1.6	154.7
	1982-83	123.0	4.6	24.0	151.6	2.0	153.6
	1983-84	131.2	4.8	25.2	161.2	2.1	163.3
	1984-85	125.2	5.2	26.7	157.1	2.8	159.9
	1985-86	125.2	5.2	26.8	157.2	2.8	160.0
Nagaland . . .	1981-82	99.1	..	12.4	111.5	1.8	113.3
	1982-83	108.4	..	13.0	121.4	1.2	122.6
	1983-84	92.0	..	14.8	106.8	2.8	109.6
	1984-85	102.4	..	14.2	116.6	7.2	123.8
	1985-86	130.0	..	15.0	145.0	7.2	152.2
Orissa . . .	1981-82	3853.0	125.2	514.7	4492.9	944.3	5437.2
	1982-83	2991.5	121.0	528.8	3641.3	921.6	4562.9
	1983-84	5120.6	150.1	691.0	5961.7	1054.8	7016.5
	1984-85	4172.2	96.3	439.4	4707.9	910.8	5618.7
	1985-86	5202.2	106.9	518.6	5827.2	910.8	6738.0
Punjab . . .	1981-82	3755.0	8553.0	858.9	13166.9	158.9	13325.8
	1982-83	4147.0	9157.0	719.9	14023.9	121.6	14145.5
	1983-84	4536.0	9422.0	687.1	14645.1	135.6	14780.7
	1984-85	5052.0	10176.0	719.6	15947.6	143.7	16091.3
	1985-86	5448.0	10992.0	544.0	16984.0	203.1	17187.1
Rajasthan . . .	1981-82	138.8	2933.2	2558.2	5630.2	1532.9	7163.1
	1982-83	87.5	3787.2	2878.9	6753.6	1569.8	8323.4
	1983-84	217.5	3441.7	4737.0	8396.2	1679.4	10075.6
	1984-85	212.8	2792.4	2404.3	5409.5	1382.5	6792.0
	1985-86	119.4	3918.0	1681.2	5718.6	1756.2	7474.8
Tamil Nadu . .	1981-82	5607.0	0.4	1609.7	7217.1	183.3	7400.4
	1982-83	3504.0	0.3	1118.6	4622.9	209.9	4832.8
	1983-84	4465.8	0.2	1472.0	5938.0	246.4	6184.4
	1984-85	5361.6	0.4	1323.1	6685.1	209.9	6895.0
	1985-86	5599.9	0.3	1609.1	7209.3	355.2	7564.5
Tripura . . .	1981-82	350.0	8.1	..	358.1	1.9	360.0
	1982-83	419.7	6.0	..	425.7	2.4	428.1
	1983-84	378.6	5.6	..	384.2	2.5	386.7
	1984-85	373.0	3.3	..	376.3	2.5	378.8
	1985-86	389.6	3.3	..	392.9	2.5	395.4
Uttar Pradesh . .	1981-82	5898.3	12749.0	3378.7	22026.0	2262.9	24288.9
	1982-83	5644.8	15258.2	3038.9	23941.9	2541.5	26483.4
	1983-84	6776.3	16121.0	3798.0	26695.3	2487.2	29182.5
	1984-85	7156.0	15675.0	4367.9	27198.9	2688.9	29887.8
	1985-86	8197.9	16482.7	3821.1	28501.7	2807.3	31309.0
West Bengal . .	1981-82	5832.6	389.3	103.3	6325.2	224.5	6549.7
	1982-83	4949.1	605.5	100.0	5654.6	197.6	5852.2
	1983-84	7940.4	854.2	117.4	8192.0	258.0	9170.0
	1984-85	8092.6	812.2	130.5	9035.3	187.8	9223.1
	1985-86	7833.7	578.0	133.9	8545.6	220.6	8766.2
All India . . .	1981-82	53248.0	37451.8	31087.8	121787.6	11507.2	133294.8
	1982-83	47115.8	42793.9	27752.1	117661.8	11856.9	129518.7
	1983-84	60097.3	45476.3	33907.0	139480.6	12893.4	152374.0
	1984-85	58336.6	44068.8	31170.7	133576.1	11962.6	145538.7
	1985-86	64152.9	46884.7	26467.4	137505.0	12964.0	150469.0

1.11. : PROGRESS OF SELECTED PHYSCAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Targets)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High Yielding Varieties												
Paddy . . .	Million hectares	5.59	12.44	16.88	15.99	18.23	19.69	18.84	21.74	22.78	23.80	25.80
Wheat . . .	,,	6.48	13.46	15.89	15.03	16.10	16.75	17.84	19.39	19.09	19.72	20.67
Maize . . .	,,	0.46	1.13	1.35	1.35	1.60	1.60	1.72	1.91	2.03	2.22	2.35
Jowar . . .	,,	0.80	1.96	3.07	3.05	3.50	3.88	4.37	5.28	5.07	4.88	5.85
Bajra . . .	,,	2.05	2.90	2.94	2.96	3.64	4.57	4.71	5.42	5.17	4.58	5.94
Total HYP	,,	15.38	31.89	40.13	38.38	43.07	46.49	47.48	53.74	54.14	55.20	60.61
Irrigated Area . (cumulative utilisation)	,,	38.0	45.3	50.6	52.6	54.1	56.0	58.1	58.6	60.5	62.2	64.1
Through Major & Medium . .	,,	17.3	20.1	22.0	22.6	22.7	23.2	24.0	26.6	25.3	25.8	26.4
Minor* . . .	,,	20.7	25.2	28.6	30.0	31.4	32.8	34.2	34.0	35.2	36.4	37.7
Soil conservation (cummulative level at the end of the year) . . .	,,	12.11	19.96	22.57	23.40	24.37	25.39	26.52	27.98	29.38	30.48	31.32
Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers .												
Nitrogenous . .	Million tonnes	1.49	2.15	3.42	3.50	3.68	4.07	4.22	5.21	5.49	5.82	6.80
Phosphatic . .	,,	0.46	0.46	1.11	1.15	1.21	1.32	1.44	1.73	1.88	2.07	2.40
Potassic . . .	,,	0.23	0.28	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.85	1.10
Total NPK . .	,,	2.18	2.89	5.12	5.26	5.52	6.06	6.39	7.71	8.21	8.74**	10.30

*The figures for minor irrigation indicate the net benefit after allowing seepage.

**anticipated achievement.

1.12 : IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

(Million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice	15.22 (38.7)	14.77 (38.4)	16.20 (40.2)	16.86 (41.6)	16.91 (42.8)	16.34 (40.5)	17.11 (41.9)	16.05 (41.7)	17.43 (42.1)
Jowar	0.79 (4.9)	0.80 (5.1)	0.66 (4.0)	0.77 (4.8)	0.63 (3.8)	0.63 (3.8)	0.63 (3.8)	0.62 (3.8)	0.65 (3.9)
Bajra	0.59 (5.1)	0.53 (4.9)	0.47 (4.2)	0.50 (4.4)	0.63 (5.9)	0.64 (5.4)	0.70 (5.9)	0.65 (5.9)	0.56 (4.7)
Maize	0.96 (16.2)	1.06 (17.7)	0.91 (15.9)	0.95 (16.3)	1.36 (23.5)	1.20 (19.7)	1.15 (19.4)	1.22 (21.3)	0.98 (16.7)
Wheat	12.56 (61.8)	13.59 (65.1)	13.72 (64.3)	14.87 (66.0)	15.03 (67.9)	15.52 (69.7)	15.47 (69.9)	17.05 (72.3)	17.89 (72.4)
Barley	1.53 (54.4)	1.25 (55.9)	1.08 (53.9)	0.95 (51.7)	0.90 (50.8)	0.91 (50.4)	0.83 (47.7)	0.71 (47.4)	0.66 (47.2)
Total Cereals	32.14 (31.0)	32.45 (32.0)	33.50 (32.1)	35.32 (33.5)	35.84 (34.7)	35.59 (33.8)	36.24 (34.3)	36.62 (35.6)	38.49 (35.6)
Total Pulses	1.95 (7.9)	1.77 (7.5)	1.70 (7.1)	1.89 (7.9)	1.95 (8.8)	2.02 (8.9)	2.08 (8.6)	1.83 (8.0)	1.72 (7.2)
Total Foodgrains	34.09 (26.5)	34.22 (27.4)	35.20 (27.5)	37.21 (28.8)	37.79 (30.1)	37.61 (29.4)	38.32 (29.5)	38.45 (30.6)	40.21 (30.5)
Oilseeds	1.20 (7.9)	1.10 (7.6)	1.59 (10.4)	1.70 (10.9)	1.93 (12.5)	2.28 (14.3)	2.52 (14.5)	2.64 (15.3)	3.06 (16.7)
Cotton	1.76 (23.5)	1.76 (24.6)	2.11 (26.2)	2.22 (27.2)	2.22 (27.4)	2.13 (27.1)	2.20 (27.4)	2.28 (29.0)	2.27 (29.4)
Sugarcane	2.23 (87.0)	2.39 (77.2)	2.62 (78.7)	2.60 (77.8)	2.14 (76.9)	2.29 (80.8)	2.77 (82.0)	2.81 (79.3)	2.59 (79.5)

NOTE : 1. Figures in parenthesis represent the percentage irrigated area to total area under the crop.

2. Irrigated area under oilseeds denote the area under groundnuts, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, sesamum, and others.

1.13 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (million)	Cereals: Net production (million tonnes)	Cereals: Net imports (million tonnes)	Cereals: Change in government stocks (million tonnes)	Cereals: Net availability** (million tonnes)	Pulses: Net Availability (million tonnes)	Per Capita Net Availability per day (in gms.): Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956	397.3	50.43	1.39	(—)0.60	52.42	10.23	360.4	70.3	430.7
1961	442.4	60.89	3.49	(—)0.17	64.55	11.14	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.85	3.64	(—)0.36	65.85	10.24	398.9	62.0	461.9
1963	462.0	60.19	4.55	(—)0.02	64.76	10.08	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.79	6.26	(—)1.24	69.29	8.81	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.33	7.45	(+)1.06	73.72	10.85	418.5	61.6	480.1
1966	493.2	54.60	10.34	(+)0.14	64.80	8.68	359.9	48.2	408.1
1967	504.2	57.65	8.66	(—)0.26	66.57	7.30	361.8	39.6	401.4
1968	515.4	72.58	5.69	(+)2.04	76.23	10.57	404.1	56.1	460.2
1969	527.0	73.14	3.85	(+)0.46	76.53	9.09	397.8	47.3	445.1
1970	538.9	76.83	3.58	(+)1.12	79.30	10.20	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971	551.3	84.53	2.03	(+)2.57	83.99	10.32	417.6	51.2	468.8
1972	563.9	82.32	(—)0.49	(—)4.69	86.52	9.70	419.1	47.0	466.1
1973	676.8	76.23	3.59	(—)0.31	80.13	8.66	380.5	41.1	421.6
1974	590.0	82.82	5.16	(—)0.40	88.38	8.76	410.4	40.8	451.2
1975	603.5	78.59	7.54	(+)5.56	80.56	8.76	365.8	39.7	405.5
1976	617.2	94.50	0.66	(+)10.74	84.42	11.42	373.8	50.5	424.3
1977	631.3	87.33	0.08	(—)1.63	89.03	9.96	386.3	43.3	429.6
1978	645.7	100.13	(—)0.82	(—)0.65	99.56	10.69	422.5	45.5	468.0
1979	660.3	104.75	(—)0.33	(+)0.36	104.07	10.79	431.8	44.7	476.5
1980	675.2	88.49	(—)0.48	(—)5.78	93.79	7.63	379.5	30.9	410.4
1981*	690.1	104.09	0.52	(—)0.24	104.85	9.44	416.2	37.5	453.7
1982*	705.2	106.56	1.58	(+)1.33	106.81	10.07	414.8	39.2	455.0
1983*	720.3	102.95	4.07	(+)2.66	104.36	10.38	396.9	39.5	436.4
1984*	735.6	122.05	2.37	(+)7.06	117.35	11.28	436.1	41.8	477.9
1985*	750.9	116.88	(—)0.34	(+)2.58	113.96	10.47	415.9	38.1	454.0
1986*	766.1	120.32	(—)0.03	(—)2.03	122.32	11.34	437.5	40.6	478.1

*Provisional.

**Net availability = Col. (3+4—5).

NOTES : 1. Population figures from 1971 to 1980 are based on the latest projections made by the office of the Registrar General of India. Estimates from 1981 onwards are based on the Expert Committee's population projections as approved by the planning Commission.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July—June : 1956 figures correspond to the production of 1955-56 and so on for subsequent years.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

5. Per capita net availability for 1985 has been calculated taking into consideration the figure of the net imports and change in stocks as on 1-12-1986.

1.14 : NET AVAILABILITY : PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net production of food-grains (million tonnes)	Net Imports (million tonnes)	Net Availability of food-grains@ (million tonnes)	Procure-ment (million tonnes)	Public Distri-bution (million tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956	60.67	1.37	62.64	0.04	2.08	2.2	0.1	3.3
1961	72.04	3.49	75.69	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.10	3.63	76.08	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.29	4.54	74.85	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.61	6.25	78.11	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.20	7.44	84.57	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.30	10.31	73.48	4.01	14.09	14.0	6.3	19.2
1967	64.95	8.66	73.87	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.17	5.67	86.81	6.81	10.22	6.5	8.2	11.8
1969	82.26	3.82	85.62	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970	87.06	3.55	89.49	6.71	8.84	4.0	7.7	9.9
1971	94.87	2.01	94.31	8.86	7.82	2.1	9.3	8.3
1972	92.02	(—)0.50	96.22	7.67	10.49	(—)0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.90	3.59	88.79	8.42	11.41	4.0	9.9	12.8
1974	91.58	5.16	97.14	5.65	10.79	5.3	6.2	11.1
1975	87.35	7.54	89.33	9.56	11.25	8.4	10.9	12.6
1976	105.91	0.67	95.83	12.85	9.17	0.7	12.1	9.6
1977	97.27	0.10	98.99	9.97	11.73	0.1	10.2	11.8
1978	110.61	(—)0.60	110.25	11.10	10.18†	(—)0.5	10.0	9.2
1979	115.41	(—)0.20	114.86	13.85	11.66†	(—)0.02	12.0	10.2
1980	95.99	(—)0.34	101.43	11.18	14.99†	(—)0.3	11.6	14.8
1981	113.39	0.66	114.29	12.98	13.01£	0.6	11.4	11·4
1982	116.63	1.58	116.88	15.42	14.76†	1.4	13.2	12.6
1983*	113.33	4.07	114.74	15.57	16.21†	3.5	13.7	14.1
1984*	133.33	2.37	128.63	18.72	13.33†	1.8	14.0	10.4
1985*	127.35	(—)0.34	124.42	20.09	15.80†	(—)0.3	15.8	12.7
1986*	131.66	(—)0.03	133.66	17.82£	15.84†	neg.	13.5	11.8

*Provisional.

@Net availability = Net production + Net imports—change in Government stocks.

†Includes quantities released under the Food for Work Programme.

£Up to November 1986.

NOTE : Production figures relate to agricultural year: 1956 figures correspond to 1955-56, and so on. Figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calendar years.

1.15 : PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible oils D (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (Kgs.)+	Cotton Cloth@@ (Metres)	Manmade fibre@@ fabrics (Metres)	Tea (Gms.)	Coffee* (Gms.) +	Electricity (Domestic) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56 . . .	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A.	257	67	2.4£
1960-61 . . .	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62 . . .	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63 . . .	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64 . . .	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65 . . .	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66 . . .	2.7	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67 . . .	2.7	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	365	85	5.2
1967-68 . . .	3.4	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	351	53	5.7
1968-69 . . .	2.6	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70 . . .	3.0	0.9	6.1	13.6	2.0	377	59	6.5
1970-71 . . .	3.5	1.0	7.3	13.6	2.0	387	113	7.0
1971-72 . . .	3.0	1.1	6.7	12.4	2.2	392	45	7.3
1972-73 . . .	2.4	1.0	6.1	13.2	2.0	404	69	7.5
1973-74 . . .	3.4	0.8	6.1	12.0	1.9	430	65	8.1
1974-75 . . .	3.3	0.6	5.9	12.9	1.7	444	63	8.8
1975-76 . . .	3.5	0.8	6.2	12.6	2.0	455	63	9.7
1976-77 . . .	3.2	0.9	6.2	11.4	2.4	469	72	10.4
1977-78 . . .	3.8	0.9	7.3	9.5	4.0	479	72	10.9
1978-79 . . .	3.8	1.0	9.7	10.2	4.8	498	78	11.9
1979-80 . . .	3.7	1.0	8.0	10.1	4.6	518	73	12.1
1980-81 . . .	3.8	1.2	7.2	11.0	3.7	487	74	13.5
1981-82(P) . . .	4.9	1.3	8.1	10.2	4.2	464	76	15.1
1982-83(P) . . .	4.4	1.2	9.0	9.9	3.7	367	78	17.0
1983-84(P) . . .	5.5	1.2	10.3	10.8	4.0	399	73	18.3
1984-85(P) . . .	6.0	1.3	10.7	10.6	3.9	422	73	20.4
1985-86 (P) . . .	4.0	1.3	10.9	10.8	4.0	426	55***	NA

P=Provisional.

N.A.=Not Available.

@Include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil, sesamum oil, nigerseed oil, Safflower oil, Soyabean oil and Sunflower seedoil—but exclude, oil used for manufacture of Vanaspati.

@@Data relate to Calendar years : figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for Blended/Mixed Fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fibre fabrics.

*Figures upto 1971-72 relate to coffee-season and thereafter on calendar year basis. The figures for 1972-73 correspond to 1973 and so on.

**From 1967-68 Sugar Season is October-September.

***Upto September, 1986.

£Relates to 1956.

+Relates to actual releases for domestic consumption.

1.16 : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS

(in '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Item	Years							
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-866
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nitrogenous Fertilisers								
Domestic Production	98	830	2164	3144	3424	3485	3917	4328
Imports	399	477	1510	1054	425	656	2008	1680
Total	497	1307	3674	4198	3849	4141	5925	6008
Consumption	210	1487	3678	4069	4224	5202	5486	5820
Phosphatic Fertilisers								
Domestic Production	52	229	841	949	980	1048	1263	1428
Imports	—	32	452	343	63	143	745	819
Total	52	261	1293	1292	1043	1191	2008	2247
Consumption	53	462	1214	1322	1437	1730	1886	2070
Potassic Fertilisers*								
Imports	20	120	797	644	644	556	871	900
Consumption	29	228	624	673	727	775	839	850
All Fertilisers (NPK)								
Domestic Production	150	1059	3005	4093	4404	4533	5181	5756
Imports	419	629	2759	2041	1132	1355	3624	3399
Total	569	1688	5764	6134	5536	5888	8804	9155
Consumption	292	2177	5516	6064	6388	7710	8211	8740

*There is no domestic production.

1.17 : PRODUCTION OF COKING COAL, NON-COKING COAL AND LIGNITE

(Mn. Tonnes)

Year	Coal			Lignite	Coal (incl. lignite)
	Coking	Non-Coking	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	17.82	55.13	72.95	3.39	76.34
1975-76	22.19	77.49	99.68	3.03	102.71
1976-77	23.65	77.39	101.04	4.02	105.06
1977-78	23.31	77.66	100.97	3.58	104.55
1978-79	22.52	79.43	101.95	3.30	105.25
1979-80	23.50	80.45	103.95	2.90	106.85
1980-81	24.59	89.32	113.91	5.11	119.02
1981-82	26.89	97.34	124.23	6.31	130.54
1982-83	30.10	100.40	130.50	6.93	137.43
1983-84	30.11	108.11	138.22	7.30	145.52
1984-85	30.56	116.83	147.39	7.80	155.19
1985-86*	28.89	125.35	154.24	8.03	162.27

*Provisional

1.18 : PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (UTILITIES & NON-UTILITIES)

A : INSTALLED PLANT CAPACITY

(In M.W.)

Year	Installed Plant Capacity					
	Utilities				Non-Utilities	Grand Total
	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71 . . .	6383	7906	420	14709	1562	16271
1975-76 . . .	8464	11013	640	20117	2132	22249
1976-77 . . .	9025	11804	640	21469	2287	23756
1977-78 . . .	10020	13008	640	23668	2506	26174
1978-79 . . .	10833	15207	640	26680	2618	29298
1979-80 . . .	11384	16424	640	28448	2859	31307
1980-81 . . .	11791	17563	860	30214	3102	33316
1981-82 . . .	12173	19312	860	32345	3436	35781
1982-83 . . .	13056	21447	860	35363	3872	39235
1983-84 . . .	13856	24388	1095	39339	4367	43706
1984-85* . . .	14470	27026	1095	42591	4678@	47[illegible]69
1985-86**	15481	29984	1330	46795	5103@	51898

B : ENERGY GENERATED (GROSS)

(In Mn. Kwh.)

Year	Energy Generated (Gross)					
	Utilities				Non-Utilities	Grand Total
	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71 . . .	25248	28162	2417	55827	5384	61211
1975-76 . . .	33302	43303	2626	79231	6695	85926
1976-77 . . .	34836	50245	3252	88333	7282	95615
1977-78 . . .	38007	51090	2272	91369	7559	98928
1978-79 . . .	47159	52594	2770	102523	7607	110130
1979-80 . . .	45478	56273	2876	104627	8193	112820
1980-81 . . .	46542	61301	3001	110844	8416	119260
1981-82 . . .	49565	69515	3021	122101	9024	131125
1982-83 . . .	48373	79868	2022	130263	10036	140[illegible]99
1983-84 . . .	49954	86677	3546	140177	10817	150994
1984-85* . . .	53819	98542	4075	156436	12210@	168646
1985-86** . . .	50940	114120	4985	170045	13365@	183410

*Provisional.
**Tentative.
@Quick estimate

1.19 : PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (UTILITIES ONLY) : PERCENTAGE UTILISATION

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial Power	Railways/ Tramways (Traction)	Agriculture	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71 . . .	8.8	5.9	67.6	3.2	10.2	4.3
1975-76 . . .	9.7	5.8	62.4	3.1	14.5	4.5
1976-77 . .	9.5	6.2	62.5	3.3	14.4	4.1
1977-78 . . .	9.9	6.4	61.6	3.3	14.6	4.2
1978-79 . . .	9.8	5.6	61.8	2.8	15.6	4.4
1979-80 . . .	10.8	6.0	58.9	2.9	17.2	4.2
1980-81 . . .	11.2	5.7	58.4	2.7	17.6	4.4
1981-82 . . .	11.6	5.8	58.8	2.8	16.8	4.2
1982-83 . . .	12.7	6.1	55.4	2.8	18.6	4.4
1983-84 . . .	12.9	6.4	55.8	2.6	17.8	4.5
1984-85* . . .	13.2	6.0	55.5	2.5	18.8	4.0
1985-86** . . .	13.9	6.3	55.0	2.5	19.1	3.2

*Provisional.

**Tentative.

1.20 : OPERATIONS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Items	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Route kilometres (in thousand)								
Electrified	4.66	4.82	5.35	5.47	5.82	5.97	6.32	6.52
Total	60.22	60.93	61.24	61.23	61.39	61.46	61.85	61.84
2. Tonnes originating (in million) :								
Revenue earning traffic	196.8	193.1	195.9	221.2	228.8	230.1	236.43	258.55
Total traffic	223.3	217.8	220.0	245.8	256.0	258.0	264.76	286.38
3. Net tonne-kilometres (in billion) :								
Revenue earning traffic	134.9	144.6	147.7	164.3	167.8	168.8	172.63	196.60
Total traffic	148.2	156.0	158.5	174.2	177.8	178.4	182.16	205.90
4. Earning from goods carried excluding wharfage and demurrage charges (Rs. crores)	1095.7	1394.1	1550.9	2250.3	2865.9	3234.3	3465.0	4232.2
5. Average lead (in Kms.) (all goods traffic)	664	716	720	709	694	692	688	719
6. Average rate per tonne-kilometre (in paise)	8.12	9.64	10.50	13.70	17.10	19.20	20.10	21.50
7. Passengers-originating (in million) .	2945	3505	3613	3704	3655	3325	3333	3433
8. Passenger-kilometres (in million) .	148.8	198.7	208.6	220.8	226.9	222.9	226.6	240.6
9. Passenger-earnings (Rs. crores) . .	514.1	738.8	827.5	988.6	1161.6	1351.9	1456.8	1719.4
10. Average lead (in kms.) (passenger traffic)	50.5	56.7	57.7	59.6	62.1	67.0	68.0	70.1
11. Average rate per passenger-kilometre (in paise)	3.46	3.72	3.97	4.48	5.12	6.06	6.43	7.15

*Provisional

1.21 : REVENUE EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

A : Tonnes originating

(in million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Coal	67.43	69.16	64.10	61.96	64.08	75.81	82.35	88.97	91.58	101.64
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	23.16	22.16	21.49	20.75	20.17	24.06	23.46	21.74	22.59	22.97
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel palnts	9.88	9.00	8.26	7.22	7.53	8.57	8.36	7.80	8.22	8.85
4.	Iron ore for exports . .	9.95	10.64	10.34	9.27	11.07	11.17	9.90	9.07	11.06	12.54
5.	Cement	13.70	13.60	12.31	10.04	9.64	10.80	12.75	15.55	16.88	17.96
6.	Foodgrains	19.96	19.44	16.70	18.35	18.33	21.51	24.71	24.57	20.78	24.11
7.	Fertilizers	7.78	8.21	8.57	8.23	8.11	9.57	8.52	8.15	12.21	13.62
8.	Mineral oils . . .	12.40	13.06	14.30	14.27	14.95	16.55	17.34	17.95	18.17	18.64
9.	Balance (other goods) . .	48.33	45.51	43.49	42.97	42.06	43.16	41.40	36.32	34.94	38.22
10.	Total revenue earning traffic .	212.59	210 78	199.56	193.06	195.94	221.20	228.79	230.12	236.43	258.55

*Provisional.

B : Net tonne kilometres

(in billion)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Coal	38.76	40.55	36.32	35.34	36.37	43.96	47.89	54.73	56.61	64.40
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	4.64	4.52	4.47	4.48	4.25	5.37	5.38	4.89	5.03	5.36
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	9.88	9.55	9.06	8.06	8.56	9.89	10.09	9.50	9.64	10.41
4.	Iron ore for exports . .	6.41	7.06	6.87	6.19	7.29	6.74	5.76	5.26	6.45	7.27
5.	Cement	9.17	9.20	8.91	7.44	7.19	8.08	9.16	10.55	11.08	11.73
6.	Foodgrains	18.76	22.96	20.52	23.47	24.31	27.74	30.42	30.26	25.49	32.71
7.	Fertilizers	7.22	8.14	8.90	9.24	8.92	9.69	8.25	8.31	13.29	14.90
8.	Mineral oils . . .	7.55	7.24	9.99	10.40	11.66	12.09	11.21	10.72	10.23	10.96
9.	Balance (other goods) . .	41.64	40.03	38.83	39.94	39.10	40.69	39.62	34.63	34.81	38.86
10.	Total revenue earning traffic .	144.03	150.25	143.87	144.56	147.65	164.25	167.78	168.85	172.63	196.60

*Provisional.

1.22 : COMMODITY BALANCE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

(Million tonnes)

Items	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. CRUDE												
1. Refinery Throughput.	18.4	22.3	23.0	24.9	26.0	27.5	25.8	30.2	33.2	35.3	35.6	42.9
2. Domestic Production	6.8	8.4	8.9	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2
(*a*) On—shore .	6.8	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4
(b) Off—shore .	..	..	0.4	2.1	3.3	4.4	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8
3. Imports . . .	11.7	13.6	14.0	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2	15.3	16.9	16.0	13.7	15.1
4. Exports . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	4.5	5.5	6.5	0.5
5. Net Imports (3—4) .	11.7	13.6	14.0	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2	14.5	12.4	10.5	7.2	14.6
II. PRODUCTS												
1. Domestic Consumption@	17.9	22.4	24.1	25.5	28.2	29.9	30.9	32.5	34.7	35.8	38.5	40.8
of which :												
(*a*) Naphtha . .	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1
(*b*) Kerosene . .	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2
(*c*) High Speed Diesel	3.8	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.6	9.8	10.3	10.8	12.0	12.6	13.7	14.9
(*b*) Fuel Oils . .	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9
2. Domestic Production .	17.1	20.8	21.4	23.2	24.2	25.8	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9
of which												
(*a*) Naphtha . .	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	5.0
(*b*) Kerosene . .	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0
(*c*) High Speed Diesel	3.8	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.4	8.0	7.4	9.0	9.8	10.9	11.1	14.6
(*d*) Fuel Oils . .	4.1	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
3. Imports . . .	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.7	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.9
4. Exports@@ . .	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	neg	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0
5. Net Imports (3—4) .	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.6	7.3	4.8	4.2	2.8	5.2	1.9

*Provisional.

neg : Negligible.

@Excluding Refinery fuel consumption.

@@Excluding supplies of POL products to Nepal.

1.23 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. MINING										
1.	Coal (incl. lignite) . .	Mn tonnes	76.3	102.7	119.0	130.5	137.4	145.5	155.2	162.3
2.	Petroleum, crude . .	-do-	6.8	8.4	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2
	(i) On-shore . . .	-do-	6.8	8.4	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4
	(ii) Off-shore . . .	-do-	..	..	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8
3.	Iron ore	-do-	32.5	42.2	42.2	41.1	42.4	39.0	42.6	42.9
II. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES										
4.	Pig iron (incl. secondary producers)	-do-	6.99	8.48	9.55	9.69	9.58	9.19	9.24	10.01
5.	Steel ingots (incl. mini plants)	-do-	6.14	8.27	10.33	10.95	11.03	10.48	10.81	12.15
6.	Semi-finished steel (main plants)	-do-	0.85	1.39	1.95	1.82	2.02	1.74	1.57	1.73
7.	Finished steel (incl. secondary producers)	-do-	4.64	5.75	6.82	7.75	8.05	6.14	7.78	9.49
8.	Steel castings . . .	'000 tonnes	62	62	71	83	88	87	87	93
9.	Aluminium	-do-	168.8	187.3	199.0	206.8	211.5	220.3	276.5	251.5
10.	Blister copper	-do-	9.3	23.9	25.3	27.4	35.8	35.4	41.0	33.6
III. MECHANICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES										
11.	Machine tools	Mn. Rupees	430	1137	1962	2499	2699	2697	3028	2914
12.	Cotton textile machinery (incl. spares/accessories) .	-do-	303†	1313	3027	3472	3294	3512	3505	3601
13.	Jute mill machinery . .	-do-	11	N.A.	50	101	61	38	37	N.A.
14.	Sugar mill machinery . .	-do-	139	330	242	263	415	501	438	426
15.	Cement machinery . .	-do-	42	57	336	437	453	436	582	962
16.	Railway wagons@ . .	'000 nos.	11.1	12.2	13.6	17.8	15.4	17.4	13.0	13.1
17.	Automabiles (total)£ . .	-do-	87.9	72.7	121.1	154.4	151.4	158.4	196.0	209.3
	(i) Commercial vehicles .	-do-	41.2	43.8	71.7	91.1	86.0	88.4	96.8	103.0
	(ii) Car, jeeps & land rovers	-do-	46.7	28.9	49.4	63.3	65.4	70.0	99.3	116.3
18.	Motor cycles & scooters .	-do-	97.0	182.7	317.1	316.2	399.8	440.8	504.1	732.3
19.	Power driven pumps .	-do-	259	275	431	373	461	492	496	512
20.	Diesel engines (stat.) . .	-do-	65.0	135.5	173.9	174.5	156.5	156.1	170.3	183.9
21.	Diesel engines (veh.) . .	-do-	3.2	4.2	5.2	7.1	5.8	5.3	7.3	6.8
22.	Bicycles	-do-	2042	2332	4189	5051	4781	5895	5893	5553
23.	Sewing machines . .	-do-	235	269	335	343	309	335	331	291
24.	Agricultural tractors . .	-do-	N.A.	33.3	71.0	84.1	62.9	75.8	84.9	76.3
IV. ELECTRICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES										
25.	Power transformers .	Mn. k.v.a.	8.09	13.69	19.46	21.50	18.60	23.14	25.39	27.25
26.	Electric motors . .	Mn. h.p.	2.72	3.53	4.06	5.29	4.81	5.36	4.94	5.25
27.	Electric fans . . .	Mn. nos.	1.72	2.14	4.18	3.83	4.10	4.67	4.81	5.20
28.	Electric lamps . . .	-do-	119.3	132.8	198.1	266.3	271.4	275.1	276.6	260.7
29.	Radio receivers . . .	'000 nos.	1704	1536	1734	1739	1410	1286	1199	1161
30.	Aluminium conductors .	'000 tonnes	64.2	59.8	86.0	70.3	50.4	45.9	53.2	61.1
V. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES										
31.	Nitrogenous fertilizer (N) .	'000 tonnes	830	1535	2164	3144	3424	3491	3917	4328
32.	Phosphatic fertilizer (P_2O_5) .	-do-	229	320	842	949	980	1048	1264	1417
33.	Soda ash	-do-	449	555	563	632	635	781	817	918
34.	Caustic soda	-do-	371	458	578	614	577	647	684	726
35.	Paper & paper board . .	-do-	755	836	1149	1243	1205	1248	1376	1517
36.	Automobile tyres . .	Mn. nos.	3.79	5.40	7.97	8.71	8.78	10.15	11.46	12.33
37.	Bicycle tyres	-do-	19.2	24.5	27.0	26.6	27.3	32.7	31.2	36.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38.	Cement @@	Mn. tonnes	14.3	17.2	18.6	20.9	23.3	26.7	29.5	32.0
39.	Petroleum refinery products	-do-	17.1	20.8	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9
40.	Penicillin	MMU	190.4	251.4	336.8	360.6	358.4	316.7	221.7	269.1
41.	Streptomycin	Base T	157.2	189.0	227.3	255.5	239.6	238.3	235.1	188.3
42.	Chloramphenicol powder	Tonnes	30.9	65.4	85.5	73.8	26.0	52.0	78.5	79.8
43.	Vitamin—A	MMU	38.5	34.1	59.9	52.7	52.5	61.2	60.6	61.0
VI.	**TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**									
44.	Jute textiles	'ooo tonnes	1060	1302	1392	1334	1338	1089	1370	1351
45.	Cloth production :									
	(a) Cotton cloth	Mn. metres	7602	8091	8368	7983	7953	8741	9040	9178
	(i) Mill sector	-do-	4055	3961	3434	2923	2393	2704	2619	2587
	(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	3547	4130	4934	5060	5560	6037	6421	6591
	(b) Mixed/blended cloth	-do-	170	416	1270	1535	1293	1264	1278	1337
	(i) Mill sector	-do-	107	257	730	877	733	779	808	783
	(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	63	159	540	658	560	485	470	554
	(c) Man-made fibre fabrics	-do-	951	880	1350	1463	1368	1753	1696	1983
	(i) Mill sector	-do-	2	1	4	8	6	4	5	6
	(ii) Descentralised sector	-do-	949	879	1346	1455	1362	1749	1691	1977
46.	Spun yarn (by Cotton Textile Mills)									
	(i) Cotton	Mn. kgs.	929	1002	1067	989	999	1112	1183	1134
	(ii) Mixed/blended	-do-	22	47	144	167	137	134	129	149
	(iii) 100% non-cotton	-do-	65	53	87	93	82	75	70	83
47.	Filament yarn :									
	(a) Cellulosic	-do-	38	37	43	43	35	37	34	42
	(i) Viscose	-do-	36	35	41	41	33	36	33	42
	(ii) Acetate	-do-	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	..
	(b) Synthetic	-do-	10	16	31	39	51	79	90	107
	(i) Nylon	-do-	9	14	20	23	26	31	35	39
	(ii) Polyster.	-do-	1	2	11	16	25	48	55	68
48.	Staple fibre									
	(a) Cellulosic	-do-	62	68	83	84	49	83	102	90
	(i) Viscose	-do-	62	67	83	84	49	83	102	90
	(ii) Acetate	-do-	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	..
	(b) Synthetic	-do-	5	16	34	44	42	43	60	65
	(i) Polyster	-do-	5	16	24	30	26	27	39	43
	(ii) Acrylic	-do-	..	..	10	14	16	16	21	22
VII.	**FOOD INDUSTRIES**									
49.	Sugar **	'000 tonnes	3740	4264	5148	8438	8232	5909	6143	7003
50.	Tea	Mn. kgs.	423	483	568	552	561	601	640	649
51.	Coffee	'000 tonnes	71.4	90.7	139.5	136.4	135.9	113.1	140.8	160.3
52.	Vanaspati	-do-	558	500	753	865	886	888	936	868
53.	Salt	-do-	5568	5174	8409	8341	7823	6844	8304	8500
VIII.	**ELECTRICITY GENERATED*** **	Bn. kwh.	55.8	79.2	110.8	122.1	130.3	140.2	156.4	170.0

*Provisional.

@Includes output in railway workshops.

@@Excludes white and wuyan factory.

†Excluses hosiery, textile testing instruments and spares/accessories.

£Includes buses, trucks and tempos 3 & 4 wheelers.

**Annual figures relate to sugar season which is October—September.

***Relates to public utilities.

Neg. Negligible.

N.A.—Not available.

1.24 : INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(Base : 1970=100)

Group Code	Industry Group	Weight	Redistributed weight	Index								
				1971-72	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84*	1984-85*	1985-86*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20.	Food manufacturing industries except beverage industries	7.74	7.82	97.4	107.5	134.1	150.5	171.7	162.7	165.5	159.8	165.3
21.	Beverage industries	0.69	0.70	123.9	173.6	329.2	482.0	555.9	532.5	532.5	559.5	606.4
22.	Tobacco industries	2.21	2.23	107.0	96.6	127.2	144.2	150.0	139.5	139.5	137.7	122.0
23.	Manufacture of textiles	17.43	17.61	102.2	105.2	155.7	113.0	104.8	111.7	107.0	116.6	118.9
24.	Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel, etc.	0.34	0.34	101.9	92.7	72.4	84.9	77.7	91.1	91.1	93.1	96.7
26.	Manufacture of wood & cork except furniture	0.49	..	114.6	104.1	100.2	87.3	136.8	207.7	..	..	..
27.	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2.24	2.26	107.5	109.2	135.7	149.6	151.8	150.4	149.6	171.7	192.9
29.	Manufacture of leather & fur products except footwear	0.32	..	91.6	111.3	97.9	93.7	80.8	77.9	..	..	..
30.	Manufacture of rubber products	2.22	2.24	113.2	119.5	152.0	157.5	164.0	178.0	186.9	194.7	200.4
31.	Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products	10.90	11.01	116.5	137.7	188.2	212.8	217.9	231.5	234.2	250.8	264.4
32.	Manufacture of products of petroleum & coal	1.62	1.64	108.6	122.5	140.5	164.2	181.0	191.5	191.5	193.4	232.2
33.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum & coal	3.33	3.36	111.3	123.2	161.4	169.9	179.6	189.8	168.9	196.3	253.7
34.	Basic metal industries	8.84	8.93	105.5	120.9	137.5	148.1	161.4	160.8	163.8	173.1	184.7
35.	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment	2.77	2.80	108.1	125.8	147.7	149.5	161.4	169.0	161.9	161.6	167.9
36.	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	5.55	5.61	117.1	159.7	221.8	239.0	238.7	258.9	275.7	287.1	288.5
37.	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	5.30	5.35	107.0	121.8	176.0	182.1	174.0	184.7	183.2	190.7	202.6
38.	Manufacture of transport equipment	7.39	7.46	99.7	122.8	130.6	145.2	142.5	162.6	182.9	195.4	215.0
39.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.70	1.72	95.3	71.7	108.9	92.3	89.5	78.5	72.6	90.7	99.7
	Division 2-3 Manufacturing	81.08	81.08	106.5	119.8	148.8	159.9	163.9	171.2	173.2	183.0	194.2
	Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	9.69	9.69	101.9	132.3	151.9	175.8	195.8	217.3	217.3	234.8	245.7
	Division 5 Electricity	9.23	9.23	110.4	145.4	202.9	223.6	238.9	254.6	254.6	285.0	309.4
	General Index (crude)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**106.4**	**123.4**	**154.1**	**167.4**	**173.9**	**183.3**	**184.9**	**197.4**	**209.8**

*Provisional and based on redistributed weights.

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Including extra budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for their plans)

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (B.E.)	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)
I. TOTAL OUTLAY	**36845**	**43738**	**52747**	**60829**	**72825**	**80326**	**84984**	**93246**
A. DEVELOPMENT(a)	**24426**	**28653**	**33591**	**39274**	**48085**	**51501**	**54351**	**59691**
B. NON-DEVELOPMENT	**12419**	**15085**	**19156**	**21555**	**24740**	**28825**	**30633**	**33555**
1. Defence (net)	3867	4652	5408	6309	7136	8200	8389	9287
2. Interest Payments	2957	3745	4637	5524	6863	8241	8585	10091
3. Tax Collection Charges	504	562	664	793	857	981	1032	1094
4. Police	1163	1376	1634	1894	2165	2348	2541	2656
5. Others (b)	3928	4750	6813	7035	7719	9055	10086	10427
II. CURRENT REVENUE	**24563**	**30425**	**35795**	**40989**	**47098**	**54213**	**56168**	**62729**
A. TAX REVENUE	**19344**	**24142**	**27242**	**31525**	**35813**	**40241**	**42828**	**47355**
1. Income and Corporation Tax	2817	3445	3754	4192	4484	4816	5515	5711
2. Customs	3409	4300	5119	5583	7041	8166	9296	10404
3. Union Excise Duties	6500	7421	8059	10222	11151	12307	12920	14067
4. Sales Tax	4018	5063	5667	6507	7326	8405	8539	9920
5. Others	3100	3913	4643	5021	5811	6547	6558	7253
B. NON-TAX REVENUE(c)	**4719**	**6283**	**8553**	**9464**	**11285**	**13972**	**13340**	**15374**
(*of which* : Internal resources of public undertakings for the plan)	(1374)	(2235)	(3371)	(4393)	(4920)	(6756)	(5963)	(7551)
III. GAP (I—II)	**12282**	**13313**	**16952**	**19840**	**25727**	**26113**	**28816**	**30517**
Financed by :								
IV. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (net) (A+B)	**8831**	**10794**	**14603**	**17705**	**20522**	**22484**	**25173**	**26487**
A. INTERNAL (net)	**7161**	**9493**	**13012**	**16094**	**18765**	**20058**	**22753**	**23618**
1. Market Loans (net) (d)	3163	3700	4681	5148	5425	6700	6691	7100
2. Small Savings (net)	1121	1399	1773	2409	3650	3900	4800	5300
3. State and Public Provident Funds (net)	558	673	1118	1014	1213	1076	1207	1271
4. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	604	770	838	1021	982	1350	1450	1500
5. Special Borrowings from RBI against Compulsory Deposits	(—)70	25	100	90	80	(—)150	125	(—)320
6. Misc. Capital Receipts (net) (e)	1785	2926	4502	6412	7415	7182	8480	8767

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (B.E.)	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)
B. EXTERNAL (net)	**1670**	**1301**	**1591**	**1611**	**1857**	**2426**	**2420**	**2869**
1. Loans (net) (excluding PL-480) .	798	1030	1354	1437	1516	2144	1706	2607
(i) Gross	1190	1452	1792	1892	2003	2676	2324	3378
(*ii*) Less : Repayments . . .	392	422	438	455	487	532	618	771
2. Grants	436	384	398	326	475	459	505	434
3. PL-480 : Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974 (net) . . .	(—)49	(—)51	(—)61	(—)49	(—)65	(—)84	(—)80	(—)81
4. Special Credits (net) . . .	(—)53	(—)62	(—)100	(—)103	(—)69	(—)93	(—)71	(—)91
5. Loan from IMF Trust Fund . .	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Revolving Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	..
V. OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT	**3451**	**2519**	**2349**	**2135**	**5105**	**3629**	**3643**	**4030**

(*a*) Includes plan expenditure of Railways, P & T and Non-departmental commercial undertakings financed out of their internal and extra-budgetary resources, including market borrowings and term loans from financial institutions to State Government public enterprises. Also includes developmental loans given by the Central and State Government to non-departmental undertakings, local bodies and other parties. However, it excludes a notional amount of Rs. 45 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 69 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 2 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 17 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 461 crores in 1984-85, and Rs. 97 crores in 1985-86 (RE) on account of conversion of loan capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings into equity capital.

(*b*) Includes general administration, pensions and exgratia payments to former rulers, famine relief (only non-plan portion), subsidies on food and controlled cloth, grants and loans to foreign countries, and loans for non-developmental purposes to other parties, but excludes contingency fund transactions. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of subscriptions to International Monetary Fund of Rs. 559 crores in 1980-81, Rs. (—)44 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 140 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 636 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 368 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 500 crores in 1985-86 (BE), Rs. 520 crores in 1985-86 (RE) and Rs. 756 crores in 1986-87 (BE).

(*c*) Includes internal resources of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the plan. Because of the change in the concept from the Sixth Plan period, the data for 1980-81 onwards are not comparable with those of the earlier years.

(*d*) Includes market borrowings of State Government public enterprises.

(*e*) Excludes the notional receipts on account of repayments of loans by non-departmental commercial undertakings due to their conversion into equity capital. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of International Monetary Fund and contingency fund transactions.

2.2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Final Outlays			Transfer payment to the rest of the economy			Financial Investments & Loans to the rest of the economy (gross)	Total expenditure (4+7+8)
	Govt. consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Total	Current	Capital	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total First Plan	1241.3	612.3	1853.6	809.2	122.7	931.9	965.7	3751.2
Total Second Plan	1961.5	1444.5	3406.0	1567.1	249.3	1816.4	2600.2	7822.6
Total Third Plan	4256.0	2445.1	6701.1	2982.9	500.9	3483.8	5075.9	15260.8
Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	3877.5	1243.2	5120.7	3214.0	406.9	3620.9	4739.8	13481.4
Total Fourth Plan	9775.4	2969.2	12744.6	8035.8	1453.7	9489.5	10759.6	32993.7
Total Fifth Plan@	17575.6	5951.2	23526.8	19772.7	3229.9	23002.6	21144.9	67674.3
Total Sixth Plan	35885.4	14822.7	50708.1	50604.0	9909.7	60513.7	47034.3	158256.1
1950-51	234.7	80.1	314.8	110.9	6.0	116.9	72.0	503.7
1955-56	269.1	152.7	421.8	202.8	48.5	251.3	301.4	974.5
1960-61	433.0	307.4	740.4	426.5	68.7	495.2	570.0	1805.6
1965-66	1109.1	520.4	1629.5	753.8	131.9	885.7	1425.4*	3940.6*
1968-69	1385.6	275.9	1661.5	1048.0£	128.1	1176.1	1688.2££	4525.8
1973-74	2312.5	782.3	3094.8	2059.5	356.3	2415.8	2620.2	8130.8
1978-79	3975.5	1300.5	5276.0	5682.6	1062.7	6745.3	5695.9	17717.2
1979-80	4502.4	1527.6	6030.0	6063.8	1219.6	7283.4	5190.9	18504.3
1980-81	5174.0	1907.5	7081.5	6911.6	1302.2	8213.8	7199.5	22494.8
1981-82	6096.3	2551.9	8648.2	7728.2	1524.8	9253.0	7499.8	25401.0
1982-83	7056.9	2884.3	9941.2	9589.8	1787.9	11377.7	9174.8	30493.7
1983-84	8130.0	3355.7	11485.7	11436.3	2337.1	13773.4	10728.6	35987.7
1984-85	9428.2	4123.3	13551.5	14938.1	2957.7	17895.8	12431.6	43878.9
1985-86 (R.E.)	11280.1	4909.9	16190.0	18446.2	3867.5	22313.7	15799.3	54303.0
1986-87 (B.E.)	12438.4	5889.6	18328.0	20058.6	4112.0	24170.6	15534.0	58032.6

*For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India securities.

£Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortisation of State market loans.

££Excludes notional loans of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

@Time period originally envisaged for the Fifth Plan.

2.3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Gross Capital Formation by the Central Govt.				Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation				Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Govt. (Col.5+9)
	Fixed Assets	Works Stores	Increase in Stocks of Foodgrains & Fertilisers	Total	To State Govts.	To Non-Departmental commercial undertakings£	To Others££	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total First Plan	593.9	9.8	8.6	612.3	815.7	81.1	95.9	992.7	1605.0
Total Second Plan	1362.3	8.3	73.9	1444.5	1373.2	932.4	154.7	2460.3	3904.8
Total Third Plan	2355.4	99.5	(—)9.8	2445.1	2837.4	1658.8	210.4	4706.6	7151.7
Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1410.6	12.2	(—)179.6 (—121.6)*	1243.2 (1301.2)*	2127.2	1593.5 (1403.5)**	163.6	3884.3 (3694.3)**	5127.5 (4995.5)
Total Fourth Plan	2857.6	104.1	7.0	2968.7	4570.3	2750.8	621.1	7942.2	10910.9
Total Fifth Plan@	5222.1	68.0	661.1	5951.2	9668.9	9390.8	920.6	19980.3	25931.5
Total Sixth Plan	14148.1	674.6	..	14822.7	25693.3	21288.9	2663.2	49645.4	64468.1
1950-51	79.5	9.9	(—)9.3	80.1	41.1	5.2	2.4	48.7	128.8
1955-56	177.4	5.1	(—)29.8	152.7	275.2	22.0	33.4	330.6	483.3
1960-61	302.0	(—)38.4	43.8	307.4	319.3	210.7	24.6	554.6	862.0
1965-66	549.1	1.2	(—)29.9	520.4	739.4	492.6	53.0	1285.0	1805.4
1968-69	448.7	(—)10.1	(—)162.7*	275.9*	708.6	623.0**	52.1	1388.7**	1659.6
1973-74	711.4	8.8	62.1	782.3	1190.8	583.1	108.4	1882.3	2664.6
1978-79	1241.7	58.8	..	1300.5	3302.4	2105.0	204.6	5612.0	6912.5
1979-80	1443.3	84.3	..	1527.6	3243.6	2234.9	222.7	5701.2	7228.8
1980-81	1751.2	156.3	..	1907.5	3665.8	3166.2	272.6	7104.6	9012.1
1981-82	2411.4	140.5	..	2551.9	3927.9	3880.5	438.8	8247.2	10799.1
1982-83	2813.8	70.5	..	2884.3	4931.2	4074.2	514.3	9519.7	12404.0
1983-84	3219.1	136.6	..	3355.7	5973.6	4678.9	693.5	11346.0	14701.7
1984-85	3952.6	170.7	..	4123.3	7194.8	5489.1	744.0	13427.9	17551.2
1985-86(R.E.)	4759.7	150.2	..	4909.9	10285.0	6274.4	851.9	17411.3	22321.2
1986-87(B.E)	5712.7	176.9	..	5889.6	10579.4	6072.2	1057.0	17708.6	23598.2

£Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.
££Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.
*Includes transfer of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India amounting to Rs. 58 crores.
**Includes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock piling of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 190 crores.
@Time period originally envisaged for the Fifth Plan.

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES : 1961—80

Heads of Development	Amount (Rs. crores)					Percentage Distribution				
	Third Plan 1961—66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966—69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969—74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974—79 Actuals)	Annual Plan 1979-80 (Actuals)	Third Plan 1961—66 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1966—69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969—74 (Actuals)	Fifth Paln 1974—79 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1979—80 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture and allied sectors .	1088.9	1107.1*	2320.4*	4864.9	1996.5	12.7	16.7	14.7	12.3	16.4
2. Irrigation and Flood Control .	664.7	471.0	1354.1	3876.5	1287.9	7.8	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.6
3. Power . .	1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7399.5	2240.5	14.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.4
4. Village and Small Industries . .	240.8	126.1	242.6	592.5	255.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
5. Industry and Minerals . .	1726.3	1510.4	2864.4	8988.6	2383.5	20.1	22.8	18.2	22.8	19.6
6. Transport and Communications	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6870.3	2044.9	24.6	18.5	19.5	17.4	16.8
7. Education . .	588.7	306.8	774.3 }	1710.3 (7 and 8)	263.0	6.9	4.6	4.9 }	4.4 (7 and 8)	2.2
8. Scientific Research	71.6	47.1	130.8 }		91.4†	0.8	0.7	0.8 }		0.7
9. Health . .	225.9	140.2	335.5	760.8	223.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
10. Family Planning.	24.9	70.4	278.0	491.8	118.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.0
11. Water Supply and Sanitation . .	105.7	102.7	458.9	1091.6	387.6	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.2
12. Housing, Urban and Regional Development . .	127.6	73.3	270.2	1150.0	368.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.9	3.0
13. Welfare of Backward Classes .	99.1	73.6	164.6	724.0**	247.9**	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.0
14. Social Welfare .	19.4	11.2	64.4	88.2	30.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsman Training . .	55.8	34.8	31.1 }	817.2 (15 and 16)	236.5 (15 and 16)	0.7	0.5	0.2 }	2.1 (15 and 16)	1.9 (15 and 16)
16. Other programmes	173.1	115.8	179.8 }			2.0	1.7	1.2 }		
17. Special Schemes :										
(i) Special Welfare Programmes	..	..	123.6	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
(ii) Crash Scheme for Educated Unemployed	..	..	54.0	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..
(iii) Advance Action for Fifth Plan	..	..	120.0	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
TOTAL . .	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8	39426.2	12176.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes Buffer Stock : Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crores for 1972-73 and Rs. 24. crores for 1973-74. Thus the figure for buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 124 crores against the original plan provision of Rs. 255 crores.

**Includes Hill ond Tribal Areas.

†Includes new and renewable sources of energy.

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES: 1980—85

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay 1980—85	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980—85 (Col. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	5695.1	981.5	1129.4	1261.0	1427.0	1824.6	6623.5
II. Rural Development . .	5363.7	1040.2	1100.9	1295.8	1497.9	2062.0	6996.8
III. Special Area Programme .	1480.0	206.4	258.5	335.1	356.8	423.5	1580.3
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	12160.0	1777.3	1948.4	2105.2	2445.4	2653.6	10929.9
V. Energy	26535.4	3828.0	5064.9	6409.6	7276.6	8172.2	30751.3
1. Power	19265.4	2656.8	3182.3	3708.5	4092.5	4658.5	18298.6
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy . .	100.0	4.3	13.9	22.5	33.7	88.7	163.1
3. Petroleum . . .	4300.0	735.2	1204.8	1823.1	2197.8	2521.2	8482.1
4. Coal	2870.0	431.7	663.9	855.5	952.6	903.8	3807.5
5. Energy Development .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Industry and Minerals .	15017.6	2194.5	2777.9	3075.3	3916.4	4983.4*	16947.5*
1. Village and Small Scale Industries . . .	1780.5	273.2	322.9	326.1	402.6	620.3	1945.1
2. Large and Medium Industries	13237.1	1921.3	2360.0	2709.2	3478.8	4321.1*	14790.4*
3. Others	..	..	95.0	40.0	35.0	42.0	212.0
VII. Transport . . .	12412.0	2163.0	2583.1	2752.8	3075.8	3633.7	14208.4
1. Railways	5100.0	973.0	1210.0	1319.5	1419.6	1664.6	6586.7
2. Others	7312.0	1190.0	1373.1	1433.3	1656.2	1969.1	7621.7
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting . .	3134.3	356.7	576.1	674.8	864.5	997.4	3469.5
IX. Science and Technology .	865.2	97.4	148.3	208.1	228.5	338.1@	1020.4@
X. Social Services	14035.2	2074.6	2487.2	2950.2	3834.7	4569.9	15916.6
1. Education	2523.7	339.5	435.7	538.6	697.8	965.0	2976.6
2. Health & Family Planning	2831.0	411.5	530.4	675.2	853.1	942.0	3412.2
3. Housing and Urban Development . . .	2488.4	477.3	488.1	507.3	656.9	709.5	2839.1
4. Other Social Services .	6192.1	846.3	1033.0	1229.1	1626.9	1953.4	6688.7
XI. Others	801.5	112.8	136.2	215.0	163.9	219.6	847.5
XII. Total (I to XI) . . .	97500.0	14832.4 (15023.4)	18210.9 (18372.9)	21282.9 (21724.9)	25087.5 (25313.6)	29878.0 (30032.5)	109291.7 (110467.3)
(a) Central Plan . . .	47250.0	7049.3	9197.0	11284.9	13644.0	16650.0	57825.2
(b) State Plans	48600.0	7527.5 (7718.5)	8666.3 (8828.3)	9587.8 (10029.8)	10994.8 (11220.9)	12681.8 (12836.6)	49458.2 (50633.8)
(c) U.T. Plans . . .	1650.0	255.6	347.6	410.2	448.7	546.2	2008.3

NOTE :—Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditures (Rs. 191 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 162 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 442 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 226 crores in 1983-84 & Rs. 154.5 crores in 1984-85) on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

*Excludes Rs. 2.85 crores for National Test Houses.

@Includes Rs. 2.85 crores for National Test Houses.

2.6 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES : 1980—85

(Percentage Distribution)

Heads of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980—85)	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980—85 (Cols. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.1
II. Rural Development	5.5	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.9	6.4
III. Special Area Programme	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	12.5	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.0
V. Energy	27.2	25.8	27.8	30.1	29.0	27.4	28.1
1. Power	19.8	17.9	17.5	17.4	16.3	15.6	16.7
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
3. Petroleum	4.4	5.0	6.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.8
4. Coal	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.5
VI. Industry and Minerals	15.4	14.8	15.3	14.4	15.6	16.7	15.5
1. Village and small scale Industries	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8
2. Large and Medium Industries	13.6	13.0	13.5	12.7	13.9	14.5	13.5
3. Others	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
VII. Transport	12.7	14.6	14.2	12.9	12.3	12.2	13.0
1. Railways	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.1
2. Others	7.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
IX. Science and Technology	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
X. Social Services	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.9	15.3	15.3	14.6
1. Education	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7
2. Health and Family Planning	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1
3. Housing and Urban Development	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
4. Other Social Services	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.1
XI. Others	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
XII. Total (I to XI)*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Exclusive of expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

2.7 : SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Amount (Rs. crores)			Percentage Distribution		
	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 (Revised Estimates)	Annual Plan 1986-87 (Plan Outlay)	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 (Revised Estimates)	Annual Plan 1986-87 (Plan Outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.. Agriculture	10573.6	2006.9	2202.8	5.9	5.9	5.6
II. Rural Development	9074.2	2136.8	2505.3	5.0	6.2	6.4
III. Special Area Programme	3144.7	464.3	597.1	1.7	1.4	1.5
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	16978.6	2838.5	3192.7	9.4	8.3	8.2
V. Energy	54821.3	9951.3	11922.1	30.5	29.1	30.5
1. Power	34273.5	5718.8	7405.7	19.1	16.7	19.0
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy	519.5	133.6	119.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
3. Petroleum	12627.7	3101.3	3216.0	7.0	9.1	8.2
4. Coal	7400.6	997.4	1179.8	4.1	2.9	3.0
5. Energy Development	..	0.2	0.7	..	..	..
VI. Industry and Minerals	22460.8	5615.4	5414.9	12.5	16.4	13.9
1. Village and Small Scale Industries	2752.7	540.5	606.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
2. Large and Medium Industries	19708.1	5034.9	4773.8	11.0	14.7	12.2
3. Others	..	40.0	35.0	..	0.1	0.1
VII. Transport	22971.0	4402.0	5197.7	12.8	12.9	13.3
1. Railways	12334.6	2050.0	2650.1	6.9	6.0	6.8
2. Others	10636.4	2352.0	2547.6	5.9	6.9	6.5
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting	6472.5	1189.3	1252.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
IX. Science and Technology	2466.0	421.2	529.0	1.4	1.2	1.4
X. Social Services	29350.5	4906.2	5809.7	16.3	14.3	14.9
1. Education	6382.7	983.1	1297.4	3.5	2.9	3.3
2. Health & Family Planning	6649.2	1088.7	1224.2	3.7	3.2	3.2
3. Housing and Urban Development	4259.5	751.7	859.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
4. Other Social Services	12059.1	2082.7	2428.9	6.7	6.0	6.2
XI. Others	1686.8	286.3	427.6	0.9	0.8	1.1
XII. Total (I to XI)	180000.0	34218.2 (34579.4)	39051.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) Central Plan	95534.0	20094.0	22300.0	53.1	58.7	57.1
(b) State Plans	80698.0	13481.6 (13842.8)	15878.8	44.8	39.4	40.7
(c) U.T. Plans	3768.0	642.6	872.7	2.1	1.9	2.2

NOTE :—Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure (Rs. 361.2 crores) in 1985-86 on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

2.8 : FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Rs. crores)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Gross Traffic Receipts	**2337**	**2624**	**3538**	**4376**	**4986**	**5359**	**6339**	**6819**
(i) Passenger coaching	739	827	989	1162	1354	1459	1715	1876
(ii) Other coaching	99	116	128	160	166	179	194	203
(iii) Goods	1440	1618	2357	2972	3353	3603	4323	4626
(iv) Sundry other earnings	71	82	93	108	119	125	132	139
(v) Suspense	(—)12	(—)19	(—)29	(—)26	(—)6	(—)7	(—)25	(—)25
2. Working Expenses	**2142**	**2537**	**3182**	**3883**	**4661**	**5142**	**5793**	**6230**
(i) Ordinary Working expenses	1878	2233	2734	3179	3629	4071	4613	4700
(ii) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	200	220	350	556	850	850	920	1250
(iii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	64	84	98	148	182	221	260	280
3. Net Traffic receipts (1—2)	**195**	**87**	**356**	**493**	**325**	**217**	**546**	**589**
4. Net miscellaneous receipts	32	40	47	61	54	53	59	70
5. Net Revenue (3+4)	**227**	**127**	**403**	**554**	**379**	**270**	**605**	**659**
6. Payments to General Revenues	293	325	356	436	424	466	520	590
7. Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	**(—)66**	**(—)198**	**47**	**118**	**(—)45**	**(—)196**	**85**	**69**
8. Capital at charge	5485	6096	669	7251	7568	8286	9184	10374
9. Item 5 as % of item 8	4.1	2.1	6.0	7.6	5.0	3.3	6.6	6.4
10. Item 7 as % of item 8	(—)1.2	(—)3.2	0.7	1.6	(—)0.6	(—)2.4	0.8	0.7

2.9 : FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (R.E.)	1986-87 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Revenue Receipts	**835**	**910**	**1070**	**1290**	**1463**	**1635**	**1860**	**1920**
(i) Postal receipts	259	278	309	378	435	444	500	550
(ii) Telecommunication receipts	576	632	761	912	1028	1191	1360	1370
2. Net Working Expenses	**669**	**821**	**953**	**1050**	**1189**	**1368**	**1614**	**1678**
(i) Postal	266	346	397	462	508	557	689	774
(ii) Telecommunications	403	475	556	588	681	811	925	904
3. Net Receipts (1—2)	**166**	**89**	**117**	**240**	**274**	**267**	**246**	**242**
(i) Postal	(—)7	(—)67	(—)88	(—)84	(—)73	(—)113	(—)189	(—)224
(ii) Telecommunications	173	156	205	324	347	380	435	466
4. Dividend to General Revenues	32	37	50	71	97	135	166	192
5. Surplus/Deficit (3—4)	**134**	**52**	**67**	**169**	**177**	**132**	**80**	**50**
(i) Postal	(—)11	(—)72	(—)94	(—)91	(—)82	(—)125	(—)189	(—)224
(ii) Telecommunications	145	124	161	260	259	257	269	274

3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—INDUSTRY

(as at the end of March)

(In lakhs)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. By Branch of Public Sector :										
1. Central Govt.	30.47	30.82	30.96	31.34	31.78	31.95	32.49	32.66	33.11	33.42
2. State Govts.	48.97	50.20	51.60	53.09	54.78	56.76	58.53	60.38	61.54	62.99
3. Quasi-Govt.	33.92	36.75	39.29	41.70	43.43	45.76	48.12	50.40	52.72	55.11
4. Local bodies	19.85	19.89	20.15	20.63	20.80	20.37	20.33	21.11	21.30	21.48
TOTAL	133.22	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.78	154.84	159.46	164.56	168.69	173.00
B. By Industrial Classification Division/ Brief Description :										
0. Agriculture hinting etc.	3.59	3.66	3.87	4.08	4.31	4.63	4.57	4.76	4.89	4.98
1. Mining and quarrying	7.19	7.57	7.58	7.71	7.97	8.18	8.32	8.84	9.27	9.74
2. & 3. Manufacturing	11.13	12.26	13.55	14.16	14.46	15.02	15.92	16.34	17.17	17.60
4. Electricity, gas and water etc.	5.36	5.63	5.99	6.34	6.61	6.83	6.98	7.21	7.32	7.59
5. Construction	9.92	10.09	9.98	10.32	10.68	10.89	11.12	11.20	11.20	11.46
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc.	0.56	0.76	0.83	0.99	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.18	1.24	1.30
7. Transport, storage & communications	24.18	24.67	25.20	25.97	26.51	27.09	27.81	28.26	28.64	29.07
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc.	4.90	5.34	5.80	6.47	6.91	7.48	8.15	8.72	9.14	9.85
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	66.39	67.69	69.18	70.71	72.24	73.55	75.47	78.06	79.81	81.49
TOTAL	133.22	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.78	154.84	159.46	164.56	168.69	173.00

NOTE : The National Industrial Classification (1970) has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April 1975 and hence the figures from 1975 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. The data prior to March 1975 are based on Standard Industrial Classification (1960).

*Data for March, 1985 is provisional.

3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR—INDUSTRY†

(as at the end of March)

(In lakhs)

Industry Division Brief Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0. Agriculture, hunting etc.	8.27	8.38	8.53	8.41	8.60	8.58	8.51	8.47	8.19	8.22
1. Mining and quarrying	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.29	1.20	1.13	1.13
2. & 3. Manufacturing	41.58	41.65	43.21	44.33	44.17	45.45	46.61	46.26	44.73	44.23
4. Electricity, gas and water etc. . .	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39
5. Construction .	0.94	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.70
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc. . .	2.87	2.75	2.74	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.76
7. Transport, storage and communications	0.74	0.71	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.55
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc. .	1.83	1.86	1.80	2.01	2.06	1.96	2.04	2.07	2.14	2.18
9. Community, Social and Personal Services . .	10.55	10.86	10.10	11.40	91.67	12.22	12.59	12.88	12.89	13.05
TOTAL .	68.44	68.67	70.43	72.08	72.27	73.95	75.47	75.22	73.45	73.22

NOTES : 1. Coverage in construction particularly on private account, is known to be inadequate.

2. The National Industrial Classification (1970) has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1975 and hence the figures from 1975 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. The data prior to March 1975 are based on Standard Industrial Classification (1960)

†Relates to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 and more persons.

*Data for March, 1985 is provisional.

3.3 : PER CAPITA EMOLUMENTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN RELATION TO INCREASE IN AVERAGE ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1960=100)

Year	Per Capita Emoluments				Average All India Consumer Price Index (1960=100)		
	Employment (in lakhs)	Emoluments (in crores of Rs.)	Per Capita Emoluments Rs.	Percentage Increase over 1971-72	Year	Average Index	Percentage Increase over 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1970-71	6.60	361	5470	..	1970	184	..
1971-72	7.01	415	5920	..	1971	190	..
1972-73	9.32	541	5805	(—)1.94	1972	202	6.31
1973-74	13.44	749	5573	(—)5.86	1973	236	24.21
1974-75	14.32	1060	7402	25.03	1974	304	60.00
1975-76	15.04	1352	8983	51.73	1975	321	68.94
1976-77	15.75	1408	8940	51.01	1976	296	55.78
1977-78	16.38	1646	10048	69.72	1977	321	68.94
1978-79	17.03	1908	11210	89.36	1978	329	73.15
1979-80	17.75	2214	12468	110.60	1979	350	84.21
1980-81	18.39	2619	14239	140.52	1980	390	105.26
1981-82	19.39	3133	16158	172.93	1981	441	132.10
1982-83	20.24	3649	18029	204.54	1982	475	150.00
1983-84	20.72	4465	21546	263.95	1983	532	180.00
1984-85	21.07	5126	24322	310.84	1984	576	203.16
1985-86	21.57	5624	26069	340.35	1985	608	220.00

4.1 : SOURCES OF CHANGE IN MONEY STOCK (M3)

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 19	Variations during 1981-82 March 31 to March 31	1982-83 March 31 to March 31*	1983-84 March 31 to March 31	1984-85 March 31 to March 31	1985-86 March 31 to March 31	1985-86 March 31 to Jan 3(P)	1986-87 March 31 to Jan 2(P)	Outstanding as on Jan. 2, 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. M1 (Money supply with the public)	23424	1513	3598	4863	6517	4171	2280	5310	49396
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources) (1+2+3+4) .	55774	6978	10116	13221	16268	16313	13642	18578	137248
1. Currency with the public	13426	1048	2185	2944	3069	2378	1273	1712	26762
2. Demand deposits with banks . . .	9587	708	1395	1814	3144	2099	1248	3588	22335
3. Time deposits with banks	32350	5465	6518	8358	9751	12142	11362	13268	87852
4. Other deposits with RBI	411	—243	18	105	304	—306	—241	10	299
III. Sources of change in money stock (M3)(1+2+3+4—5)									
1. Net bank credit to Govt. (A+B) . . .	25718	4915	4749	5385	9586	8093	8162	11825	70146
A. RBI's net credit to Govt. (i+ii) . . .	16443	3997	2508	3987	7426	4442	3186	5048	43726
(i) To Central Government	15278	3208	3367	3949	6056	6468	5504	5262	43588
(ii) To State Governments	1165	789	—860	39	1370	—2026	—2318	—214	138
B. Other banks' credit to Govt. . . .	9275	918	2241	1398	2160	3651	4976	6777	26420
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (A+B) . .	36641	6821	8248	9564	10227	11850	7490	7286	90089
A. RBI's credit to commercial sector@ . . .	1700	344	429	455	372	300	314	365	3417
B. Other banks' credit to commercial sector . .	34941	6477	7819	9109	9855	11550	7176	6921	86672
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector (A+B) . . .	4882	—2114	—940	—182	1322	841	—159	—47	3762
A. Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange assets . .	4775	—2069	—977	—105	1275	841	—159	—47	3693
B. Other banks' net foreign exchange assets . .	107	—45	37	—77	47	..	..	..	69
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public .	619	38	25	37	58	154	19	116	1047
5. Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time deposits (A+B) . . .	12086	2682	1966	1583	4925	4625	1870	602	27796
A. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI . .	5360	1162	342	—763	3311	2085	1316	1619	12326
B. Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (derived) . . .	6726	1520	1624	2346	1614	2540	554	—1017	15470

P=Provisional

*These disregard changes in components of sources on July 12, 1982 following reclassification of aggregates necessitated by the establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

@Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

NOTES : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

2. Data relate to March 31 after closure of Government accounts.

4.2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1981-82 Busy season	1982 Slack season	1982-83 Busy season	1983 Slack season	1983-84 Busy season	1984 Slack season	1984-85 Busy season	1985 Slack season	1985-86 Busy season (PR)	1986 Slack season (PR)	1985-86 Busy season (Oct. 25 to Jan 3) (P)	1986-87 Busy season (Oct. 24 to Jan. 2) (P)	Outstanding as on Jan. 2, 1987 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Deposit expanson:													
Demand deposits .	237	541	727	584	800	867	1733	398	1223	854	1386	3302	19490
Time deposits	2019	3242	3042	4561	3116	4928	4129	6366	5281	7130	3897	4835	82570
Total .	2256	3783	3768	5147	3916	5795	5862	6764	6504	7984	5283	8137	102060
II. Credit expansion .	1584	1649	3841	2220	4123	3228	3949	2813	4565	2363	2841	3627	62041
III. Net inflow of funds (I—II) .	672	2134	—73	2927	—207	2567	1913	3951	1939	5621	2442	4510	40019
IV. Borrowings from RBI Increase (—)/ decrease (+)	—13	270*	—127	—71	—463	—208	+331	+64	+164	—132	+198	+259	+409
V. Investments in securities:													
(*a*) Government securities	1010	1193	1513	809	723	1723	3674	730	1473	—268	—1041	3098	25766
(*b*) Other approved securities	405	800	431	829	682	915	514	1285	1049	1143	643	718	13434
VI. Other sources/ avenues .	—730	—129	—1890	1218	—1149	137	—2606	1872	—747	4878	2642	435	..
VII. Slack season variations expressed as percentage of variations in the preceding busy season													
1. Return flow of credit a		—104		—58		—78		—71		52			
2. Liquidation of borrowings from RBI		2077c*		56c		45b		19d		80e			

PR=Partially Revised.

P=Provisional

a There was no return flow of credit in the slack season. The figures given against this item represent expansion in slack season as percentage of expansion in previous busy season.

b. Figures represent increase in borrowings from RBI as percentage of previous busy season increase.

c. Figures represent liquidation of borrowings from RBI as percentage of previous busy season increase.

d. Figures represent increase in borrowings from RBI as percentage of previous busy season liquidation.

e. Figures rep.esent increase in borrowings from RBI as a percentage of previous busy season liquidation.

* Takes into account variations due to transfer of RRBs borrowings to NABARD on July 12, 1982.

NOTES : 1. The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

2. Variations in bank credit are inclusive of credit extended through recourse to Participation Certificates.

4.3 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31 1981	Variations during							Outstanding as on Jan. 2, 1987 (P)
		1981-82 (March 31 to March 31)	1982-83 (March 31 to March 31)	1983-84 (March 31 to March 31)	1984-85 (March 31 to March 31)	1985-86 (March 31 to March 31)	1985-86 (March 31 to Jan. 3) (P)	1986-87 (March 31 to Jan 2.) (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Demand deposits . .	8049	541	1394	1609	2743	1756	1161	3398	19490
2. Time deposits	30298	5170	5905	7765	9096	11377	10986	12958	82570
3. Aggregate deposits . .	38347	5711	7299	9374	11839	13133	12147	16356	102060
4. Borrowings from RBI . .	612	171	32*	688	469	—943	—1470	—620	409
5. Cash in hand and balances with RBI	5447	753	—114	2771	2759	864	—295	1451	13931
6. Investments in Government securities	8990	887	2200	1348	2087	3549	4909	6704	25766
7. Bank credit	25770	4383	5340	6532	7148	7869	5154	4999	62041
8. Bills rediscounted under the Bill Market Scheme . .	4	—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Gross bank credit (including bills rediscounted) . .	25774	4379	5340	6532	7148	7869	5154	4999	62041

P=Provisional

*Takes into account variations due to transfer of RRBs borrowings to NABARD on July 12, 1982.

4.4 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS OUTSTANDING ADVANCES AGAINST COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER SELECTIVE CREDIT CONTROL

(Rs. crores)

Commodities	As on last Friday of				Variations during		
	March 1985	September 1985	March 1986	September 1986	1985-86 April—March	April—September 1985-86	April—September 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Paddy and rice	128.8	82.1	166.7	103.3	37.9	—46.7	—63.4
2. Wheat	29.2	31.0	39.5	41.1	10.3	1.8	1.6
3. Other foodgrains	56.1	55.6	59.8	58.0	3.7	—0.5	—1.8
4. All foodgrains	214.1	168.7	266.0	202.4	51.9	—45.4	—63.6
5. Sugar	366.5	177.8	435.4	263.3	68.9	—188.7	—172.1
6. Groundnut	7.7	5.7	7.3	5.3	—0.4	—2.0	—2.0
7. Rape seed/mustard seed	8.2	8.0	10.6	10.9	2.4	—0.2	0.3
8. Linseed	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
9. Castor seed	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	—0.1
10. Groundnut oil	11.4	9.3	10.5	8.3	—0.9	—2.1	—2.2
11. Rape seed/mustard oil	12.1	10.3	13.1	15.7	1.0	—1.8	2.6
12. Castor oil	12.7	3.8	13.3	6.7	0.6	—8.9	—6.6
13. Linseed oil	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	—0.8	—0.5	—0.1
14. Vanaspati	36.5	36.3	43.0	33.9	6.5	—0.2	—9.1
15. Cotton & Kapas*	302.4	313.5	377.4	331.8	75.0	11.1	—45.6
(a) Indigenous	295.6	305.7	367.3	326.6	71.7	10.1	—40.7
(b) Imported	6.8	7.8	10.1	5.2	3.3	1.0	—4.9
16. Raw Jute**	59.4	49.9	79.0	74.3	19.6	—9.5	—4.7
17. Total (4 to 16)	1034.0	786.7	1258.8	956.3	224.8	—247.3	—302.5

NOTES : 1. Data are provisional.
2. Food procurement advances are excluded.
3. Raw jute is not covered under selective credit control.

*Inclusive of advances to Cotton Corporation of India.

**Inclusive of advances to Jute Corporation of India.

4.5 : BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banks	Number of offices as on 30-6-69	30-6-82	30-6-83	30-6-84	30-6-85	30-6-86	Increase between 30-6-69 and 30-6-86	Increase in No. of offices in rural centres*	%age of col. (9) to (8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. State Bank of India . .	1569	6046	6396	6636	7189	7450	5881	3123	53.1
B. Subsidiaries of SBI . .	893	2813	2965	3117	3323	3365	2472	949	38.4
C. 14 Nationalised banks . .	4134	17800	18567	19387	20941	21694	17560	9486	54.0
D. Regional rural banks . .	..	5117	6473	8360	11652	12729	12729	11742	92.2
Total of public sector banks (A+B+C+D) . .	6596	31776	34401	37500	43105	45238	38642	25300	65.5
E. Six banks nationalised on 15-4-80	419	3037	3187	3205	3493	3554	3135	1481	47.2
Total of A+B+C+D+E	7015	34813	37588	40705	46598	48792	41777	26781	64.1
F. Other Indian scheduled commercial banks . .	900	4201	4323	4456	4614	4298	3398	1149	33.8
G. Foreign banks	130	132	133	134	136	136	6	—1	..
H. Non-Scheduled banks** .	217	31	35	37	37	39	—178	—43	24.3
Total of all commercial banks	8262	39177	42079	45332	51385	53265	47003	27886	62.0

*Rural Centres—Places with a population upto 10,000.

**The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to :—

(i) the inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and

(ii) taking over certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.

NOTE :—The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on 30th June, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 census) and the number of offices at Rural Centres as on 30th June, 1986 (classified on the basis of 1981 census)

4.6: ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Accounts in '000s)
(Amount in Rs. crores)

	June 1969		June 1982		June 1983		June 1984		June 1985†	
	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount Out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture:										
(a) Direct finance*	160	40.21 (1.3)	9068	3450	10460	4064	12262	5150	13869	6437
(b) Indirect finance	4	122.12 (4.1)	1293	1085	1120	1221	1055	1279	995	1416
2. Small scale industries**	51	251.07 (8.3)	959	3747	1135	4186	1306	5548	1510	6766
3. Setting up of industrial estate . .	..	..	neg.	47	neg.	53	neg.	63	2	72
4. Road and water transport operators	2	5.49 (0.2)	367	993	435	1299	520	1660	583	1855
5. Retail trade . .	33$	19.37$ (0.6)	1206	530	1297	576	1673	786	2054	1020
6. Small business .	..	..	820	213	1037	312	1289	415	1611	570
7. Professional and self-employed persons .	8	1.91 (0.1)	971	224	1112	278	1317	427	1545	605
8. Education . .	1	0.80 (neg.)	43	14	46	17	48	22	58	26
9. Consumption loans	..	..	210	16	185	15	194	18	166	17
10. S.S.C's Organisations for on-lending to other priority sectors mentioned at 4 to 9 above . . .	..	..	10	3	10	5	3	5	6	4
11. S.S. Organisations for SC/ST for purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of outputs . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
12. Housing Loans .	..	..	144	37	146	38	167	57	154	50
13. Total Priority sector advances (1 to 12)	260	440.97 (14.6)	15091	10359	16983	12064	19836	15432	32555	18840
14. Total Bank Credit	...	3017.00	...	27145	..	32641	..	39516	..	45731

†Provisional
*Excludes advances to plantations other than development finance.
**Number of units.
$Includes small business.
Notes : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.

4.7 : STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS@ AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crores)		Bank credit (Rs. crores)		Share of priority sectors in bank credit (per cent)	
	June 1969	June 1986*	June 1969	December 1985*	June 1969	December 1985*	June 1969	December 1984*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES								
1. Andhra Pradesh	444	4130	121.11	4516	122.09	3449	24.4	53.9
2. Assam	67	975	33.20	890	12.85	465	10.3	48.6
3. Bihar	269	4229	168.67	3600	52.05	1343	9.1	61.1
4. Gujarat	750	3085	401.31	5280	194.89	2867	15.9	46.3
5. Haryana	140	1111	48.78	1499	23.15	1019	28.2	71.4
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	552	12.38	519	3.49	215	2.7	66.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17	727	17.95	425	0.86	149	30.3	71.4
8. Karnataka	510	3926	187.79	3767	143.04	3276	24.8	46.9
9. Kerala	331	2724	116.79	2606	76.95	1630	27.6	49.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	332	3737	107.43	2931	63.14	1723	22.3	60.0
11. Maharashtra	946	4919	902.67	14489	911.79	12139	12.4	21.1
12. Manipur	2	67	1.06	31	0.15	22	..	71.6
13. Meghalaya	7	130	8.87	119	2.52	34	50.0	69.6
14. Nagaland	2	66	1.07	73	0.06	28	40.0	84.8
15. Orissa	96	1735	29.49	969	14.60	774	11.2	60.7
16. Punjab	290	2004	185.41	4425	50.29	2013	27.9	64.6
17. Rajasthan	311	2681	73.73	1878	38.20	1241	16.8	60.2
18. Tamil Nadu	721	3930	233.48	4578	311.32	4316	25.5	41.1
19. Tripura	5	136	3.76	78	0.16	46	9.5	59.2
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	7345	337.15	7831	153.74	3524	16.9	60.5
21. West Bengal	428	3418	456.45	7822	525.80	3753	4.4	25.1
UNION TERRITORIES								
1. Chandigarh	19	107	34.55	609	64.13	1364	4.2	23.3
2. Delhi	207	1059	359.80	7669	244.90	4183	10.2	18.2
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	260	48.68	711	19.68	227	12.6	41.6
4. Pondicherry	11	63	5.06	116	4.74	63	12.9	55.1
5. All others**	1	149	0.33	266	0.01	39	..	66.3
TOTAL	6669	53265	3896.97	77697	3034.60	49902	14.9	39.5

@Include State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 20 Nationalised Banks.

*Data are provisional.

**Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

NOTES :—1. Deposits exclude Inter-bank deposits.

2. Bank credit excludes dues from banks but includes amount of bills rediscounted with R.B.I./I.D.B.I/other financial institutions and value of participation certificates.

3. The data relating to deposits and bank credit relate to the last Friday of the month and are based on quarterly return on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.

4.8. CAPITAL MARKET : FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crores)

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		April-September@ 1985		April-September@ 1986	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India*	218.1	169.4	230.2	196.1	321.9	224.5	415.4	272.9	499.2	403.9	261.3	192.5	n.a.	n.a,
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.*	302.4	264.7	348.6	271.1	507.6	334.2	620.7	392.7	708.2	482.2	306.0	215.6	588.8	273.2
3. Industrial Development Bank of India£* . .	1148.1	857.0	1282.2	1040.0	1766.1	1298.9	2558.4	1477.7	2561.2	2099.8	1607.7	1268.8	2094.2	1466.3
4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India . . .	46.9	28.0	57.9	36.1	69.5	41.3	110.8	54.8	76.1	67.8	20.4	27.3	63.3	29.4
5. State Financial Corporations* . .	509.6	317.7	611.6	404.0	644.9	435.5	743.1	497.7	1008.8	607.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. State Industrial Development Corporations* . .	299.6	191.1	296.6	208.0	364.6	236.5	477.9	297.6	527.1	360.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
7. Unit Trust of India	85.5	62.7	127.5	71.7	165.8	139.3	357.3	236.2	696.6	528.9	613.1	242.8	285.4	175.2
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India .	165.5	135.9	136.5	86.6	166.8	140.9	219.9	161.5	383.6	261.8	136.8	69.6	232.8	200.3
9. General Insurance Corporation of India	50.1	33.7	92.7	44.7	108.5	84.5	144.1	110.5	153.0	107.3	82.8	43.4	67.9	48.5

*Including Guarantees.

@Provisional.

£Comprising direct loans (Export Loans) refinance to banks and bills rediscounting assistance. Refinance to SFCs/SIDCs/SIICs and subscriptions to shares and bonds of other financial institutions.

n.a. Not available.

NOTES : 1. In the case of I.F.C.I. and I.C.I.C.I. figures from 1965-66 are on post-devaluation basis.

2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I. the Refinance Corporation for Industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65.5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August, 1964 of which refinance disbursed totalled Rs. 42.2 crores during the period July 1964 to June 1965, I.D.B.I., which took over the R.C.I. disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21.2 crores.

3. Data in respect of 18 S.F.Cs. and 22 S.I.D.Cs. are given.

4. Since February 1963, the National Industrial Development Corporation has not entertained fresh applications for loans for the purpose of modernisation and expansion of cotton, jute and textile mills and machine tool industry. However, it continues to render consultancy service through its Consultancy Bureau.

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

	Primary Articles					Fuel Power, Light & Lubricants	Manufactured Products						All Commodities
	Total	Food Articles		Non-Food Articles	Minerals		Total	Food Products	Textiles	Chemicals & Chemical Products	Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	Machinery & Transport Equipment	
		Total	Food-grains										
Weight	41.67	29.80	12.92	10.62	1.25	8.46	49.87	13.32	11.03	5.55	5.97	6.72	100.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Last week of													
1972-73 .	119	116	127	124	140	112	125	151	119	107	118	115	121.5
1973-74 .	160	150	160	158	414	189	151	166	153	135	164	135	158.0
1974-75 .	172	171	199	146	423	206	170	175	158	178	178	169	173.9
1975-76 .	149	142	146	133	449	229	163	154	145	168	187	172	162.6
1976-77 .	179	165	161	181	469	232	177	185	167	172	191	169	182.1
1977-78 .	179	172	172	165	481	243	176	160	176	175	198	177	182.8
1978-79 .	182	170	171	177	506	251	189	166	187	181	221	196	191.1
1979-80 .	217	189	192	203	1000	304	232	247	212	215	260	227	232.0
1980-81 .	249	218	226	228	1175	400	267	313	219	251	302	249	270.7
1981-82 .	261	235	235	233	1115	438	264	248	228	364	334	273	277.1
1982-83 .	282	263	264	250	989	484	275	247	241	273	367	282	295.3
1983-84 .	308	281	267	301	1011	509	301	298	264	285	389	291	321.7
1984-85 .	322	297	276	307	1025	559	331	322	286	304	469	313	345.3
1985-86 .	331	321	303	277	1031	609	391	339	264	319	472	347	359.3
Average of weeks													
1972-73 .	111	111	120	108	124	110	122	150	113	105	114	112	116.2
1973-74 .	142	137	142	147	225	131	140	171	135	116	139	123	139.7
1974-75 .	178	172	196	164	424	198	169	187	160	169	173	156	174.9
1975-76 .	166	164	174	140	440	219	171	181	147	176	185	173	173.0
1976-77 .	167	155	153	167	449	231	175	189	155	171	190	170	176.6
1977-78 .	184	174	170	178	477	234	179	184	173	173	194	173	185.8
1978-79 .	181	172	173	170	491	245	180	157	179	177	211	184	185.8
1979-80 .	207	187	185	195	780	283	216	215	203	199	252	216	217.6
1980-81 .	238	208	217	218	1110	354	257	309	213	241	272	239	257.3
1981-82 .	264	235	237	241	1169	428	271	299	224	260	317	265	281.3
1982-83 .	274	250	249	245	1106	460	272	260	233	269	355	278	288.7
1983-84 .	304	283	274	282	994	495	296	299	250	282	381	290	316.0
1984-85 .	325	297	276	320	1015	518	320	324	280	292	420	304	338.4
1985-86 .	331	318	296	287	1030	580	343	346	276	311	477	338	357.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1985-86													
April . .	325	300	275	314	1030	560	336	326	288	307	475	328	350.5
May . .	328	306	278	307	1030	566	339	333	287	309	477	333	353.7
June . .	334	317	282	297	1030	569	342	343	284	309	478	335	357.5
July . .	340	327	292	293	1030	569	346	362	281	309	478	336	352.3
August . .	340	330	300	287	1030	572	347	366	280	309	477	337	353.1
September .	329	320	303	274	1030	572	345	358	276	309	478	337	357.6
October .	332	320	305	282	1030	573	348	366	272	308	477	338	350.0
November .	331	320	304	278	1030	573	342	348	272	308	476	338	357.9
December .	330	319	300	277	1030	583	340	338	269	310	477	341	355.4
January .	329	316	299	283	1030	594	342	341	270	311	479	341	357.5
February .	330	318	303	282	1030	606	341	337	267	319	479	343	353.9
March . .	331	321	306	280	1031	609	341	339	265	319	473	346	359.3
1986-87													
April . .	335	326	296	277	1031	612	345	343	266	320	472	350	353.0
May . .	341	333	291	282	1032	614	350	359	268	321	476	351	358.6
June . .	343	335	293	287	1032	618	356	379	268	323	476	352	373.1
July . .	352	343	297	296	1032	618	360	390	268	326	476	354	378.3
August . .	357	345	301	306	1024	618	362	397	267	327	476	354	331.6
September .	353	341	301	308	1024	618	365	409	266	329	477	355	381.5
October .	359	347	304	314	1024	620	366	413	266	331	477	355	384.8
November .	357	346	303	308	1024	620	361	390	267	330	477	355	381.0
December .	353	339	299	315	1024	620	358	375	270	332	478	355	378.0

Note :—Figures from April 1986 are provisional.

5.2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES/COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base : 1970-71=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nuts	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertilizers	Cement	Iron, steel & ferro-alloys
Weight	5.13	3.42	2.18	1.15	2.25	0.43	1.82	1.04	4.91	7.24	3.72	1.38	3.80	1.22	1.25	0.70	3.47
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Last week of																	
1972-73 . .	121	110	150	107	103	120	131	111	114	177	116	133	120	108	107	109	122
1973-74 . .	162	120	199	138	178	184	159	122	236	172	161	176	150	159	126	117	162
1974-75 . .	189	189	196	171	137	105	147	144	248	189	155	151	170	145	221	169	178
1975-76 . .	147	153	148	189	144	131	95	198	267	181	103	144	158	132	190	172	186
1976-77 . .	157	159	171	352	209	143	173	198	268	192	167	196	171	132	179	174	187
1977-78 . .	149	162	244	235	179	151	151	212	272	154	157	197	186	158	176	185	191
1978-79 . .	158	159	240	199	166	138	145	212	279	162	162	204	186	179	165	213	219
1979-80 . .	195	163	240	248	167	139	204	336	335	282	204	241	202	230	170	234	262
1980-81 . .	208	183	341	230	226	130	253	432	468	372	245	244	221	179	260	234	313
1981-82 . .	232	204	302	246	200	145	242	432	513	248	251	258	236	184	278	366	354
1982-83 . .	274	240	292	370	200	209	262	513	535	234	266	259	248	208	278	400	399
1983-84 . .	271	210	374	504	252	296	308	642	538	301	304	275	253	331	263	433	419
1984-85 . .	270	213	430	468	240	573	295	642	606	341	298	304	263	399	263	501	535
1985-86 . .	283	248	447	356	180	162	300	731	622	374	297	262	271	226	289	471	541
Average of weeks																	
1972-73 . .	116	107	138	108	92	110	104	111	112	188	99	123	115	111	106	110	118
1973-74 . .	140	108	177	111	138	99	166	122	142	192	148	152	134	120	114	112	143
1974-75 . .	183	183	216	162	169	104	173	144	240	200	172	178	173	158	203	148	171
1975-76 . .	179	160	182	175	136	117	129	184	257	214	135	141	162	131	215	171	184
1976-77 . .	157	152	146	214	198	127	142	198	268	218	143	178	166	125	187	174	187
1977-78 . .	162	157	215	252	193	149	172	199	268	185	176	197	179	142	177	177	188
1978-79 . .	161	154	247	212	169	147	146	212	270	147	159	200	184	161	175	197	213
1979-80 . .	184	161	244	233	164	139	185	300	309	231	193	222	193	232	167	229	259
1980-81 . .	206	176	323	227	183	129	225	348	414	377	228	237	209	195	243	233	272
1981-82 . .	226	192	339	243	227	137	271	432	501	336	261	251	231	172	274	270	332
1982-83 . .	257	214	302	288	199	163	265	493	518	259	263	254	244	193	278	365	387
1983-84 . .	292	218	347	441	222	235	302	542	538	302	304	263	253	247	268	422	416
1984-85 . .	273	210	431	494	261	520	323	642	542	335	321	295	258	405	263	464	463
1985-86 . .	284	226	463	413	216	273	307	662	609	393	288	292	270	303	267	494	539
1985-86																	
April . .	273	210	427	479	249	583	298	642	606	350	294	306	265	401	263	506	539
May . .	278	209	432	471	242	531	294	642	606	368	287	306	265	391	263	515	539
June . .	274	211	431	456	230	427	294	642	606	391	280	305	267	363	263	509	539
July . .	290	218	451	452	229	330	315	642	606	425	284	303	270	337	263	504	539
August . .	298	225	463	409	228	235	317	642	606	432	285	303	271	329	263	501	539
September .	301	224	466	370	224	180	307	642	606	421	276	297	271	296	263	501	539
October . .	276	227	488	360	213	174	304	642	606	430	282	292	271	279	263	496	539
November .	290	229	494	375	193	165	303	642	606	397	287	284	271	257	263	492	539
December .	275	231	487	414	192	166	320	642	607	371	298	279	271	257	263	485	539
January . .	275	233	474	413	200	164	321	709	607	377	300	278	272	261	263	472	539
February . .	276	245	475	390	199	162	305	731	618	374	295	276	272	243	289	467	541
March . .	281	249	467	359	187	162	307	731	622	376	296	268	272	230	289	470	541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1986-87																	
April . .	286	234	425	366	174	160	311	731	622	377	304	258	271	223	289	467	542
May . .	291	222	410	396	169	162	338	731	622	392	328	253	272	270	263	466	542
June . .	296	226	407	430	166	172	360	731	624	421	340	250	272	245	289	471	542
July . .	305	229	405	429	165	177	398	731	624	428	359	252	272	239	289	471	542
August . .	313	232	403	397	163	170	440	731	624	424	388	246	272	238	289	471	542
September .	313	235	402	409	163	170	429	731	624	438	401	243	272	233	289	471	542
October . .	315	240	415	450	167	173	403	731	623	445	399	246	272	230	289	473	543
November .	312	243	410	445	167	165	363	731	624	409	391	247	273	234	289	474	542
December .	302	248	398	444	199	172	346	731	623	382	394	251	273	251	289	475	542

Note :—Figures from April 1986 are provisional.

5.3 : ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Industrial Workers				Urban Non-manual Employees
	Food Index		General Index		
	1949=100	1960=100	1949=100	1960=100	General Index (1960=100)
Last month of					
1970-71	226	195	224	184	174
1971-72	237	205	236	194	184
1972-73	273	236	263	216	199
1973-74	353	305	334	275	238
1974-75	416	359	390	321	277
1975-76	343	296	348	286	265
1976-77	384	332	379	312	285
1977-78	389	336	390	321	297
1978-79	395	341	404	332	308
1979-80	446	385	453	373	343
1980-81	506	437	510	420	385
1981-82	550	475	555	457	423
1982-83	604	522	610	502	462
1983-84	675	583	678	558	505
1984-85	694	600	712	586	540
1985-86	758	655	775	638	568
Average of months					
1970-71	233	202	226	186	174
1971-72	237	205	233	192	180
1972-73	258	223	251	207	192
1973-74	323	279	304	250	221
1974-75	414	358	385	317	270
1975-76	396	342	380	313	277
1976-77	367	317	366	301	277
1977-78	399	345	394	324	296
1978-79	400	346	402	331	306
1979-80	432	373	438	360	330
1980-81	485	419	487	401	369
1981-82	551	476	548	451	413
1982-83	588	508	590	486	446
1983-84	673	581	665	547	492
1984-85	703	607	707	582	532
1985-86	738	638	753	620	568
1985-86					
April	704	608	722	594	546
May	713	616	729	600	552
June	722	624	737	606	556
July	734	634	747	615	565
August	738	638	751	618	570
September	740	639	752	619	569
October	747	645	760	625	572
November	755	652	766	630	575
December	752	650	766	630	574
January	747	645	764	629	577
February	751	649	769	633	579
March	758	655	775	638	584
1986-87					
April	766	662	782	643	587
May	778	672	791	651	592
June	788	681	800	658	599
July	80[illegible]	693	812	668	638
August	809	699	817	672	613
September	816	705	822	676	615
October	829	716	833	685	622
November	839	725	841	69[illegible]	625
December	..	..	836	688	622

NOTE : Current Series of All India Index on base 1960=100 was introduced with effect from August 1968. The earlier series on base 1949=100 was simultaneosly discontinued. Index Numbers from August 1968 on base 1949=100 have been estimated by equating 100 of current series to 121.54 of earlier series in regard to General Index and 115.74 in regard to Food Index. Figures are in round numbers.

5.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices	Index for Manufactured Products	Index for Agricultural Products*	Prices of Manufactured products as per cent of prices of Agricultural products, Col. (3) over Col. (4)
Weight	100.00	49.87	40.42	
1	2	3	4	5
Average of months				
1972-73	116.2	121.9	110.3	110.5
1973-74	139.7	139.5	139.2	100.2
1974-75	174.9	168.8	169.9	99.4
1975-76	173.0	171.2	157.3	108.8
1976-77	176.6	175.2	158.5	110.5
1977-78	185.8	179.2	174.8	102.5
1978-79	185.8	179.5	171.9	104.4
1979-80	217.6	215.8	188.7	114.4
1980-81	257.3	257.3	210.5	122.2
1981-82	281.3	270.6	236.5	114.4
1982-83	288.7	272.1	248.3	109.6
1983-84	316.0	295.8	282.8	104.6
1984-85	338.4	319.5	303.2	105.4
1985-86	357.8	342.6	309.6	110.7
1985-86				
April	350.5	336.2	303.3	110.8
May	353.7	339.3	306.2	110.8
June	357.5	341.8	312.0	109.6
July	362.3	346.8	318.2	109.0
August	363.1	347.2	318.3	109.1
September	357.6	344.8	307.8	112.0
October	360.0	348.2	308.6	112.8
November	357.9	343.4	307.9	111.5
December	356.4	340.3	308.1	110.5
January	357.5	341.5	307.0	111.2
February	358.9	341.1	308.4	110.6
March	359.8	341.3	309.9	110.1
1986-87				
April	363.0	344.5	313.0	110.1
May	368.6	350.2	319.5	109.6
June	373.1	356.4	322.1	110.6
July	378.3	359.7	331.0	108.7
August	381.6	361.5	336.6	107.5
September	381.5	365.1	332.5	109.8
October	384.8	366.4	338.6	108.2
November	381.0	360.6	336.2	107.3
December	378.0	357.5	332.7	107.5

Figures from April 1986 are provisional.

*Composite index for the sub-groups Food Articles and Non-food Articles of the major group Primary Articles.

6.1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves			Transactions with IMF		
	Gold*	SDRs (In millions of SDRs)	Foreign exchange	Drawings	Repurchases£	Outstanding repurchase obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	117.8	..	911.4	..	..	47.62
1955-56	117.8	..	784.6	..	7.14	5.95
1956-57	117.8	..	563.3	60.71	5.95	60.71
1957-58	117.8	..	303.4	34.52	..	95.24
1958-59	117.8	..	261.1	..	..	95.24
1959-60	117.8	..	245.1	..	23.81	71.43
1960-61	117.8	..	185.8	..	10.71	60.72
1961-62	117.8	..	179.5	119.05	60.72	119.05
1962-63	117.8	..	177.3	11.90	..	130.95
1963-64	117.8	..	188.0	..	23.81	107.14
1964-65	133.8	..	115.9	47.62	47.62	107.14
1965-66	115.9	..	182.1	65.47	35.71	136.90
1966-67	182.5	..	295.9	89.29	43.09	313.13
1967-68	182.5	..	356.1	67.50	43.13	337.50
1968-69	182.5	..	394.2	..	58.50	279.00
1969-70	182.5	122.7	546.4	..	125.25	153.75
1970-71	182.5	148.9	438.1	..	153.75	..
1971-72	182.5	247.7	480.4	..	..	..
1972-73	182.5	246.5	478.9	..	..	..
1973-74	182.5	244.9	580.8	62.0	..	58.8
1974-75	182.5	234.9	610.5	484.7	..	557.3
1975-76	182.5	202.8	1491.7	207.1	..	804.0
1976-77	187.8	187.4	2863.0	..	302.8	492.1
1977-78	193.1	161.6	4499.8	..	248.6	210.0
1978-79	219.5	364.9	5219.9	..	206.9	..
1979-80	224.7	529.1	5163.7	..	55.1†	..
1980-81	225.6	490.5	4822.1	274.4@	5.1††	267.7
1981-82	225.6	425.1	3354.5	636.8@@	..	901.0
1982-83	225.6	270.2	4265.3	1892.8@@	..	2867.0
1983-84	225.6	216.4	5497.9	1413.7@@	72.1££	4443.7
1984-85	245.8	146.5	6816.8	218.8@@	155.9$	4887.7
1985-86	274.3	115.1	7384.4	..	253.0$$	5285.0
June	246.7	303.7	6679.8	..	64.6(A)	4858.6
September	246.7	208.8	6776.2	..	63.9(B)	4907.4
December	246.7	306.2	6729.2	..	48.9(C)	5090.0
March	274.3	115.1	7384.4	..	75.6(D)	5285.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986-87 (E)						
April	274.3	161.4	7638.7	..	27.0	5422.1
May	274.3	145.6	7570.1	..	45.5	5436.8
June**	274.3	126.9	7084.9	..	27.5	5431.0
July**	274.3	209.8	6478.0	..	102.4	5512.8
August**	274.3	138.6	6538.2	..	57.3	5457.5
September**	274.3	180.3	6754.3	..	..	5534.0
October**	274.3	232.3	6504.4	..	48.9	5512.1
November**	274.3	145.1	6823.1	..	78.3	5565.2
December**	274.3	290.9	7095.5	..	29.8	5579.6
January**	274.3	197.6	7059.4	..	152.5	5621.5

*Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter.

**Provisional.

@Excludes Rs. 544.53 crores drawn under Trust Fund.

@@Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF).

† Includes voluntary repurchases of rupees (Rs. 19.9 crores) and sales of rupees by the IMF under its General Resources Account (Rs. 35.2 crores).

†† Sales of rupees by the Fund.

£Additionally, SDRs 59.9 million in May 1979, SDRs 7.3 million in July 1980 and SDRs 34.5 million in March 1982 were used for voluntary repurchases of rupees.

££SDRs 66.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under the Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF).

$ SDRs 33.25 million and Rs. 117.85 crores in foreign currencies were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF.

$$ SDRs 66.50 million and SDRs 131.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EEF, respectively.

(A) SDRs 33.25 million and SDRs 18.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.

(B) SDRs 33.25 million and SDRs 18.75 million were used for repurcases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.

(C) SDRs 37.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(D) SDRs 56.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(E) SDRs 368.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

NOTES : 1. Figures after the year 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.

2. The outstanding repurchase obligations arc calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF

Item	1961-62 Final		1971-72	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1. Imports—c.i.f.[1]	996.3	2092.2	1993.6	2678.0
(a) P.L. 480 Title I**	86.3	181.2	8.6	11.5
(b) Others	910.0	1911.0	1985.0	2666.5
2. Exports—f.o.b.	668.3	1403.4	1555.4	2090.9
3. Trade Balance (2—1)	—328.0	—688.8	—438.2	—587.1
4. Non-monetary gold movement (Net)	..	..	..	..
5. Invisibles				
(i) Receipts[2]	173.5	364.4	366.3	492.3
(ii) Payments	203.0	426.3	503.7	677.6
Of which: interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6]	(46.0)	(96.6)	(198.7)	(267.4)
(iii) Net	—29.5	—61.9	—137.4	—185.3
6. Current Account (Net)	—357.5	—750.7	—575.6	—772.4
7. Capital Transactions				
(a) *Private*[3]				
(i) Receipts	30.4	63.8	13.4	17.9
(ii) Payments	36.4	76.4	21.2	28.5
(iii) Net	—6.0	—12.6	—7.8	—10.6
(b) *Government*[4]				
(i) Receipts	108.4	227.6	231.9	311.7
(ii) Payments	96.7	203.0	98.7	132.6
(iii) Net	11.7	24.6	133.2	179.1
(c) Amortization Payments (gross)[6]	—60.3	—126.6	—249.7	—336.2
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—60.7	—127.5	..	..
(e) Banking Capital (Net)[5]	—2.5	—5.3	15.5	21.0
8. Errors and Omissions	7.8	16.4	—65.2	—86.4
9. Total deficit (—)/Surplus (+)(6 to 8)	—467.5	—981.7	—749.6	—1005.5
FINANCED BY :				
10. External Assistance :				
(a) Loans—(excluding P.L. 480 rupee loans)	225.3	473.1	651.9	875.1
(b) Grants—(excluding P.L. 480 Title-I grants)	30.5	64.1	112.6	151.6
(c) P.L. 480 Title-I (gross)	86.3	181.2	8.6	11.4
TOTAL (a+b+c)	342.1	718.4	773.4	1038.1
11. Drawings from the I.M.F. (gross)	119.1	250.1	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	74.7	102.6
13. Decline in reserves (+)/increase (—)	6.3	13.2	—98.5	—135.2
Total 10 to 13	**467.5**	**981.7**	**749.6**	**1005.5**

NOTES : Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond to the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL—480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of accounts. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments table in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in those issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions up to end May 1966 has been arrived at by appling the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**PL-480 Title I shown under imports item 1(a) and under external asistance item 10(c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. PL-480 convertible currency assistance is included in item 10(a) and imports thereof against in item 1(b).

1. Exclude freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities.
2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities and U.S. Embassy expenditure met out of PL-480 Title I Funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL-665. These also exclude grants under Colombo Plan, PL-480 Title I, II and III, etc.
3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the External Assistance programme including loans out of Cooley Fund and corresponding amortisation payments are excluded from items 7(a)(i) and 7(a)(ii) and included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.

PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

1979-80P		1980-81P		1981-82P		1982-83P		1983-84P		1984-85(P)	
Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9575.7	11821.8	12543.6	15862.3	13886.5	15484.0	14913.2	15428.5	16039.3	15511.9	18680.3	15712.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9575.7	11821.8	12543.6	15862.3	13886.5	15484.0	14913.2	15428.5	16039.3	15511.9	18680.3	15712.8
6201.4	7656.0	6576.4	8316.3	7765.5	8658.8	9137.1	9452.8	10168.5	9834.1	11959.2	10059.4
—3374.3	—4165.8	—5967.2	—7546.0	—6121.0	—6825.2	—5776.1	—5975.7	—5870.8	—5677.8	—6721.1	—5653.4
5.2	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.2	17.0
4015.5	4957.4	5326.7	6736.0	5310.5	5921.4	5651.7	5847.0	6432.1	6220.6	7635.8	6422.8
1412.3	1743.6	1578.1	1995.6	2007.4	2238.3	2621.7	2712.3	3255.4	3148.3	4394.3	3696.2
(280.3)	(346.0)	(280.9)	(355.2)	(361.3)	(402.9)	(634.5)	(656.4)	(840.6)	(813.0)	(1312.4)	(1103.9)
2603.2	3213.8	3748.6	4740.4	3303.1	3683.1	3030.0	3134.7	3176.7	3072.3	3241.5	2726.6
—765.9	—945.6	—2218.6	—2805.6	—2817.9	—3142.1	—2746.1	—2841.0	—2694.1	—2605.5	—3459.4	—2909.8
49.9	61.6	162.6	205.6	193.6	215.9	385.7	399.0	888.8	859.6	1406.7	1183.2
71.7	88.5	65.6	83.0	111.7	124.6	152.2	157.5	150.2	145.3	193.9	163.1
—21.8	—26.9	97.0	122.6	81.9	91.3	233.5	241.5	738.6	714.3	1212.8	1020.1
509.5	629.0	1010.9	1278.4	697.0	777.2	1128.6	1167.6	1802.8	1743.5	2173.2	1828.0
283.0	349.4	1198.3	1515.4	932.0	1039.2	1622.7	1678.8	1547.3	1496.4	782.1	657.9
226.5	279.0	—187.4	—237.0	—235.0	—262.0	—494.1	—511.2	255.5	247.1	1391.1	1170.1
—534.9	—660.4	—686.1	—867.6	—653.8	—729.0	—693.4	—717.3	—807.0	—780.4	—904.8	—761.0
—83.5	—103.1	—7.5	—9.5	—34.5	—38.5	..	..	—72.0	—69.6	—152.4	—128.2
—81.7	—100.8	12.7	16.1	—12.6	—14.0	68.4	70.8	181.6	175.6	—193.4	—162.7
10.6	13.1	—158.0	—199.8	—395.5	—441.0	203.1	210.1	—490.0	—473.9	323.6	272.2
—1250.7	—1544.1	—3147.9	—3980.8	—4067.4	—4535.3	—3428.6	—3547.1	—2887.4	—2792.4	—1782.5	—1499.3
1026.3	1267.1	1184.2	1497.5	1367.0	1524.3	1774.9	1836.2	1870.3	1808.8	1953.0	1642.8
467.4	577.0	508.4	642.9	445.3	496.5	385.3	398.6	379.5	367.0	538.6	453.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1493.7	1844.1	1692.6	2140.4	1812.3	2020.8	2160.2	2234.8	2249.8	2175.8	2491.6	2095.8
..	..	818.8	1035.5	636.8	710.0	1892.9	1958.3	1410.5	1364.1	216.8	18[illegible].3
126.3	155.9	120.5	152.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—369.3	—455.9	516.0	652.5	1618.3	1804.5	—624.5	—646.0	—772.9	—747.5	—925.9	—778.8
1250.7	**1544.1**	**3147.9**	**3980.8**	**4067.4**	**4535.3**	**3428.6**	**3547.1**	**2887.4**	**2792.4**	**1782.5**	**1499.3**

4. Include all official capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL—480/665 balances.
5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund Account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.
6. Includes those payable in Rupees of Rs. 7.8 crores on account of interest and Rs. 4.1 crores on account of amortization in the year 1961-62 and Rs. 49.5 crores on account of interest and Rs. 46.2 crores on account of amortization in 1971-72. Following the agreement of February 18, 1974, between the Government of India and the U.S.A. on the disposition of PL-480 and other funds there are no interest and amortisation payments payable in rupees other than R.P.A. from 1974-75 onwards.

P—Preliminary

6.3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
(Excluding Grants)

(Rs. crores)

Item	1971-72P	1979-80P	1980-81P	1981-82P	1982-83P	1983-84P	1984-85P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Foreign Travel							
Receipts	31.5	919.4	1165.6	1063.0	1130.0	1075.1	898.0
Payments	19.5	88.2	90.3	144.1	184.5	241.5	409.3
Net	12.0	831.2	1075.3	918.9	945.5	833.6	488.7
2. Transportation							
Receipts	111.7	318.5	361.6	397.7	407.2	439.6	643.7
Payments	68.3	252.7	355.1	482.5	698.5	715.2	917.7
Net	43.4	65.8	6.5	—84.8	—291.3	—275.6	—274.0
3. Insurance							
Receipts	13.5	42.8	48.4	54.7	58.0	113.8	88.8
Payments	18.5	28.1	34.0	40.1	68.9	75.2	84.1
Net	—5.0	14.7	14.4	14.6	—10.9	38.6	4.7
4. Investment Income							
Receipts	35.0	643.0	855.1	814.0	505.4	462.5	585.9
Payments	262.4	377.0	369.7	474.0	787.3	1005.9	1581.9
of which : Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(198.7)	(280.3)	(280.9)	(361 .3)	(634.5)	(457.0)	..
Net	—227.4	266.0	485.4	340.0	—281.9	—543.4	—996.0
5. Government not included elsewhere							
Receipts 1	15.9	21.2	33.1	75.3	42.0	57.8	36.2
Payments	24.0	87.8	47.1	59.2	63.6	89.9	84.2
Net	—8.1	—66.6	—14.0	16.1	—21.6	—32.1	—48.0
6. Miscellaneous							
Receipts 2	45.0	558.6	664.0	817.6	1077.1	1615.2	2361.8
Payments	80.4	562.1	669.8	788.4	798.3	1109.8	1298.1
Net	—35.4	—3.5	—5.8	29.2	278.8	505.4	1063.7
7. Transfer Payments							
(*a*) Official							
Receipts	1.9	39.9	69.2	5.3	1.2	19.8	39.5
Payments	18.3	8.7	0.5	2.6	6.5	7.3	3.8
Net	—16.4	31.2	68.7	2.7	—5.3	12.5	35.7
(*b*) Private							
Receipts	111.8	1472.1	2129.7	2082.9	2430.8	2648.3	2981.9
Payments	12.3	7.7	11.6	16.5	14.1	10.6	15.2
Net	99.5	1464.4	2118.1	2066.4	2416.7	2637.7	2966.7
6. **TOTAL** (1 to 7)							
RECEIPTS	366.3	4015.5	5326.7	5310.5	5651.7	6432.1	7635.8
PAYMENTS	503.7	1412.3	1578.1	2007.4	2621.7	3255.4	4394.3
NET	—137.4	2603.2	3748.6	3303.1	3030.0	3176.7	3241.5

1. Exclude freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the US Authorities. Also exclude receipts from US Embassy expenditure from PL-480 counterpart funds.
2. Exclude receipts out of PL—665.

NOTES : (i) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6.2.
(ii) Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.
P—Preliminary.

6.4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. crores)

Item	1971-72P	1979-80P	1980-81P	1981-82P	1982-83P	1983-84P	1984-85P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Private (Non-Banking)							
Receipts	13.4	49.9	162.6	193.6	385.7	888.8	1406.7
Payments	21.2	71.7	65.6	111.7	152.2	150.2	193.9
Net	—7.8	—21.8	97.0	81.9	233.5	738.6	1212.8
(*a*) Long term :							
Receipts	12.6	49.9	160.9	190.1	373.9	888.0	1406.4
Payments	18.9	71.4	64.4	91.0	149.7	149.6	192.7
Net	—6.3	—21.5	96.5	99.1	224.2	738.4	1213.7
(*b*) Short term :							
Receipts	0.8	..	1.7	3.5	11.8	0.8	0.3
Payments	2.3	0.3	1.2	20.7	2.5	0.6	1.2
Net	—1.5	—0.3	0.5	—17.2	9.3	0.2	—0.9
2. Banking (excluding RBI)							
Receipts	55.3	205.7	430.3	357.8	418.2	396.0	366.6
Payments	39.8	287.4	417.6	370.4	349.8	214.4	560.0
Net	15.5	—81.7	12.7	—12.6	68.4	181.6	—193.4
3. Government Miscellaneous							
Receipts[1]	231.9	509.5	1010.9	697.0	1128.6	1802.8	2173.2
Payments	98.7	283.0	1198.3	932.0	1622.7	1547.3	782.1
Net	133.2	226.5	—187.4	—235.0	—494.1	255.5	1391.1
4. TOTAL OF ABOVE ITEMS							
RECEIPTS	300.6	765.1	1603.8	1248.4	1932.5	3087.6	3946.5
PAYMENTS	159.7	642.1	1681.5	1414.1	2124.7	1911.9	1536.0
NET	140.9	123.0	—77.7	—165.7	—192.2	1175.7	2410.5

1. Including amortisation receipts.

NOTES : (*i*) The break-down in this table is of items 7(a), 7(b) and 7(e) of Table 6.2.
(*ii*) Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.
P—Preliminary.

6.5 : INDICES OF UNIT VALUE AND QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Base 1978-79=100)

Year	Exports		Imports		Terms of Trade		
	U.V.I.	Q.I.	U.V.I.	Q.I.	Gross	Net	Income
*1969-70	44.3	55.6	35.3	64.6	116.2	125.4	69.8
*1970-71	45.1	58.9	35.3	66.9	113.6	127.8	75.3
*1971-72	46.0	59.4	32.9	80.8	136.0	139.8	83.0
*1972-73	51.1	66.7	34.3	76.2	114.2	149.0	99.4
*1973-74	62.1	69.4	48.8	87.7	126.4	127.3	88.3
*1974-75	77.9	73.9	84.5	77.2	104.4	92.2	68.1
*1975-76	83.9	81.7	99.1	76.0	93.0	84.7	69.2
*1976-77	89.4	96.8	96.3	76.1	78.6	92.9	89.9
*1977-78	100.3	93.2	88.0	100.0	107.3	114.0	106.2
1978-79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979-80	105.4	106.2	114.1	116.4	110.7	92.4	98.1
1980-81	108.5	108.1	134.2	137.9	127.6	0.8	87.3
1981-82	124.1	110.1	133.1	150.6	136.8	93..	102.6
1982-83	132.0	116.7	136.3	154.6	132.4	96.8	113.0
1983-84	151.0	113.0	125.8	185.4	164.1	120.0	135.6

*Converted from the original base with the help of linking factors.

6.6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(P)	1984-85(P)	1985-86(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Food and Live animals chiefly for Food (excl. cashew raw)	**242.4**	**1395.4**	**380.2**	**690.1**	638.2	1018.1	694.8	N.A.
of which : Cereals and cereal preparations	213.0	1342.8	100.4	347.2	373.2	808.5	242.0	88.9
II. Raw Materials and Intermediate Manufactures	**888.6**	**2793.6**	**9759.6**	**10138.2**	10642.7	11094.5	12895.8	N.A.
(*a*) Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	29.4	33.6	8.7	18.4	1.4	22.1	38.8	21.7
(*b*) Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	3.8	7.0	31.5	76.0	61.9	82.5	87.2	81.8
(*c*) Fibres	126.7	73.0	164.2	254.4	244.6	250.7	233.9	N.A.
of which : (*i*) Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	7.2	6.3	96.5	173.2	145.7	104.8	60.3	55.7
(*ii*) Raw wool	15.1	25.9	43.1	36.2	46.9	62.8	71.2	79.1
(*iii*) Raw cotton	98.8	28.2	Neg.	11.8	0.1	1.3	..	6.6
(*iv*) Raw jute	0.1	3.3	1.1	1.3	6.7	4.6	31.8	5.0
(*d*) Petroleum oil and lubricants	136.6	1256.1	5266.5	5189.5	5621.9	4832.0	5409.1	4990.1
(*e*) Animal and vegetable oils and fats	38.5	17.0	708.8	688.0	447.7	798.2	1007.8	N.A.
of which : Edible oils	23.1	14.2	682.9	625.3	383.9	727.5	921.1	614.3
(*f*) Fertilisers and chemical products	216.5	824.2	1490.1	1512.9	1147.7	1458.5	2771.6	N.A.
of which : (*i*) Fertilisers and fertiliser material	99.9	533.8	817.8	698.7	368.4	256.5	1346.1	1340.77
(*ii*) Chemical elements and compounds	68.0	180.2	358.2	485.2	422.5	659.9	856.7	879.4
(*iii*) Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	9.2	11.8	20.8	24.8	28.2	31.5	41.5	68.0
(*iv*) Medical and pharmaceutical products	24.3	36.3	84.6	84.4	88.8	146.9	137.1	163.6
(*v*) Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	8.1	19.5	121.4	125.2	137.9	198.9	222.8	291.5
(*g*) Pulp and waste paper	12.3	16.0	18.3	41.4	37.5	95.0	176.2	236.0
(*h*) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	25.1	57.7	186.5	245.4	159.5	156.6	195.5	195.2
(*i*) Non-metallic mineral manufactures	33.3	96.7	555.2	511.6	844.2	1277.3	1114.3	1187.7
of which : Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	24.6	84.2	416.8	397.4	729.2	1097.9	1032.1	1106.3
(*j*) Iron and steel	147.0	311.9	852.4	1203.5	1172.2	1048.7	941.1	1230.9
(*k*) Non-ferrous metals	119.4	100.4	477.4	397.1	344.6	390.6	411.7	468.5
III. Capital Goods	**404.0**	**967.7**	**1910.3**	**2096.1**	2716.2	3322.3	3167.8	3683.7
(*a*) Manufactures of metals	9.3	33.1	89.5	115.5	143.7	148.7	140.8	185.8
(*b*) Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	257.8	576.7	1089.1	1349.2	1438.7	2051.3	1927.7	2478.57
(*c*) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	70.4	200.8	259.7	326.4	494.2	675.4	730.4	567.14
(*d*) Transport equipment	66.5	157.1	472.0	305.0	639.6	446.9	368.9	452.22
IV. Others (Unclassified)	**99.2**	**108.1**	**499.1**	**683.2**	295.6	396.6	375.8	N.A.
TOTAL	**1634.2**	**5264.8**	**12549.2**	**13607.6**	14292.7	15831.5	17134.2	19746.8

(P) Provisional.

6.7 PRINCIPAL

Commodity	Unit of Qty.	1970-71		1975-76	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agricultural & Allied Products[1]					
of which :		..	**487.01**	..	**1493.63**
1. Coffee	Mill. Kgs.	32.2	25.11	59.4	66.55
2. Tea and mate	Mill. Kgs.	199.1	148.25	212.3	236.81
3. Oil cakes	'000 Tonnes	878.5	55.42	985.4	86.12
4. Tobacco	Mill. Kgs.	49.8	32.56	78.5	98.37
5. Cashew kernels	'000 Tonnes	60.6	57.06	53.6	96.13
6. Spices	'000 Tonnes	46.9	38.81	57.2	70.96
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	'000 Tonnes	348.1	27.57	1201.2	472.33
8. Raw cotton	'000 Tonnes	32.1	13.95	52.0	39.24
9. Rice	'000 Tonnes	32.8	5.03	34.3	13.04
10. Fish & fish preparations	'000 Tonnes	32.6	30.53	52.3	126.56
11. Meat & meat preparations	Value	..	3.05	..	10.28
12. Vegetable oils	Value	..	10.84	..	37.15
13. Fruits, vegetables & pulses (excl. Cashew—Kernel)	Value	..	12.31	..	37.27
II. Ores and Minerals					
of which :		..	**164.02**	..	**296.32**
14. Manganese ore	'000 Tonnes	1636.4	13.98	786.4	17.51
15. Mica	Mill. Kgs.	26.7	15.56	17.6	14.63
16. Iron ore	Mill. Tonnes	21.2	117.28	22.8	213.79
III. Manufactured Goods[2]					
of which :		..	**771.97**		**1750.97**
17. Textile fabric & manufactures *of which :*		..	145.40	..	406.89
(*i*) Cotton piece goods (Mill made & handloom)	Mill. Sq. Mtrs.	442.4	75.29	..	158.74
(*ii*) Cotton apparel	Value	..	8.62	..	146.40
18. Coir yarn and manufactures	Value	..	13.00	..	19.02
19. Jute manufactures incl. twist and yarn	Lakh Tonnes	5.6	190.44	..	248.31
20. Leather & leather manufactures (excluding footwear)	Value	..	72.18	..	201.30
21. Footwear	Mill. Pairs	13.0	11.44	13.2	21.20
22. Handicrafts	Value	..	69.86	..	224.11
of which :					
Pearls & precious stones	Value	..	41.88	..	122.94
23. Chemical & allied products	Value	..	29.36	..	84.45
24. Engineering goods	Value	..	130.41	..	408.66
25. Iron & steel (Prime)	Value	..	67.20	..	68.13
IV. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Value	..	**12.60**	..	**35.58**
V. Others		..	**99.56**	..	**459.76**
TOTAL	**Value**	..	**1535·16**	..	**4036.26**

(P) Provisional.
1. Also includes plantations and other agricultural based items.
2. Includes other manufactures.
(*a*) Readymade Garments.
(*b*) Machinery including transport equipment and metal manufactures excluding iron and steel.

NOTE : (i) Exports of crude petroleum because of swapping of Bombay High crude oil were 0.84 million tonnes valued at Rs. 196.23 crores in 1981-82, 4.6 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1063.37 crores in 1982-83, 5.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1231.10 crores in 1983-84, 6.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1563.16 crores in 1984-85. and Rs. 135.15 crores in 1985-86.

EXPORTS

(Value : Rs. Crores)

1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84(P)		1984-85(P)		1985-86(P)	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	**2056.66**	...	**2221.13**	...	**2449.99**	...	**2621.85**	...	**2996.33**	...	**N.A.**
87.3	214.24	73.9	146.29	76.7	187.13	71.0	181.74	67.5	210.22	84.2	235.64
229.2	425.50	213.8	395.20	194.6	359.75	193.9	515.17	213.9	766.69	213.8	611.91
886.0	125.08	824.4	117.85	1120.3	148.59	978.8	151.58	828.9	136.92	665.1	123.54
91.3	140.68	133.2	235.46	132.2	247.88	93.8	178.09	93.7	178.34	71.3	146.69
32.3	140.13	30.7	181.50	30.9	135.36	36.9	150.79	32.7	179.68	37.5	215.33
84.2	11.36	78.1	98.76	80.2	94.55	58.0	116.67	103.0	206.67	84.2	255.00
71.5	35.96	200.8	63.22	318.1	67.44	983.4	175.30	278.4	36.13	19.6	10.99
131.6	164.87	23.7	36.32	78.3	107.76	115.1	157.00	40.7	59.73	32.4	65.82
726.7	223.86	872.6	367.78	453.6	217.90	175.6	113.63	247.7	169.19	245.1	192.94
69.4	217.02	73.9	284.90	83.3	364.16	85.4	359.31	90.4	381.37	93.4	388.60
..	55.49	..	79.55	..	80.48	..	71.71	..	82.50	..	72.19
..	21.95	..	25.28	..	25.21	..	29.96	..	55.18	..	38.09
..	79.58	..	106.00	..	153.80	..	139.99	..	183.13	..	175.16
..	413.56	..	458.79	..	490.75	..	506.23	..	637.61	..	N.A.
608.7	12.69	552.4	14.81	422.2	14.48	358.4	13.42	621.4	23.61	379.2	16.88
16.7	17.68	13.5	29.16	10.8	20.13	48.8	19.16	16.4	19.57	18.2	20.90
22.4	303.33	23.7	351.75	21.7	380.50	22.1	401.56	25.5	459.44	27.0	554.59
..	3746.81	..	4369.63	..	4551.06	..	4960.37	..	6210.09	..	N.A.
..	932.58	..	1047.14	..	1556.08	..	1690.50	..	2376.74	..	N.A.
580.2	276.49	457.2	294.55	373.7	271.47	305.0	304.71	453.5	450.50	347.1	371.57
..	378.18	..	439.84	..	547.03(a)	..	692.20(a)	..	919.23(a)	..	1007.50(a)
..	17.26	..	27.86	..	26.26	..	24.87	..	27.85	..	32.63
6.61	329.95	4.3	258.01	3.3	206.32	3.1	170.93	3.0	341.26	2.5	269.60
..	337.13	..	369.35	..	395.15	..	470.40	..	694.83	..	487.66
16.2	40.07	12.4	36.19	10.2	32.66	10.2	34.30	11.6	48.39	4.4	33.28
..	935.40	..	1200.38	..	1375.58	..	1683.10	..	1655.27	..	1850.15
..	601.92	..	761.07	..	949.99	..	1207.36	..	1153.27	..	1429.91
..	224.80	..	364.05	..	348.34	..	327.63	..	482.86	..	285.89
..	815.01	..	938.87	..	807.09(b)	..	758.68(b)	..	880.25(b)	..	760.29(b)
..	11.68	..	6.80	..	60.81	..	48.10	..	75.73	..	48.12
..	**27.85**	..	**224.89**	..	**1240.42**	..	**1590.04**	..	**1822.94**	...	**653.07**
..	**465.82**	..	**531.46**	...	**70.15**	..	**83.22**	..	**76.71**	..	**N.A.**
..	**6710.70**	..	**7805.90**	...	**8803.37**	..	**9770.71**	...	**11743.68**	..	**11011.96**

6.8 : DIRECTION

Countries	1970-71		1975-76	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5
1. OECD	769.07	1042.25	2023.30	3225.73
of which:				
(*a*) EEC	282.29	320.07	869.83	1100.48
of which:				
(*i*) Belgium	20.33	11.51	45.41	86.49
(*ii*) France	17.98	21.33	86.22	196.53
(*iii*) F.R.G.	32.31	107.47	117.91	369.96
(*iv*) Netherlands	13.98	19.09	82.23	63.82
(*v*) U.K.	170.44	126.76	421.32	284.00
(*b*) North America	235.30	570.18	565.78	1517.23
(*i*) Canada	27.96	117.23	45.80	232.01
(*ii*) U.S.A.	207.34	452.95	519.98	1285.22
(*c*) Asia and Oceania	233.91	121.58	493.87	463.45
of which:				
(*i*) Australia	24.46	36.58	48.21	101.67
(*ii*) Japan	203.48	83.43	432.76	361.18
2. OPEC	98.55	125.47	616.13	1151.10
of which:				
(*i*) Iran	26.65	91.64	272.29	459.88
(*ii*) Iraq	9.63	3.09	63.81	247.77
(*iii*) Kuwait	15.74	5.62	47.24	62.64
(*iv*) Saudi Arabia	14.51	24.17	60.13	290.13
3. Eastern Europe	323.07	220.00	658.86	565.86
of which:				
(*i*) G.D.R.	24.56	18.63	25.87	36.59
(*ii*) Romania	13.70	16.58	54.52	38.35
(*iii*) U.S.S.R.	209.85	106.13	416.69	309.78
4. Developing Countries[1]	304.68	238.80	708.10	311.05
of which:				
(*i*) Africa	128.50	169.22	228.18	111.95
(*ii*) Asia	166.12	53.76	461.57	164.56
(*iii*) Latin America and Carribean	10.06	15.82	18.35	34.54
5. Others	39.79	7.68	29.87	11.04
TOTAL	1535.16	1634.20	4036.26	5264.78

(P)—Provisional.

1. Excluding members of OPEC.

@ Large increase in exports is partly attributable to booking of crude oil exports for which details regarding destination are not available.

6. *Balance on Payments*

OF TRADE

(Rs. crores)

1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84(P)		1984-85(P)		1985-86(P)	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Import
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3126.24	5739.47	3427.10	6378.02	3557.58	6812.33	4414.00	8183.75	5272.36	8339.32	5669.21	10551.01
1447.43	2638.92	1442.11	3149.29	1470.07	3421.78	1735.85	3958.91	2002.05	4217.17	1996.30	5211.24
144.48	295.86	166.31	501.26	213.40	631.50	214.13	648.58	193.21	793.89	228.65	926.61
146.94	280.30	148.26	253.59	145.82	425.61	157.70	289.33	191.45	357.63	199.99	615.12
384.75	693.77	351.19	947.83	340.05	831.35	404.75	1122.86	487.88	1289.14	506.98	1542.16
152.04	214.50	110.10	278.57	111.03	248.69	202.68	278.71	194.6	364.69	171.42	292.16
394.88	730.99	420.08	816.77	421.82	912.57	489.58	1152.70	612.6	933.47	538.23	1248.76
805.68	1850.95	987.62	1728.29	985.79	1663.84	1552.29	2174.49	1896.92	2199.92	2124.16	2561.89
62.34	332.34	67.42	308.57	57.54	237.34	89.52	332.62	131.09	499.33	129.68	476.03
743.34	1518.61	920.20	1419.72	928.25	1426.50	1462.77	1841.87	1765.83	1700.59	1994.48	2085.86
708.00	931.66	823.62	1175.12	945.87	1439.20	943.03	1625.47	1189.61	1470.69	1331.72	2249.15
91.62	170.08	112.28	260.64	93.94	325.96	97.96	154.02	137.98	200.55	124.93	421.8
597.81	748.78	690.35	886.47	833.61	1087.90	828.30	1446.91	1029.37	1240.02	1190.97	1797.84
744.63	3487.50	940.25	3770.21	820.17	3898.94	830.14	3224.93	943.91	4187.60	852.85	3378.01
123.21	1338.90	125.32	1298.22	71.72	802.67	125.99	746.43	134.05	484.83	94.86	899.89
51.98	752.52	84.96	403.88	54.22	884.17	52.07	792.59	48.75	674.58	35.49	546.60
97.07	337.62	132.74	277.97	119.82	278.93	110.06	261.58	107.16	370.04	122.16	334.78
165.33	540.05	180.13	829.78	227.09	1495.89	213.52	1069.03	271.81	1262.90	213.02	811.14
1486.33	1296.28	1974.92	1506.85	2024.68	1711.51	1541.42	1964.71	2241.89	2152.29	2337.03	2158.31
48.89	44.27	54.54	46.61	85.70	57.14	70.17	61.00	80.09	70.63	91.09	78.34
58.39	97.20	86.83	101.74	113.74	58.10	65.41	90.58	70.22	117.20	104.67	145.34
1226.29	1013.71	1661.05	1136.88	1669.75	1413.23	1219.98	1645.63	1879.64	1788.10	1937.44	1672.82
1285.75	1966.43	1232.49	1910.60	1068.40	1800.05	1609.31	2416.91	1440.78	2381.64	1614.73	3556.87
350.04	204.57	354.50	214.22	271.86	193.71	308.01	407.28	304.83	438.01	282.55	652.59
899.80	1430.55	856.14	1392.27	781.88	1393.71	1280.94	1659.24	1115.18	1486.79	1312.75	2376.32
35.91	313.31	21.85	304.11	14.66	212.63	20.36	350.39	20.77	456.84	19.43	527.96
67.75	59.47	231.14	41.88	1332.48@	69.91	1375.84@	41.2	1844.74@	73.35	538.14	102.57
6710.70	12549.15	7805.90	13607.56	8803.31	14292.74	9770.71	15831.5	11743.68	17134.20	11011.96	19746.77

6.9 : INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD'S EXPORTS

CODE DIV.	CODE GROUP	COMMODITY DIVISION/GROUP	1980 WORLD	1980 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1981 WORLD	1981 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	18822.65	66.56	0.35	25137.23	202.17	0.80
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluses and preparations thereof	12258.28	241.79	1.97	13158.10	267.63	2.03
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	41988.69	200.97	0.48	45629.68	317.76	0.70
	042	Rice	4354.70	160.38	3.68	5278.75	278.99	5.29
05		Vegetables and fruits	24018.49	258.84	1.08	24899.32	263.08	1.06
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	16183.19	46.08	0.28	15932.62	53.38	0.34
07		Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices and manuf. thereof	22121.33	879.46	3.98	17057.87	698.54	4.10
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	12979.15	271.24	2.09	9128.82	202.68	2.22
	074	Tea and mate	1630.88	452.27	27.73	1487.40	378.73	25.46
	075	Spices	1072.26	155.62	14.51	966.66	114.87	11.88
08		Feeding stuff for animals	10321.91	163.93	1.59	10839.37	168.10	1.55
12		Tobacco and tabacco manufactures	7160.04	170.10	2.38	8099.07	305.56	3.77
	121	Tobacco unmanufactured, tobacco refuse	3422.89	151.14	4.42	4129.25	249.19	6.03
	122	Tobacco manufactured	3737.15	18.96	0.51	3969.82	56.37	1.42
22		Oilseed and oleaginous fruit	9487.47	29.98	0.32	10285.70	49.55	0.48
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	30239.21	465.00	1.54	26339.26	319.01	1.21
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6515.23	411.14	6.31	6682.86	291.71	4.36
51		Organic Chemicals	31840.72	17.31	0.05	31825.02	46.17	0.15
52		Inorganic Chemicals	15490.57	25.70	0.17	14956.93	54.83	0.37
53		Dying, Tanning and colouring material	7985.61	65.44	0.82	7792.48	69.82	0.90
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13917.58	109.31	0.79	14112.10	101.61	0.72
55		Essential oils and perfume material toilets, polishing and cleaning preparations	7646.56	85.89	1.12	7631.37	121.60	1.59
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	629.8 6	0.75	0.12	739.54	3.58	0.48
58		Artifical resins & plastic material & cellulose esters :& ethers	27222.69	3.36	0.01	24447.96	12.93	0.05
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	15959.92	7.81	0.05	15187.24	18.07	0.12
61		Leather, leather manufactures,n.e.s & dressed furskins	5966.51	404.97	6.79	5490.04	351.66	6.41
	611	Leather	3415.46	341.80	10.01	3212.11	281.91	8.78
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather n.e.s. etc.	974.53	61.85	6.35	945.03	69.47	7.35
	613	Furskins, tanned or dressed etc.	1576.52	1.31	0.08	1332.90	0.27	0.02
65		Textiles yarn, fabrics, made up articles n.e.s. and related products	48884.19	1145.45	2.34	48290.78	1052.56	2.18
	652	Cotton fabrics woven	6632.16	351.49	5.30	6150.94	189.85	3.09
	653	Fabrics, woven of man made fibres	9324.99	43.83	0.47	9824.74	28.25	0.29
	654	Textile fabrics woven, other than of cotton	3188.12	203.90	6.40	3139.56	227.04	7.23
	667	Perals, precious and semi-precious stones	18563.19	579.38	3.12	12029.46	354.92	2.95
67		Iron and steel	68230.70	86.76	0.13	66181.63	73.14	0.11
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s	36839.72	220.61	0.60	37616.89	553.88	1.47

BY COMMODITY DIVISION

(Value in US Million Dollars)

1982		INDIA'S SHARE	1983		INDIA'S SHARE	1984		INDIA'S SHARE
WORLD	INDIA	(%)	WORLD	INDIA	(%)	WORLD	INDIA	(%)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18103.31	94.36	0.52	17005.28	90.57	0.53	16227.21	87.25	0.54
13163.51	424.38	3.22	13374.20	416.84	3.12	14256.57	376.66	2.64
37882.28	147.72	0.39	38032.73	123.24	0.32	39081.95	97.17	0.25
3601.92	125.60	3.49	3372.96	102.19	3.03	3270.82	79.48	2.43
23780.25	207.45	0.87	24122.71	277.75	1.15	24947.91	298.77	1.20
12509.58	213.84	1.71	12129.33	123.05	1.01	11456.60	107.48	0.94
16847.46	511.06	3.03	18165.06	471.51	2.60	20802.83	514.80	2.47
9792.04	149.30	1.52	10942.35	107.25	0.98	11615.07	123.70	1.06
1299.10	281.73	21.69	1477.01	261.32	17.69	2260.17	287.98	12.74
972.18	78.87	8.11	935.94	100.42	10.73	1062.61	100.76	9.48
10041.79	224.16	2.23	12244.36	186.51	1.52	10656.83	108.60	1.02
8244.51	120.08	1.46	7769.51	106.17	1.37	8244.67	85.04	1.03
4196.09	96.41	2.30	3877.30	85.45	2.20	4253.94	67.87	1.60
4048.42	23.68	0.58	3892.22	20.71	0.53	3990.73	17.17	0.43
9402.97	10.27	0.11	9162.36	8.46	0.09	9934.80	15.88	0.16
22628.10	579.38	2.56	23702.73	531.80	2.24	25330.58	498.94	1.97
6502.84	535.95	8.24	6403.02	498.24	7.78	7117.31	441.90	6.21
30407.88	20.10	0.07	32343.10	23.64	0.07	35417.57	24.92	0.07
14605.08	25.50	0.17	15135.22	18.87	0.12	16237.95	22.81	0.14
7289.18	29.82	0.41	7518.64	31.95	0.42	7649.43	34.25	0.45
14086.84	43.33	0.31	14448.44	40.55	0.28	14716.44	39.63	0.27
7206.30	29.42	0.41	7256.48	32.81	0.45	7568.67	30.75	0.41
729.88	1.59	0.22	654.81	1.47	0.22	804.21	1.23	0.15
23674.40	6.48	0.03	25313.57	5.21	0.02	27516.29	6.91	0.03
14889.97	11.19	0.08	15062.33	10.31	0.07	16060.40	9.05	0.06
5242.34	309.19	5.90	5308.44	283.26	5.34	6206.25	349.74	5.64
3266.67	242.97	7.44	3436.16	216.76	6.31	4125.14	273.35	6.63
895.76	65.88	7.35	916.05	66.27	7.23	1037.59	76.16	7.34
1079.91	0.34	0.03	956.23	0.23	0.02	1043.53	0.24	0.02
43954.53	790.39	1.80	44601.00	776.53	1.74	46342.50	792.42	1.71
5969.41	122.77	2.06	6204.49	129.26	2.08	6624.78	218.81	3.30
8715.53	18.18	0.21	8941.44	16.24	0.18	9127.22	19.19	0.21
2859.84	153.12	5.35	3002.48	130.25	4.34	3106.43	105.86	3.41
11239.52	830.30	7.39	11772.50	1111.97	9.45	12092.26	1073.81	8.88
60760.76	76.35	0.13	54486.47	69.62	0.13	59238.75	79.68	0.13
35797.05	246.91	0.69	33357.73	239.94	0.72	32908.43	236.26	0.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
71		Power generating machinery & equipment	35721.75	88.07	0.25	36007.57	96.34	0.27
72		Machinery specialised for particular industries	58495.34	65.10	0.11	59971.85	98.94	0.16
73		Metal working machinery	15671.43	32.33	0.21	14313.40	35.37	0.25
74		General industrial machinery & equipment n.e.s. & machine parts thereof	59443.45	67.46	0.11	59132.19	128.51	0.22
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	24750.17	2.05	0.01	29307.19	20.56	0.07
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	26799.48	10.57	0.04	39042.70	17.40	0.04
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s	60947.40	133.70	0.19	62166.09	100.15	0.16
78		Road vehicals (including air cushion-vehicals)	127346.54	207.91	0.16	129899.20	215.12	0.17
79		Other transport equipment	41290.69	32.48	0.08	49681.62	12.76	0.03
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32365.23	590.31	1.82	33117.65	592.62	1.79
		Total Exports (including others)	1997840.00	8378.00	0.42	1976733.00	8373.00	0.42

Sources : International Trade Statistics Year Book : United Nations 1984; and Statistical Year Book 1983-84 : United Nations.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
36164.24	60.48	0.17	34700.26	58.16	0.17	37012.63	62.58	0.17
54797.27	54.27	0.10	47602.46	41.96	0.09	49189.69	50.20	0.10
12153.30	16.92	0.14	10495.33	11.79	0.11	10943.24	10.02	0.09
54877.84	76.54	0.14	50729.37	65.99	0.13	50726.86	62.05	0.12
30850.50	15.46	0.05	38006.67	33.06	0.09	49118.61	60.26	0.12
36378.10	8.33	0.02	39077.99	7.92	0.02	45130.09	8.04	0.02
61709.40	77.21	0.13	66109.25	79.37	0.12	77081.94	72.22	0.09
126235.91	105.57	0.08	128869.73	88.13	0.07	141549.49	68.18	0.05
50424.43	69.95	0.14	48598.35	170.54	0.35	48833.76	266.20	0.55
32252.27	751.40	2.33	32368.50	720.70	2.23	40092.97	778.59	1.94
1845641.00	8807.00	0.47	1811600.00	8713.00	0.48	1903772.00	8793.00	0.46

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in rupees	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in converti-ble currency	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Fourth Plan	9665.3	753.1	10418.4	2307.1	330.4	13055.9
1974-75	1481.4	189.8	1671.2	..	..	1671.2
1975-76	2192.8	440.7	2633.5	..	20.0	2653.5
1976-77	806.7	386.1	1192.8	..	93.6	1286.4
1977-78	1536.6	337.6	1874.2	..	22.8	1897.0
1978-79	1894.6	441.1	2335.7	..	..	2335.7
1979-80	1295.1	564.4	1859.5	..	..	1859.5
1980-81	3771.2	75.7	3846.9	..	..	3846.9
1981-82	2633.0	207.4	2840.4	..	..	2840.4
1982-83	2525.5	423.3	2948.8	..	..	2948.8
1983-84	1692.2	386.9	2079.1	..	..	2079.1
1984-85	4221.3	470.7	4692.0	..	..	4692.0
1985-86	5085.5	313.4	5398.9	..	..	5398.9
TOTAL	38801.2	4990.2	43791.4	2307.1	466.8	46565.3
B. UTILISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Fourth Plan	8572.6	712.7	9285.3	2312.2	324.6	11922.1
1974-75	1220.4	93.9	1314.3	..	..	1314.3
1975-76	1464.9	283.3	1748.2	..	92.3	1840.5
1976-77	1285.3	245.8	1531.1	..	67.8	1598.9
1977-78	1007.5	260.6	1268.1	..	21.9	1290.0
1978-79	942.3	273.3	1215.6	..	..	1215.6
1979-80	1048.6	304.5	1353.1	..	..	1353.1
1980-81	1765.3	396.4	2161.7	..	..	2161.7
1981-82	1519.3	350.6	1869.9	..	..	1869.9
1982-83	1910.4	339.4	2249.8	..	..	2249.8
1983-84	1964.2	303.4	2267.6	..	..	2267.6
1984-85	1963.3	390.4	2353.7	..	..	2353.7
1985-86	2495.2	442.9	2938.1	..	..	2938.1
TOTAL	27159.3	4397.2	31556.5	2312.2	506.6	34375.3

NOTES : 1. Amounts of authorisation and utilisation in donor currencies have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation exchange rates upto the end of the Third Plan: at the post devaluation rates for the subsequent years upto 1970-71: at pre-May 1971 rates for 1971-72: at Central rates (which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971) for 1972-73. Figures of authorisation from 1973-74 onwards have been arrived at by applying the annual average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies. Figures of utilisation for 1973-74 have been arrived at by applying the quarterly average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies to the utilisation during the corresponding quarter: for 1974-75 at average exchange rate for the respective month, and for subsequent years at current rates applicable to the dates of transactions.

2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations, etc. In case of PL-480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

3. Figures for utilisation are inclusive of suppliers' credits, and non-government loans upto 1977-78 which may not be fully reflected in authorisation figures. Subsequent data are exclusive of suppliers' credits, but inclusive of non-government loans.

4. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

7.2 EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Govt. and Non-Govt.)

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10.5	13.3	23.8
Second Plan	55.2	64.2	119.4
Third Plan	305.6	237.0	542.6
1966-67	159.7	114.8	274.5
1967-68	210.7	122.3	333.0
1968-69	236.2	138.8	375.0
1969-70	268.5	144.0	412.5
1970-71	289.5	160.5	450.0
1971-72	299.3	180.0	479.3
1972-73	327.0	180.4	507.4
1973-74	399.9	195.9	595.8
1974-75	411.0	215.0	626.0
1975-76	395.4	205.3	600.7
1976-77	428.1	225.8	653.9
1977-78	487.6	241.5	729.1
1978-79	524.7	271.3	796.0
1979-80	503.8	296.9	800.7
1980-81	517.8	286.1	803.9
1981-82	538.0	311.1	849.1
1982-83	587.1	360.4	947.5
1983-84	615.6	416.9	1032.5
1984-85	647.4	528.8	1176.2
1985-86	775.8	590.8	1366.6
1986-87*	968.7	631.7	1600.4

*Estimated.

NOTE : Data upto 1974-75 include debt servicing payments on account of government loans, non-government loans and suppliers' credit. From 1975-76 onwards the same is exclusive of suppliers' credit.

7.3 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 @	1983-84 @	1984-85 @	1985-86 @	1986-87@ (April-Sept.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Consortium Members							
(*a*) Loans	2614.9	2526.3	2471.7	1356.1	4221.3	3866.9	1826.7
(b) Grants	68.8	175.7	363.8	330.6	302.2	313.4	137.6
Total	2683.7	2702.0	2835.5	1686.7	4523.5	4180.3	1964.3
Country-wise Distribution							
(*i*) Austria							
(*a*) Loans	1.7	2.9	..	5.6	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.7	2.9	..	5.6	..	..	..
(*ii*) Belgium							
(*a*) Loans	..	10.5	7.4	6.9	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	10.5	7.4	6.9	..	..	..
(*iii*) Canada							
(*a*) Loans	65.8	108.5	..	37.0	196.8	2.7	..
(*b*) Grants	4.9	..	..	..	1.8	..	..
Total	70.7	108.5	..	37.0	198.6	2.7	..
(*iv*) Denmark							
(*a*) Loans	..	18.3	17.7	22.0	26.6	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..
Total	..	18.3	17.7	25.8	26.6	..	..
(*v*) France							
(*a*) Loans	182.0	126.4	243.3	..	32.8	143.7	86.9
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	182.0	126.4	243.3	..	32.8	143.7	86.9
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany							
(*a*) Loans	215.2	56.0	203.5	81.1	188.3	153.5	97.6
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..
Total	215.2	56.0	203.5	83.9	188.3	153.5	97.6
(*vii*) Italy							
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	77.3	..
(*b*) Grants	..	..	39.1	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	39.1	..	..	77.3	..
(*viii*) Japan							
(*a*) Loans	46.6	294.5	83.3	..	451.2	223.6	..
(*b*) Grants	15.0	15.9	15.8	8.6	16.1	16.1	..
Total	61.6	310.4	99.1	8.6	467.3	239.7	..
(*ix*) Netherlands							
(*a*) Loans	67.7	58.1	..	..	20.3	4.9	36.8
(*b*) Grants	22.1	21.3	..	77.7	..	..	36.3
Total	89.8	79.4	..	77.7	20.3	4.9	73.1
(*x*) Sweden							
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	72.7	..	45.6	..	106.4	..
Total	..	72.7	..	45.6	..	106.4	..
(*xi*) U.K.							
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	64.3	285.9	152.7	260.3	171.4	63.0
Total	..	64.3	285.9	152.7	260.3	171.4	63.0
(*xii*) U.S.A.							
(*a*) Loans	135.0	11.7	67.4	77.0	93.9	47.0	57.6
(*b*) Grants	26.8	1.5	23.0	39.4	24.0	19.5	38.3
Total	161.8	13.2	90.4	116.4	117.9	66.5	95.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*xiii*) I.B.R.D.	362.2	532.8	1087.0	520.6	2058.8	2122.2	1289.4
(*xiv*) I.D.A.	1538.7	1306.6	762.1	605.9	1152.6	1092.0	258.4
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries							
Loans	485.7	..	..	144.6	..	1134.0	..
Country-wise Distribution							
U.S.S.R.							
Loans . .	485.7	..	..	144.6	..	1134.0	..
III. Others							
(*a*) Loans	670.6	106.7	53.8	191.5	..	84.6	..
(*b*) Grants	7.0	31.7	59.5	56.3	168.5	..	51.2
Total	677.6	138.4	113.3	247.8	168.5	84.6	51.2
Country-wise Distribution							
(*i*) Switzerland							
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	48.6	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	..	12.5	14.6	..	..	..
Total	..	..	12.5	63.2	..	..	..
(*ii*) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations							
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	..	26.7	47.0	41.7	168.5	..	51.2
Total	..	26.7	47.0	41.7	168.5	..	51.2
(*iii*) O.P.E.C. Fund							
Loans	39.8	..	29.3	23.4	..	..	..
(*iv*) Saudi Arab Fund for Development							
Loans	..	29.2	..	30.7*	..	51.6	..
(*v*) Kuwait Funds for Arab Economic Development .							
(*a*) Loans	..	77.5	..	52.1	..	30.8	..
(*b*) Grants	7.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.0	82.5	..	52.1	..	30.8	..
(*vi*) International Fund for Agricultural Development							
Loans	13.9	..	24.5	36.7	..	..	..
(*vii*) Iraq							
Loans	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) IMF Trust Fund							
Loans	534.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) International Sugar Organisation							
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..
GRAND TOTAL	**3846.9**	**2840.4**	**2948.8**	**2079.1**	**4692.0**	5398.9	**2015.5**
(*a*) Loans	3771.2	2633.0	2525.5	1692.2	4221.3	**5085.5**	1826.7
(*b*) Grants	75.7	207.4	423.3	386.9	470.7	313.4	188.8

NOTES : Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.
@Government account only.
*Saudi Riyal converted at end-September 1983 exchange rates.

7.4 : UTILISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Consortium Members							
(a) Loans	1687.1	1471.4	1793.9	1860.8	1765.0	2270.2	3119.8
(b) Grants	311.8	265.2	228.2	201.1	308.8	281.6	272.8
Total	1998.9	1736.6	2022.1	2061.9	2073.8	2551.8	3392.6
Country-wise Distribution							
(i) Austria							
(a) Loans	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.1
(b) Grants	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.1
(ii) Belgium							
(a) Loans	5.5	7.1	4.4	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.0
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5.5	7.1	4.4	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.0
(iii) Canada							
(a) Loans	21.3	26.6	31.4	30.7	48.9	40.2	53.0
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
Total	21.3	26.6	31.4	30.7	48.9	40.2	53.4
(iv) Denmark							
(a) Loans	2.9	6.8	21.6	11.5	17.4	10.8	11.8
(b) Grants	..	..	..	8.3	14.9	10.1	13.3
Total	2.9	6.8	21.6	19.8	32.3	20.9	25.1
(v) France							
(a) Loans	70.1	37.3	39.6	49.4	102.7	170.0	180.4
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70.1	37.3	39.6	49.4	102.7	170.0	180.4
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany							
(a) Loans	142.3	126.6	135.4	115.0	125.6	145.4	202.5
(b) Grants	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.3	1.5	..
Total	143.5	127.3	137.2	115.3	126.9	146.9	202.5
(vii) Italy							
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	45.4
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	45.4
(viii) Japan							
(a) Loans	62.0	25.8	111.9	129.3	52.4	157.8	244.0
(b) Grants	28.2	9.9	16.3	10.1	15.8	17.3	7.4
Total	90.2	35.7	128.2	139.4	68.2	175.1	251.4
(ix) Netherlands							
(a) Loans	72.5	85.6	32.0	38.9	16.6	45.8	50.0
(b) Grants	33.8	18.0	17.6	31.8	51.4	34.7	17.8
Total	106.3	103.6	49.6	70.7	68.0	80.5	67.8
(x) Sweden							
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	52.9	33.6	32.3	27.0	27.1	12.8	33.2
Total	52.9	33.6	32.3	27.0	27.1	12.8	33.2
(xi) U.K.							
(a) Loans	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	195.2	202.8	159.9	121.6	187.5	194.8	176.0
Total	196.7	202.8	159·9	121.6	187.5	194.8	176 0
(xii) U.S.A.							
(a) Loans	82.4	69.6	29.2	74.1	41.8	59.9	80.0
(b) Grants	..	0.1	0.3	2.0	10.8	10.4	24.7
Total	82.4	69.7	29.5	76.1	52.6	70.3	104.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(xiii) I.B.R.D.	138.8	376.9	286.5	485.7	344.0	394.6	799.1
(xiv) I.D.A.	522.0	692.9	1085.1	899.7	979.9	1198.0*	1417.1
(xv) EEC (Special Action Credit)	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) IFAD	7.3	12.3	14.0	18.3	18.6	29.2	29.4
(xvii) IMF Trust Fund	537.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. USSR and East European Countries							
Loans	32.9	22.6	40.0	74.7	108.0	161.2	175.0
Country-wise Distribution							
U.S.S.R.							
Loans	32.9	22.6	40.0	74.7	108.0	161.2	175.0
III. Others							
(a) Loans	45.3	25.3	76.5	28.7	90.3	63.8	149.7
(b) Grants	84.6	85.4	111.2	102.3	81.6	161.3	123.6
Total	129.9	110.7	187.7	131.0	171.9	225.1	273.3
Country-wise Distribution							
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund							
Loans	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Switzerland							
(a) Loans	0.3	..	..	..	..	3.4	29.7
(b) Grants	13.9	6.5	9.9	21.4	11.3	12.8	1.1
Total	14.2	6.5	9.9	21.4	11.3	16.2	30.8
(iii) Other International Institutions@@							
Grants	..	..	..	21.6	21.0	41.9	37.0
(iv) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations							
Grants	63.7	73.9	101.3	59.3	49.3	106.6	85.5
(v) Oil Producing Exporting Countries							
Loans	3.4	9.2	37.4	6.5	6.2	4.7	10.0
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development							
Loans	13.0	6.0	12.4	2.4	3.0	0.2	10.0
(vii) Iraq							
Loans	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Iran							
Loans	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development							
Loans	8.6 7.0@	10.1 5.0@	25.5	18.0	80.0	53.4	100.0
(x) International Sugar Organisation							
Loans	..	..	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.1	..
GRAND TOTAL	2161.7	1869.9	2249.8	2267.6	2353.7	2938.1	3840.9
(a) Loans	1765.3	1519.3	1910.4	1964.2	1963.3	2495.2	3444.5
(b) Grants	396.4	350.6	339.4	303.4	390.4	442.9	396.4

NOTES : 1. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Utilisation figures are exclusive of suppliers' credit and commercial borrowings.
@Grants received from Kuwait for the construction of Indoor Stadium for Asiad Games 1982.
@@ Other International Institutions includes UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO.
*Revolving Fund Receipt of Rs. 309.27 crores included against IDA credits.
**Estimated

Selected Indicators : 1950-51 *to* 1985-86

1	Unit 2	1950-51 3	1960-61 4	1970-71 5	1980-81 6	1981-82 7	1982-83 8	1983-84 9	1984-85 10	1985-86 11
Gross Domestic Products at factor cost :										
(*i*) At current prices . .	Rs. crores	9,177	14,071	36,736	113,548	130,770	145,961	172,704	190,888	215,024†
(*ii*) At 1970-71 Prices . .	Rs. crores	17,536	25,534	36,736	50,623	53,470	55,068	59,541	61,838	64,988†
Per capita net national product at 1970-71 prices . . .	Rupees	466	559	633	698	720	722	764	775	798†
Index of Industrial production (Base : 1970-71 = 100) .		28.2@	55.8	100.7	154.1	167.4	173.9	183.3	197.4@@	209.8@@
Index of agricultural production (Base : Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100) .		58.5	86.7	111.5	135.3	142.9	137.5	156.4	155.0	158.0
Gross domestic capital formation . .	As per cent of GDP	10.0	16.9	17.8	24.7	24.4	24.2	23.5	24.4	24.6†
Gross domestic savings	Do.	10.2	13.7	16.8	23.0	22.7	22.6	22.2	22.9	22.8†
Output :										
(*a*) Foodgrains .	Million Tonnes	55.0	82.0	108.4	129.6	133.3	129.5	152.3	145.5	150.5
(*b*) Finished steel	Do.	1.04	2.39	4.64	6.82	7.75	8.05	6.14	7.78	9.49
(*c*) Cement .	Do.	2.7	8.0	14.3	18.6	20.9	23.3	26.7	29.5	32.0
(*d*) Coal (including lignite) . .	Do.	32.8	55.7	76.3	119.0	130.5	137.4	145.5	155.2	162.3
(*e*) Crude oil .	Do.	0.26@	0.45	6.8	10.6	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2
(*f*) Electricity generated (Utilities only) . .	Billion kwh	5.3	16.9	55.8	110.8	122.1	130.3	140.2	156.4	170.0
Wholesale price index (Base 1970-71 = 100)		47.5	55.1	100.0	257.3	281.3	288.7	316.0	338.4	357.8
Consumer price index (Base 1960 = 100) .		83	102	186	401	451	486	547	582	620
Plan Outlay . .	Rs. crores	260*	1,117	2,524	15,023	18,373	21,725	25,314	30,032	34,579 (R.E.)
Centre's budgetary deficit . . .	Rs. crores	(—)33*	(—)117	285	2,756	1,392	1,655	1,417	3,745	4,490 (R.E.)
Foreign Trade :										
(*i*) Exports .	Rs. crores	600.6	660.2	1535.2	6710.7	7805.9	8803.4	9770.7	11855.2	11012.0PR
(*ii*) Imports .	Rs. crores	650.2	1139.7	1634.2	12549.2	13607.6	14292.7	15763.0	17173.3	19759.4PR
Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) . .	Rs. crores	911.4	195.8	438.1	4822.1	3354.5	4265.3	5497.9	6816.8	7384.4

@Relate to the calendar year 1950.

@@Based on redistributed weight.

*Relates to 1951-52.

£ Partially revised.

† Quick Estimates.

RE Revised Estimate.

PR Partially revised.

NOTE : Figures relating to foreign exchange reserves after the year 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966.

MGIPRRND—S/4 Fin/86—14,000—14-2-87—TSS-II.

The Finance Bill, 1987

BILL No. 14 OF 1987

THE FINANCE BILL, 1987

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1987

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

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AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 1987.

Bill No.14 of 1987

THE FINANCE BILL, 1987

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1987-88.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:–

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1987.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 93 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1987.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income -tax.

2. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-sections *(2)* and *(3)*, for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,–

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:–

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,–

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be. 43 of 1961.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D, 194E and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(6)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section *(9)* of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section *(9)* or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(6) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any. provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or

section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,–

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:–

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased, –

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,–

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause *(18)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources";

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(h) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,–

(a) in clause *(22)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(i) in sub-clause *(e)*, for the words ", being a person who has a substantial interest in the company,", the words and brackets "or to any concern in which such shareholder is a member or a partner and in which he has a substantial interest (hereafter in this clause referred to as the said concern)" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clause *(ii)*, after the words "a shareholder", the words "or the said concern" shall be inserted;

(iii) after *Explanation 2*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:–

'*Explanation 3*.-- For the purposes of this clause,–

(a) "concern" means a Hindu undivided family, or a firm or an association of persons or a body of individuals or a company;

(b) a person shall be deemed to have a substantial interest in a concern, other than a company, if he is, at any time during the previous year, beneficially entitled to not less than twenty per cent. of the income of such concern;';

(b) in clause *(24)*, after sub-clause *(ix)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

"*(x)* any sum received by the assessee from his employees as contributions to any provident fund or superannuation fund or any fund set up under the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 or any other fund for the welfare of such employees;"; 34 of 1948.

(c) after clause *(29)*, the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'*(29A)* "long-term capital asset" means a capital asset which is not a short-term capital asset;

(29B) "long-term capital gain" means capital gain arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset;';

(d) after clause *(36)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:--

'*(36A)* "public sector company" means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;';

1 of 1956.

(e) in clause *(42A)*, before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'Provided that in the case of a share held in a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "thirty-six months", the words "twelve months" had been substituted.';

(f) after clause *(42A)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'*(42B)* "short-term capital gain" means capital gain arising from the transfer of a short-term capital asset;';

(g) in clause *(47)* with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(i) in sub-clause *(iv)*, the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) after sub-clause *(iv)*, the following sub-clauses and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:–

'*(v)* any transaction involving the allowing of the possession of any immovable property to be taken or retained in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; or

4 of 1882.

(vi) any transaction (whether by way of becoming a member of, or acquiring shares in, a co-operative society, company or other association of persons or by way of any agreement or any arrangement or in any other manner whatsoever) which has the effect of transferring, or enabling the enjoyment of, any immovable property.

Explanation.– For the purposes of sub-clauses *(v)* and *(vi)*, "immovable property" shall have the same meaning as in clause *(d)* of section 269UA;'.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,-- Amendment of section 10.

(a) after clause *(10B)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:–

"*(10C)* any payment received by an employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the economic viability of such company and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf;";

(b) in clause *(15)*,–

(i) in sub-clause *(ii)*,–

(A) in the opening paragraph, for the words, brackets and figures "the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959", the words and figures "the

Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Rules, 1981" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983;

(B) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "in item (3) in the Table below rule 3 of the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965", the words and figures "in item 6 in the Table below rule 4 of the Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983;

(ii) in sub-clause *(iv),* after item *(g)* and the *Explanation* thereto, the following item shall be inserted, namely:–

"*(h)* by any public sector company in respect of such bonds or debentures and subject to such conditions, including the condition that the holder of such bonds or debentures registers his name and the holding with that company, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(c) in clause *(17)*,–

(i) in sub-clause *(i),* the word "and" shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986;

(ii) for sub-clause *(ii),* the following sub-clauses shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:–

"*(ii)* any allowance received by any person by reason of his membership of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Constituency Allowance) Rules, 1986;

(iii) all other allowances not exceeding six hundred rupees per month in the aggregate received by any person by reason of his membership of any State Legislature or of any Committee thereof, which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;".

Amendment of section 10A.

5. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act, in the *Explanation* occurring at the end, after clause *(ii),* the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:–

'*(iii)* "manufacture" includes any–

(a) process, or
(b) assembling, or
(c) recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.'.

Amendment of section 27.

6. In section 27 of the Income-tax Act, for clause *(iii),* the following clauses shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

"*(iii)* a member of a co-operative society, company or other association of persons to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, company or association, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof;

(iiia) a person who is allowed to take or retain possession of any building or part thereof in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof;

4 of 1882.

(iiib) a person who acquires any rights (excluding any rights by way of a lease from month to month or for a period not exceeding one year) in or with respect to any building or part thereof, by virtue of any such transaction as is referred to in clause *(f)* of section 269UA, shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof;".

7. In section 32AB of the Income-tax Act,– Amendment of section 32AB.

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,–

(i) for the words "deduction of", the words, brackets and figures "deduction (such deduction being allowed before the loss, if any, brought forward from earlier years is set off under section 72) of" shall be substituted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:–

"Provided that where such assessee is a firm, or any association of persons or any body of individuals, the deduction under this section shall not be allowed in the computation of the income of any partner, or as the case may be, any member of such firm, association of persons or body of individuals.";

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for clause *(ii)*, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:–

'*(ii)* "new ship" or "new aircraft" includes a ship or aircraft which before the date of acquisition by the assessee was used by any other person, if it was not at any time previous to the date of such acquisition owned by any person resident in India;

(iii) "new machinery or plant" includes machinery or plant which before its installation by the assessee was used outside India by any other person, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:–

(a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of such installation by the assessee, used in India;

(b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and

(c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee;

29 of 1953. *(iv)* "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953;';

(c) in sub-section *(3)*, in clause *(a)*, for the words "as increased by an amount equal to the depreciation, if any, debited in the audited profit and loss account; and", the following shall be substituted, namely:–

"as increased by the aggregate of –

(i) the amount of depreciation;
(ii) the amount of income-tax paid or payable, and provision therefor;
7 of 1964. *(iii)* the amount of surtax paid or payable under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964;
(iv) the amounts carried to any reserves, by whatever name called;
(v) the amount or amounts set aside to provisions made for meeting liabilities, contingencies or commitments;
(vi) the amount by way of provision for losses of subsidiary companies; and
(vii) the amount or amounts of dividends paid or proposed,

if any debited to the profit and loss account; and as reduced by any amount or amounts withdrawn from reserves or provisions, if such amounts are credited to the profit and loss account; and";

(d) after sub-section *(5)*, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:–

'*(5A)* Any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account shall not be allowed to be withdrawn before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of deposit except for the purposes specified in the scheme and in the circumstances specified below:–

(a) closure of business;
(b) death of an assessee;
(c) partition of a Hindu undivided family;
(d) dissolution of a firm;
(e) liquidation of a company.

(5B) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account is utilised by the assessee for the purposes of any expenditure in connection with the eligible business or profession in accordance with the scheme, such expenditure shall not be allowed in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".';

(e) in sub-section *(6)*,–

(i) for the words "is not utilised in accordance with the scheme", the words "is not utilised in accordance with, and within the time specified in, the scheme" shall be substituted;

(ii) the words "within that previous year," shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 33AB.

8. In section 33AB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(5)*, for the words, figures and letters "assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, and the four assessment years next following that assessment year", the words, figures and letters "assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 and the 1st day of April, 1987" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Amendment of section 36.

9. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(v)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'*(va)* any sum received by the assessee from any of his employees to which the provisions of sub-clause *(x)* of clause *(24)* of section 2 apply, if such sum is credited by the assessee to the employee's account in the relevant fund or funds on or before the due date.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this clause, "due date" means the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit an employee's contribution to the employee's account in the relevant fund under any Act, rule, order or notification issued thereunder or under any standing order, award, contract of service or otherwise.'.

Amendment of section 43B.

10. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act, before the *Explanation*, the following provisos shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply in relation to any sum referred to in clause *(a)* which is actually paid by the assessee on or before the due date applicable in his case for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139 in respect of the previous year in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred as aforesaid and the evidence of such payment is furnished by the assessee along with such return:

Provided further that no deduction shall, in respect of any sum referred to in clause *(b)*, be allowed unless such sum has actually been paid during the previous year on or before the due date as defined in the *Explanation* below clause *(va)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36.".

11. In the Income-tax Act, after section 44B, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983, namely:--

Insertion of new section 44BB.

Special provision for computing profits and gains in connection with the business of exploration, etc., of mineral oils.

'44BB. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 41 and sections 43 and 43A, in the case of an assessee engaged in the business of providing services or facilities in connection with, or supplying plant and machinery on hire used, or to be used, in the prospecting for, or extraction or production of, mineral oils, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts specified in sub-section *(2)* shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such business chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession":

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in a case where the provisions of section 42 or section 44D or section 115A or section 293A apply for the purposes of computing profits or gains or any other income referred to in those sections.

(2) The amounts referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be the following, namely:–

(a) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of the provision of services and facilities in connection with, or supply of plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in the prospecting for, or extraction or production of, mineral oils in India; and

(b) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the provision of services and facilities in connection with, or supply of plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in the prospecting for, or extraction or production of, mineral oils outside India.

Explanation.-- For the purposes of this section,–

(i) "plant" includes ships, aircraft, vehicles, drilling units, scientific apparatus and equipment, used for the purposes of the said business;

(ii) "mineral oil" includes petroleum and natural gas.'.

12. In the Income-tax Act, after section 44BB (as directed to be inserted by clause 11), the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

Insertion of new section 44BBA.

Special provision for computing profits and gains of the business of operation of aircraft in the case of non-residents.

'44BBA. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, engaged in the business of operation of aircraft, a sum equal to five per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts specified in sub-section *(2)* shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such business chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

(2) The amounts referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be the following, namely:–

(a) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods from any place in India; and

(b) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods from any place outside India.'.

13. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

Amendment of section 45.

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, for the figures, letters and word "54E and 54F", the figures, letters and word "54E, 54F, 54G and 54H" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:–

'*(3)* The profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by a person to a firm or other association of persons or body of individuals (not being a company or a co-

operative society) in which he is or becomes a partner or member, by way of capital contribution or otherwise, shall be chargeable to tax as his income of the previous year in which such transfer takes place and, for the purposes of section 48, the amount recorded in the books of account of the firm, association or body as the value of the capital asset shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

(4) The profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by way of distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm or other association of persons or body of individuals (not being a company or a co-operative society) or otherwise, shall be chargeable to tax as the income of the firm, association or body, of the previous year in which the said transfer takes place and, for the purposes of section 48, the fair market value of the asset on the date of such transfer shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)*, where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset, being a transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law, or a transfer the consideration for which was determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India, and the compensation or the consideration for such transfer is enhanced or further enhanced by any court, tribunal or other authority, the capital gain shall be dealt with in the following manner, namely:–

(a) the capital gain computed with reference to the compensation awarded in the first instance or, as the case may be, the consideration determined or approved in the first instance by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India shall be chargeable as income under the head "Capital gains" of the previous year in which the transfer took place; and

(b) the amount by which the compensation or consideration is enhanced or further enhanced by the court, tribunal or other authority shall be deemed to be income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" of the previous year in which such amount is received by the assessee.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this sub-section,–

(i) in relation to the amount referred to in clause *(b)*, the cost of acquisition and the cost of improvement shall be taken to be *nil;*

(ii) the provisions of this sub-section shall apply also in a case where the transfer took place prior to the 1st day of April, 1988;

(iii) where by reason of the death of the person who made the transfer, or for any other reason, the enhanced compensation or consideration is received by any other person, the amount referred to in clause *(b)* shall be deemed to be the income, chargeable to tax under the head "Capital gains", of such other person.'.

Amendment of section 47.

14. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, clause *(ii)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Substitution of new section for section 48. Mode of computation and deductions.

15. For section 48 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'48. *(1)* The income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" shall be computed,–

(a) by deducting from the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset the following amounts, namely:–

(i) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer;

(ii) the cost of acquisition of the asset and the cost of any improvement thereto;

(b) where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a long-term capital asset (hereafter in this section referred to, respectively, as long-term capital gain and long-term capital asset) by making the further deductions specified in sub-section *(2)*.

(2) The deductions referred to in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* are the following, namely:–

(a) where the amount of long-term capital gain arrived at after making the deductions under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* does not exceed ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount;

(b) in any other case, ten thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to,–

(i) in respect of long-term capital gain so arrived at relating to capital assets, being buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands or gold, bullion or jewellery,–

(A) in the case of a company, ten per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees;

(B) in the case of any other assessee, fifty per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees;

(ii) in respect of long-term capital gain so arrived at relating to other capital assets,–

(A) in the case of a company, thirty per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees;

(B) in any other case, sixty per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees:

Provided that where the long-term capital gain relates to both categories of capital assets referred to in sub-clauses *(i)* and *(ii)*, the deduction of ten thousand rupees shall be allowed in the following order, namely:–

(1) the deduction shall first be allowed against long-term capital gain relating to the assets mentioned in sub-clause *(i)*;

(2) thereafter, the balance, if any, of the said ten thousand rupees shall be allowed as deduction against long-term capital gain relating to the assets mentioned in sub-clause *(ii)*,

and the provisions of sub-clause *(ii)* shall apply as if references to ten thousand rupees therein were references to the amount of deduction allowed in accordance with clauses *(1)* and *(2)* of this proviso:

Provided further that, in relation to the amount referred to in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 45, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under clause *(a)* of this sub-section shall be reduced by the deduction already allowed under clause *(a)* of section 80T in the assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, or any earlier assessment year or, as the case may be, by the deduction allowed under clause *(a)* of this sub-section in relation to the amount of compensation or consideration referred to in clause *(a)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 45 and references to ten thousand rupees in clauses *(a)* and *(b)* of this sub-section shall be construed as references to such reduced amount, if any.

(3) The deductions specified in sub-section *(2)* shall be made also for the purposes of computing any loss under the head "Capital gains" in so far as it pertains to any long-term capital asset and, for this purpose, any reference in that sub-section to the amount of

long-term capital gain arrived at after making the deductions under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* shall be construed as reference to the amount of loss arrived at after making the said deductions.'.

Amendment of section 49.

16. In section 49 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(iii)*, for sub-clause *(b)*, the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

"*(b)* on any distribution of assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals, or other association of persons, where such dissolution had taken place at any time before the 1st day of April, 1987, or".

Omission of section 52.

17. Section 52 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Amendment of section 53.

18. In section 53 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in the opening paragraph,–

(i) after the words "assessee being an individual", the words "or a Hindu undivided family" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words and brackets "capital asset (other than a short-term capital asset)", the words "long-term capital asset" shall be substituted;

(b) the following *Explanation* shall be added at the end, namely:–

"*Explanation*.– In this section and in sections 54, 54B, 54D, 54E, 54F, 54G and 54H, references to capital gain shall be construed as references to the amount of capital gain as computed under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 48.".

Amendment of section 54.

19. In section 54 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,–

(i) for the words "Where, in the case of an assessee being an individual", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(2)*, where, in the case of an assessee being an individual or a Hindu undivided family" shall be substituted;

(ii) the *Explanation* at the end shall be omitted;

(b) for sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:–

"*(2)* The amount of the capital gain which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the purchase of the new asset made within one year before the date on which the transfer of the original asset took place, or which is not utilised by him for the purchase or construction of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section *(1)*, then,–

(i) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.– Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this section, then,–

(a) for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section *(2)* of that section shall not be admissible; and

(b) nothing contained in section 53 shall apply in relation to such amount.".

Amendment of section 54B.

20. In section 54B of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "Where the capital gain arises", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(2)*, where the capital gain arises" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:–

"*(2)* The amount of the capital gain which is not utilised by the assessee for the purchase of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section *(1)*, then,–

(i) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of two years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.– Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section *(2)* of that section shall not be admissible.".

Amendment of section 54D.

21. In section 54D of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "Where the capital gain arises", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(2)*, where the capital gain arises" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section *(2),* the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:–

"*(2)* The amount of the capital gain which is not utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section *(1),* the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section *(1),* then,–

(i) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.– Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section *(2)* of that section shall not be admissible.".

Amendment of section 54E.

22. In section 54E of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(1),* for the words "capital asset, not being a short-term capital asset", the words "long-term capital asset" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section *(2),* for the words "capital assets other than short-term capital assets", the words "long-term capital assets" shall be substituted;

(c) sub-sections *(3), (4)* and *(5)* shall be omitted;

(d) sub-section *(6)* shall be renumbered as sub-section *(3),* and in that sub-section as so renumbered, the words, brackets, letters and figure "or clause *(a)* or clause *(b)* of sub-section *(3)*" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 54F.

23. In section 54F of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(1),*–

(i) for the words "Where, in the case of an assessee being an individual", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(4),* where, in the case of an assessee being an individual or a Hindu undivided family" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the words "period of one year before or", the words "two years" shall be inserted;

(iii) in the *Explanation,*–

(A) clause *(i)* shall be omitted;

(B) in clause *(ii)*, the brackets and figures "*(ii)*" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "one year", the words "two years" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section *(3)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:–

"*(4)* The amount of the net consideration which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the purchase of the new asset made within one year before the date on which the transfer of the original asset took place, or which is not utilised by him for the purchase or construction of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section *(1)*, then,–

(i) the amount by which –

(a) the amount of capital gain arising from the transfer of the original asset not charged under section 45 on the basis of the cost of the new asset as provided in clause *(a)* or, as the case may be, clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)*,

exceeds

(b) the amount that would not have been so charged had the amount actually utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section *(1)* been the cost of the new asset,

shall be charged under section 45 as income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw the unutilised amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.– Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with sub-section *(2)* or sub-section *(3)* or the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section *(2)* of that section shall not be admissible.".

Insertion of new sections 54G and 54H.

24. After section 54F of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

Exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of shifting of industrial undertaking from urban area.

'54G. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(2)*, where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, being machinery or plant or building or land or any rights in building or land used for the purposes of the business of an industrial undertaking situate in an urban area, effected in the course of, or in consequence of, the shifting of such industrial undertaking (hereafter in this section referred to as the original asset) to any area (other than an urban area) and the assessee has within a period of one year before or three years after the date on which the transfer took place,–

(a) purchased new machinery or plant for the purposes of business of the industrial undertaking in the area to which the said undertaking is shifted;

(b) acquired building or land or constructed building for the purposes of his business in the said area;

(c) shifted the original asset and transferred the establishment of such undertaking to such area; and

(d) incurred expenses on such other purpose as may be specified in a scheme framed by the Central Government for the purposes of this section,

then, instead of the capital gain being charged to income-tax as income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section, that is to say,–

(i) if the amount of the capital gain is greater than the cost and expenses incurred in relation to all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses *(a)* to *(d)* (such cost and expenses being hereafter in this section referred to as the new asset), the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of the new asset shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its being purchased, acquired, constructed or transferred, as the case may be, the cost shall be *nil;* or

(ii) if the amount of the capital gain is equal to, or less than, the cost of the new asset, the capital gain shall not be charged under section 45; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its being purchased, acquired, constructed or transferred, as the case may be, the cost shall be reduced by the amount of the capital gain.

Explanation.– In this sub-section, "urban area" means any such area within the limits of a municipal corporation or municipality as the Central Government may, having regard to the population, concentration of industries, need for proper planning of the area and other relevant factors, by general or special order, declare to be an urban area for the purposes of this sub-section.

(2) The amount of capital gain which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the cost and expenses incurred in relation to all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses *(a)* to *(d)* of sub-section *(1)* within one year before the date on which the transfer of the original asset took place, or which is not utilised by him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for all or any of the purposes aforesaid together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses *(a)* to *(d)* of sub-section *(1)* within the period specified in that sub-section, then,–

(i) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount.

Explanation.– Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section *(2)* of that section shall not be admissible.

Exemption of capital gains on transfer of shares to public sector companies.

54H. The capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset, being shares in a company, to any such public sector company, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, shall be exempt from the tax chargeable under section 45.'.

Amendment of section 55.

25. In section 55 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(1),* in clause *(b),* for the words ' "cost of any improvement", in relation to a capital asset,–', the following shall be substituted, namely:–

' " cost of any improvement",–

(1) in relation to a capital asset being goodwill of a business shall be taken to be *nil;* and

(2) in relation to any other capital asset,–';

(b) in sub-section *(2),* for the opening portion, the following shall be substituted, namely:–

'For the purposes of sections 48 and 49, "cost of acquisition",–

(a) in relation to a capital asset, being goodwill of a business,–

(i) in the case of acquisition of such asset by the assessee by purchase from a previous owner, means the amount of the purchase price; and

(ii) in any other case, shall be taken to be *nil;*

(b) in relation to any other capital asset,–'.

Amendment of section 56.

26. In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2),* after clause *(ib),* the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'*(ic)* income referred to in sub-clause *(x)* of clause *(24)* of section 2, if such income is not chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";'.

Amendment of section 57.

27. In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, after clause *(i),* the following clause shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'*(ia)* in the case of income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(x)* of clause *(24)* of section 2 which is chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources", deductions, so far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of clause *(va)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36;'.

Amendment of section 70.

28. In section 70 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,-

(a) in sub-section *(1),*–

(i) the brackets and figure "*(1)*" shall be omitted;

(ii) the words 'other than "Capital gains" ' shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section *(2)* shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 71.

29. For section 71 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

Set off of loss from one head against income from another.

"71. Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under any head of income is a loss, the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be entitled to have the amount of such loss set off against his income, if any, assessable for that assessment year under any other head.".

Amendment of section 72.

30. In section 72 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the portion beginning with the words "where the assessee" and ending with the words "of that section or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Substitution of new section for section 74.

31. For section 74 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

Losses under the head "Capital gains".

'74. *(1)* Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head "Capital gains" is a loss to the assessee and such loss cannot be or is not wholly set off against income under any other head of income in accordance with the provisions of section 71, so much of the loss as has not been so set off or, where he has no income under any other head, the whole loss shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, be carried forward to the following assessment year, and–

(a) it shall be set off against income, if any, under the head "Capital gains" assessable for that assessment year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year, and so on.

(2) No loss shall be carried forward under this section for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.

(3) Any loss computed under the head "Capital gains" in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, or any earlier assessment year which is carried forward in accordance with the provisions of this section as it stood before the 1st day of April, 1988, shall be dealt with in the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, or any subsequent assessment year as follows:–

(a) in so far as such loss relates to short-term capital assets, it shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*;

(b) in so far as such loss relates to long-term capital assets, it shall be reduced by the deductions specified in sub-section *(2)* of section 48 and the reduced amount shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-section *(1)* but such carry forward shall not be allowed beyond the fourth assessment year immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.'.

Amendment of section 80C.

32. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,–

(a) in sub-section *(2)*, for clause *(h)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:–

'*(h)* where the assessee is an individual or a Hindu undivided family or where the assessee is an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, any sums paid in the previous year by such assessee out of his or its income chargeable to tax,–

(i) as subscription to any such security of the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; or

(ii) for the purposes of purchase or construction of a residential house property the construction of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1987, and the income from which is chargeable to tax under the head "Income from house property" (or which would, if it had not been used for the assessee's own residence, have been chargeable to tax under that head), where such payments are made towards or by way of –

(a) any instalment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other scheme of any development authority, housing board or other authority engaged in the construction and sale of house property on ownership basis; or

(b) any instalment or part payment of the amount due to any company or co-operative society of which the assessee is a shareholder or member towards the cost of the house property allotted to him; or

(c) re-payment of the amount borrowed by the assessee from –

(1) the Central Government or any State Government, or

(2) any bank, including a co-operative bank, or

(3) the Life Insurance Corporation, or

(4) any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes which is approved for the purposes of clause *(viii)* of sub–section *(1)* of section 36, or

(5) any company in which the public are substantially interested or any co-operative society, where such company or co-operative society is engaged in the business of financing the construction of houses, or

(6) the assessee's employer where such employer is a public company;

(d) stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purpose of transfer of such house property to the assessee,

but shall not include any payment towards or by way of –

(A) the admission fee, cost of share and initial deposit which a shareholder of a company or a member of a co-operative society has to pay for becoming such share-holder or member; or

(B) the cost of the land, except where the consideration for the purchase of the house property is a composite amount and the cost of the land alone cannot be separately ascertained; or

(C) the cost of any addition or alteration to, or renovation or repair of, the house property which is carried out after the issue of the completion certificate in respect of the house property by the authority competent to issue such certificate or after the house property or any part thereof has either been occupied by the assessee or any other person on his behalf or been let out; or

(D) any expenditure in respect of which deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24; ' ;

(b) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(ii)*, for the words, brackets, letter and figure "referred to in clause *(g)* of sub-section *(2)*", the words, brackets, letters and figure "referred to in clause *(g)* or clause *(h)* of sub-section *(2)*" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section *(6)* and the *Explanations* below that sub-section, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:–

'*(7)* In the case of an assessee referred to in clause *(h)* of sub-section *(2)*, –

(a) where any sums specified in sub-clause *(ii)* of that clause, with reference to which the deduction under sub-section *(1)* has been allowed are refunded to or received back by the assessee in any previous year (hereinafter referred to as the relevant previous year), then,–

(i) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section *(1)* with reference to any of the sums, specified in that sub-clause, paid in the relevant previous year; and

(ii) the aggregate amount of the deductions so allowed in respect of the previous year or previous years preceding the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the relevant previous year and shall be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources";

(b) where the house property referred to in sub-clause *(ii)* of that clause is transferred by the assessee before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, then,–

(i) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section *(1)* with reference to any of the sums, specified in that sub-clause, paid in the previous year in which the transfer is so made; and

(ii) the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed under sub-section *(1)* with reference to the sums specified in that sub-clause in respect of the previous year or previous years preceding the previous year referred to in sub-clause *(i)* of this clause shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the previous year in which the transfer is made and shall be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources";

(c) where the aggregate of any sums specified in sub-clause *(ii)* of that clause exceeds an amount of ten thousand rupees, a deduction under sub-section *(1)* shall be allowed with reference to so much of the aggregate as does not exceed an amount of ten thousand rupees.

(8) In this section,–

(a) "Life Insurance Corporation" means the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; 31 of 1956.

(b) "public company" shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(c) "transfer" shall be deemed to include also the transactions referred to in clause *(f)* of section 269UA.'.

Amendment of section 80CC.

33. In section 80CC of the Income-tax Act,–

(a) in sub-section *(3)*, in clause *(c)*, for the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of April, 1987", the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section *(5)*, for the words "five years", the words "three years" shall be substituted.

34. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80CC, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:– Insertion of new section 80CCA.

"80CCA. *(1)* Where an assessee, being– Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme.

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu,

has in the previous year deposited out of his income chargeable to tax any amount in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Savings Scheme), he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of so much of the deposits (excluding interest accrued and credited to the assessee's account) as do not exceed the amount of twenty thousand rupees in the previous year.

(2) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee under the National Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section *(1)* together with the interest accrued on such amount is withdrawn in whole or in part in any previous year, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the amount so withdrawn shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year in which such withdrawal is made and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation .– For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme shall not be chargeable to tax except in the manner and to the extent specified in sub-section *(2)* .".

35. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(5)*, in clause *(i)*, for the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause *(23C)*", the words, brackets, figures and letters "or clause *(23AA)* or clause *(23C)*" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Amendment of section 80G.

36. In section 80–O of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,– Amendment of section 80–O.

(a) in the opening paragraph, –

(i) the portion beginning with the words "or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India" and ending with the words "and dealings in foreign exchange," shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words "so received in, or brought into, India", the words "so received in India" shall be substituted;

(b) after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:–

"Provided also that such income is received in India within a period of six months from the end of the previous year, or where the Commissioner is satisfied (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the assessee is, for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the said period of six months, within such further period as the Commissioner may allow in this behalf.";

(c) in the *Explanation*, for clause *(ii)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:–

'*(ii)* "foreign enterprise" means a person who is a non-resident.'.

Amendment of section 80RRA.

37. In section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1),* for the words "of an amount equal to fifty per cent. thereof", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

"of an amount equal to, –

(i) fifty per cent. of the remuneration; or

(ii) seventy-five per cent. of such remuneration as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder, 46 of 1973.

whichever is higher".

Omission of section 80T.

38. Section 80T of the Income–tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Amendment of section 80U.

39. In section 80U of the Income-tax Act, in sub–section *(1),* for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of Chapter VIB.

40. Chapter VIB of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of Chapter XI.

41. Chapter XI of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of section 115.

42. Section 115 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Insertion of new Chapter XIIB.

43. In the Income-tax Act, after Chapter XIIA, the following Chapter shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:–

'CHAPTER XIIB

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN COMPANIES

Special provisions relating to certain companies.

115J. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where in the case of an assessee being a company, the total income, as computed under this Act in respect of any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1988 (hereafter in this section referred to as the relevant previous year) is less than thirty per cent. of its book profit, the total income of such assessee chargeable to tax for the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be an amount equal to thirty per cent. of such book profit.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this section, "book profit" means the net profit as shown in the profit and loss account for the relevant previous year prepared in accordance with the provisions of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, as increased by – 1 of 1956.

(a) the amount of income-tax paid or payable, and the provision therefor; or

(b) the amounts carried to any reserves, by whatever name called; or

(c) the amount or amounts set aside to provisions made for meeting liabilities, contingencies or commitments; or

(d) the amount by way of provision for loss of subsidiary companies; or

(e) the amount or amounts of dividends paid or proposed; or

(f) the amount or amounts of expenditure relatable to any income to which any of the provisions of Chapter III applies,

if any such amount is debited to the profit and loss account, and as reduced by, –

(i) the amount or amounts withdrawn from reserves or provisions; or

(ii) the amount or amounts of income to which any of the provisions of Chapter III applies,

if any such amount is credited to the profit and loss account.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section *(1)* shall affect the determination of the amounts in relation to the relevant previous year to be carried forward to the subsequent year or years under the provisions of sub-section *(2)* of section 32 or sub-section *(3)* of section 32A or clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 72 or section 73 or section 74 or sub-section *(3)* of section 74A or sub-section *(3)* of section 80J.'.

Amendment of section 155.

44. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, sub-section *(12)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Amendment of section 192.

45. In section 192 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, –

(a) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :–

'*(2)* Where, during the financial year, an assessee is employed simultaneously under more than one employer, or where he has held successively employment under more than one employer, he may furnish to the person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)* (being one of the said employers as the assessee may, having regard to the circumstances of his case, choose), such details of the income under the head "Salaries" due or received by him from the other employer or employers, the tax deducted at source therefrom and such other particulars, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the person responsible for making the payment referred to above shall take into account the details so furnished for the purposes of making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*.

(2A) Where the assessee, being a government servant or an employee in a public sector undertaking, is entitled to the relief under sub-section *(1)* of section 89, he may furnish to the person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)*, such particulars, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the person responsible as aforesaid shall compute the relief on the basis of such particulars and take it into account in making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*.

(2B) Where an assessee who receives any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" has, in addition, any income chargeable under any other head of income (not being a loss under any such head) for the same financial year, he may send to the person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)* the particulars of such other income and of any tax deducted thereon under any other provision of this Chapter, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the person responsible as aforesaid shall take such other income and the tax, if any, deducted thereon also into account for the purposes of making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*:

Provided that this sub-section shall not in any case have the effect of reducing the tax deductible from the income under the head "Salaries" below the amount that would be so deductible if the other income and the tax deducted thereon had not been taken into account.';

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, after the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section *(1)*", the words, brackets, figures and letters "or sub-section *(2)* or sub-section *(2A)* or sub-section *(2B)*" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 194.

46. In section 194 of the Income-tax Act, in the first proviso, in clause *(b)*, for the words "one thousand rupees", the words "two thousand five hundred rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 194A.

47. In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, after the proviso, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely :–

'*Explanation*. – For the purposes of this section, where any income by way of interest as aforesaid is credited to any account, whether called "Interest payable account" or "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.';

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, in clause *(i)*, for the words "one thousand rupees", the words "two thousand five hundred rupees" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 194D.

48. In section 194D of the Income-tax Act, after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

"Provided further that no deduction shall be made under this section in a case where the amount of such income or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year to the account of, or to, the payee, does not exceed five thousand rupees.".

Insertion of new section 194E.

49. After section 194D of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

Other incomes.

'194E. *(1)* Any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of –

(a) fees for professional services, or
(b) royalty, or
(c) fees for technical services, or
(d) rent, or
(e) commission (not being insurance commission referred to in section 194D) or brokerage, or
(f) payments for goods supplied to Government or any local authority or any corporation or body established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company,

shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

Provided that no deduction shall be made under this section –

(A) from any payments made as aforesaid before the 1st day of June, 1987; or

(B) where the amount of such income or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year by the person referred to in this sub-section to the account of, or to, the payee, does not exceed –

(i) five thousand rupees, in the case of fees for professional services referred to in clause *(a)*; or

(ii) five thousand rupees, in the case of royalty or fees for technical services referred to, respectively, in clause *(b)* and clause *(c)*; or

(iii) thirty-six thousand rupees, in the case of rent referred to in clause *(d);* or

(iv) five thousand rupees, in the case of commission or brokerage referred to in clause *(e);* or

(v) one hundred thousand rupees, in the case of payment for goods referred to in clause *(f)*.

(2) In this section, –

(a) "professional services" means services rendered by a person in the course of carrying on a legal, medical, engineering or architectural profession or the profession of accountancy or technical consultancy or interior decoration or such other profession as is notified by the Board for the purposes of section 44AA;

(b) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation* 2 below clause *(vi)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9;

(c) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation* 2 below clause *(vii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9;

(d) "rent" means any payment, by whatever name called, under any lease, sub-lease, tenancy or any other agreement or arrangement for the use of any land or any building (including factory building), together with furniture, fittings and the land appurtenant thereto, whether or not such building is owned by the payee, and which is chargeable to income-tax as the income of the payee under the head "Income from house property" or "Income from other sources";

(e) "commission or brokerage" includes any payment received or receivable, directly or indirectly, by a person acting on behalf of another person for services rendered (not being professional services) or for any services in the course of buying or selling of goods or in the course of any transaction relating to any asset, valuable article or thing.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this section, where any income as aforesaid is credited to any account, whether called "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.'.

50. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, – Amendment of section 195.

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:–

'*(1)* Any person responsible for paying to a non-resident, not being a company, or to a foreign company, any interest (not being interest on securities) or any other sum chargeable under the provisions of this Act (not being income chargeable under the head "Salaries"or dividends) shall,at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earllier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force.

Explanation. – For the purposes of this section, where any interest or other sum as aforesaid is credited to any account, whether called "Interest payable account" or "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.';

(b) in sub-section *(2)*,–

(i) for the words "by general or special order", the words "in the prescribed manner" shall be substituted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :–

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any payment to a foreign company by way of interest referred to in clause *(v)*, or royalty referred to in clause *(vi)*, or fees for technical services referred to in clause *(vii)*, of sub-section *(1)* of section 9.".

Insertion of new section 195A.

51. After section 195 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

Income payable "net of tax".

"195A. Where, under an agreement or other arrangement, the tax chargeable on any income referred to in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter is to be borne by the person by whom the income is payable, then, for the purposes of deduction of tax under those provisions such income shall be increased to such amount as would, after deduction of tax thereon at the rates in force for the financial year in which such income is payable, be equal to the net amount payable under such agreement or arrangement.".

Amendment of section 197.

52. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,–

(i) for the words "Where, in the case of any income of any person other than a company", the words, brackets, figure and letter "Subject to rules made under sub-section *(2A)*, where, in the case of any income of any person other than a company" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause *(a)*, for the figures and letter "194D", the figures and letters "194D, 194E" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :–

"*(2A)* The Board may, having regard to the convenience of assessees and the interests of revenue, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules specifying the cases in which, and the circumstances under which, an application may be made for the grant of a certificate under sub-section *(1)* and the conditions subject to which such certificate may be granted and providing for all other matters connected therewith.".

Amendment of sections 198, 200, 203, 204 and 205.

53. In sections 198, 200, 203, 204 and 205 of the Income-tax Act, after the figures and letter "194D", the word, figures and letter ", section 194E" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 199.

54. In section 199 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) after the figures and letter "194D", the word, figures and letter ", section 194E" shall be inserted;

(b) for the words "made for the immediately following assessment year under this Act", the words "made under this Act for the assessment year for which such income is assessable" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 202.

55. In section 202 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, –

(a) for the words "levy tax", the words "recover tax" shall be substituted;

(b) after the figures and letter "194D", the word, figures and letter ", section 194E" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 203.

56. In section 203 of the Income-tax Act, for the portion beginning with the words "shall, at the time of credit" and ending with the words "dividend to a shareholder", the following shall

be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:–

"shall, within such period as may be prescribed from the time of credit or payment of the sum, or, as the case may be, from the time of issue of a cheque or warrant for payment of any dividend to a shareholder".

Insertion of new section 203A.

57. In the Income-tax Act, after section 203, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:–

Tax-deduction account number.

"203A. *(1)* Every person deducting tax in accordance with the provisions of sections 192 to 194, section 194A, section 194B, section 194BB, section 194C, section 194D, section 194E and section 195, if he has not been allotted any tax-deduction account number, shall within such time as may be prescribed, apply to the Income-tax Officer for the allotment of a tax- deduction account number.

(2) Where a tax-deduction account number has been allotted to a person, such person shall quote such number,–

(a) in all challans for the payment of any sum in accordance with the provisions of section 200;

(b) in all certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of section 203;

(c) in all the returns delivered in accordance with the provisions of sections 206, 206A and 206B to any income-tax authority; and

(d) in all other documents pertaining to such transactions as may be prescribed in the interests of revenue.".

Substitution of new section for section 206.

58. For section 206 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:–

Persons deducting tax to furnish prescribed returns.

"206. The prescribed person in the case of every office of Government, the principal officer in the case of every company, the prescribed person in the case of every local authority or other public body or association, every private employer and every other person responsible for deducting tax under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall prepare, within the prescribed time after the end of each financial year, and deliver or cause to be delivered to the prescribed income-tax authority, such returns in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.".

Substitution of new section for section 245A.

59. For section 245A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

Definitions.

'245A. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, –

(a) "Bench" means a Bench of the Settlement Commission;

(b) "case" means any proceeding under this Act for the assessment or re-assessment of any person in respect of any year or years, or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such assessment or re-assessment, which may be pending before an income-tax authority on the date on which an application under sub-section *(1)* of section 245C is made:

Provided that where any appeal or application for revision has been preferred after the expiry of the period specified for the filing of such appeal or application for revision under this Act and which has not been admitted, such appeal or revision shall not be deemed to be a proceeding pending within the meaning of this clause;

(c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Settlement Commission;

(d) "income-tax authority" means an income-tax authority specified in section 116;

(e) "Member" means a Member of the Settlement Commission, and includes the Chairman and a Vice-Chairman;

(f) "Settlement Commission" means the Income-tax Settlement Commission constituted under section 245B;

(g) "Vice-Chairman" means a Vice-Chairman of the Settlement Commission.'.

Amendment of section 245B.

60. In section 245B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the brackets and words '(hereafter in this Chapter referred to as "the Settlement Commission")' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Insertion of new sections 245BA to 245BD.

61. After section 245B of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:–

Jurisdiction and powers of Settlement Commission.

"245BA. *(1)* Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Settlement Commission may be exercised by Benches thereof.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a Bench shall be presided over by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman and shall consist of two other Members.

(3) The Bench for which the Chairman is the Presiding Officer shall be the principal Bench and the other Benches shall be known as additional Benches.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*, the Chairman may authorise the Vice-Chairman or other Member appointed to one Bench to discharge also the functions of the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, other Member of another Bench.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, and subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, when one of the persons constituting a Bench (whether such person be the Presiding Officer or other Member of the Bench) is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause or in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy either in the office of the Presiding Officer or in the office of one or the other Members of the Bench, the remaining two persons may function as the Bench and if the Presiding Officer of the Bench is not one of the remaining two persons, the senior among the remaining persons shall act as the Presiding Officer of the Bench:

Provided that if at any stage of the hearing of any such case or matter, it appears to the Presiding Officer that the case or matter is of such a nature that it ought to be heard of by a Bench consisting of three Members, the case or matter may be referred by the Presiding Officer of such Bench to the Chairman for transfer to such Bench as the Chairman may deem fit.

(6) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the places at which the principal Bench and the additional Benches shall ordinarily sit shall be such as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Vice-Chairman to act as Chairman or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances.

245BB. *(1)* In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall act as the Chairman until the date on which a new Chairman, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office.

(2) When the Chairman is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairman until the date on which the Chairman resumes his duties.

245BC. On the application of the assessee or the Commissioner and after notice to them, and after hearing such of them as he may desire to be heard, or on his own motion without such notice, the Chairman may transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to another Bench.

Power of Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another.

245BD. If the Members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairman who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Settlement Commission and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Settlement Commission who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.".

Decision to be by majority.

62. In section 245C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, –

Amendment of section 245C.

(i) in sub-section *(1)*, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:–

"Provided that no such application shall be made unless, –

(a) the assessee has furnished the return of income which he is or was required to furnish under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(b) the additional amount of income-tax payable on the income disclosed in the application exceeds fifty thousand rupees.";

(ii) for sub-sections *(1B)* and *(1C)*, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely: –

"*(1B)* Where the income disclosed in the application relates to only one previous year,–

(i) if the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the total income of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in respect of the total income of that year), then, except in a case covered by clause *(iii)*, tax shall be calculated on the income disclosed in the application as if such income were the total income;

(ii) if the applicant has furnished a return in respect of the total income of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in pursuance of such return), tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the total income returned and the income disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the total income;

(iii) if the proceeding pending before the income-tax authority is in the nature of a proceeding for re-assessment of the applicant under section 147 or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such re-assessment, and the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the total income of that year in the course of such proceeding for re-assessment, tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the total income as assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 143 or section 144 or section 147 and the income disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the total income.

(1C) The additional amount of income-tax payable in respect of the income disclosed in the application relating to the previous year referred to in sub-section *(1B)* shall be, –

(a) in a case referred to in clause *(i)* of that sub-section, the amount of tax calculated under that clause;

(b) in a case referred to in clause *(ii)* of that sub-section, the amount of tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of tax calculated on the total income returned for that year;

(c) in a case referred to in clause *(iii)* of that sub-section, the amount of tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of tax calculated on the total income assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 143 or section 144 or section 147.".

Amendment of section 245D.

63. In section 245D of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) after sub-section *(4)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :–

"*(5)* Subject to the provisions of section 245BA, the materials brought on record before the Settlement Commission shall be considered by the Members of the concerned Bench before passing any order under sub-section *(4)* and, in relation to the passing of such order, the provisions of section 245BD shall apply.";

(b) in sub-section *(6)*, for the words "tax or penalty", the words "tax, penalty or interest" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section *(8)*, after the words "passed by the Settlement Commission", the words, brackets and figures "and nothing contained in the proviso to sub-section *(1)* of section 186 shall apply to the cancellation of the registration of a firm required to be made in pursuance of any such directions as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 245E.

64. In section 245E of the Income-tax Act, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

"Provided that no proceeding shall be re-opened by the Settlement Commission under this section if the period between the end of the assessment year to which such a proceeding relates and the date of application for settlement under section 245C exceeds nine years.".

Amendment of section 245F.

65. In section 245F of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) in sub-section *(3)*, the words "or by way of advance tax" shall be omitted;

(b) sub-sections *(5)* and *(6)* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 245H.

66. In section 245H of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :–

"Provided that no such immunity shall be granted by the Settlement Commission in cases where the proceedings for the prosecution for any such offence have been instituted before the date of receipt of the application under section 245C.";

(b) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :–

"*(1A)* An immunity granted to a person under sub-section *(1)* shall stand withdrawn if such person fails to pay any sum specified in the order of settlement passed under sub-section *(4)* of section 245D within the time specified in such order or within such further time as may be allowed by the Settlement Commission, or fails to comply with any other condition subject to which the immunity was granted and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall apply as if such immunity had not been granted.";

(c) in sub-section *(2)*, the words "has not complied with the conditions subject to which the immunity was granted or that such person" shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 245HA.

67. After section 245H of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

Power of Settlement Commission

"245HA. *(1)* The Settlement Commission may, if it is of opinion that any person who made an application for settlement under section 245C has not co-operated with the

Settlement Commission in the proceedings before it, send the case back to the Income-tax Officer who shall thereupon dispose of the case in accordance with the provisions of this Act as if no application under section 245C had been made.

to send a case back to the Income-tax Officer if the assessee does not co-operate.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, the Income-tax Officer shall be entitled to use all the materials and other information produced by the assessee before the Settlement Commission or the results of the inquiry held or evidence recorded by the Settlement Commission in the course of the proceedings before it as if such materials, information, inquiry and evidence had been produced before the Income-tax Officer or held or recorded by him in the course of the proceedings before him.

(3) For the purposes of the time-limit under sections 149, 153, 154, 155 and 231 and for the purposes of payment of interest under sections 243 and 244, in a case referred to in sub-section *(1)*, the period commencing on and from the date of the application to the Settlement Commission under section 245C and ending with the date of receipt by the Income-tax Officer of the order of the Settlement Commission sending the case back to the Income-tax Officer shall be excluded; and where the assessee is a firm, for the purposes of the time-limit for cancellation of registration of the firm under sub-section *(1)* of section 186, the period aforesaid shall, likewise, be excluded.".

Amendment of section 245K.

68. In section 245K of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) in clause *(ii)*, the word "or" shall be added at the end;

(b) after clause *(ii)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :–

"*(iii)* the case of such person is sent back to the Income-tax Officer by the Settlement Commission under section 245HA,".

Omission of section 245M.

69. Section 245M of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Insertion of new section 272BB.

70. In the Income-tax Act, after section 272B, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:–

Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A.

"272BB. *(1)* If a person fails to comply with the provisions of section 203A, he shall, on an order passed by the Income-tax Officer, pay, by way of penalty, a sum which may extend to five thousand rupees.

(2) No order under sub-section *(1)* shall be passed unless the person on whom the penalty is proposed to be imposed is given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.".

Amendment of section 273B.

71. In section 273B of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 272B or", the words, figures, letters and brackets "section 272B or sub-section *(1)* of section 272BB or" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Omission of section 280ZA.

72. Section 280ZA of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of sections 285 and 286.

73. Sections 285 and 286 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 293.

74. In section 293 of the Income-tax Act, the word "assessment" shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1987.

Amendment of Eleventh Schedule.

75. In the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, –

(a) in item 5, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :–

'*Explanation.–* "Blended flavouring concentrates" shall include, and shall be deemed always to have included, synthetic essences in any form.';

(b) in item 22, in the *Explanation*, for the words ", for data processing and for transmission and reception of messages", the words, brackets, figures and letters "and for data processing (not being computers within the meaning of section 32AB)" shall be substituted.

Consequential amendments.

76. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, –

(a)(i) in section 32A, in the *Explanation* below sub-section *(2B)*, clause *(b)* shall be omitted;

(ii) in section 54E, in *Explanation 1* below sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(d)*, the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(iii) in section 80L, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(ii)*, the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(iv) in section 193, in the proviso, in clause *(iib)*, the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(b) with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, –

(i) in section 272A, in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*, for the words, figures and letter ", section 285, section 285B or section 286", the words, figures and letter "or section 285B" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the Fourth Schedule, in Part B, –

(1) for the figures and brackets "206*(2)*", in the heading at the beginning, the figures "206" shall be substituted;

(2) in rule 7, the words, brackets and figure "sub-section *(1)* of" shall be omitted;

(c) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, –

(i) in section 2, in clause *(18)*, in sub-clause *(b)*, in item *(B)*, in sub-item *(c)*, for the words, brackets, letter and figures "where such subsidiary company fulfils the conditions laid down in clause *(b)* of section 108", the words "if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(4)* of section 10A, in clause *(i)* of the *Explanation* below section 44C, in sub-section *(2)* of section 75, in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 77, in section 80, in sub-section *(3)* of section 139, in clause *(iv)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 141A, in sub-clause *(iv)* of clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 143, in sub-section *(4)* of section 155, and in section 157, for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section *(1)* of section 74", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(3)* of section 74" shall be substituted;

(iii) in section 41, in sub-section *(5)*, the words 'or under the head "Capital gains"' shall be omitted;

(iv) in section 73, in the *Explanation* occurring at the end, for the words, brackets and figures "other than an investment company, as defined in clause *(ii)* of section 109", the words 'other than a company whose gross total income consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources" ' shall be substituted;

(v) in section 155, in sub-section *(10A)*, for the words "capital asset, not being a short-term capital asset", the words "long-term capital asset" shall be substituted;

(vi) in section 236A, –

(1) for the words, brackets and figures "In the case of an institution or fund referred to in clause *(iii)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 104", the words "Where seventy-five per cent. of the share capital of any company is throughout the previous year

beneficially held by an institution or fund established in India for a charitable purpose the income from dividend whereof is exempt under section 11" shall be substituted;

(2) for the words "by such a company as is referred to in the said clause", the words "by such company" shall be substituted;

(vii) in section 246, in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*, the words and figures "or an order under section 104, made against the assessee, being a company" shall be omitted,

(viii) in section 280ZB, in *Explanation 2*, clause *(a)* shall be omitted.

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957.

77. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause *(m)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely :– Amendment of section 2.

"*Explanation*.– A building or part thereof referred to in clause *(iii)*, clause *(iiia)* or clause *(iiib)* of section 27 of the Income-tax Act shall be includible in the net wealth of the person who is deemed under the said clause to be the owner of that building or part thereof;".

78. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(xxva)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely :– Amendment of section 5.

"*(xxvb)* any deposits made under the National Savings Scheme referred to in section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act;".

79. For section 22A of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :– Substitution of new section for section 22A.

Definitions.

'22A. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, –

(a) "Bench" means a Bench of the Settlement Commission;

(b) "case" means any proceeding under this Act for the assessment or re-assessment of any person in respect of any year or years, or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such assessment or re-assessment, which may be pending before any Wealth-tax authority on the date on which an application under sub-section *(1)* of section 22C is made:

Provided that where any appeal or application for revision has been preferred after the expiry of the period specified for the filing of such appeal or application for revision under this Act and which has not been admitted, such appeal or revision shall not be deemed to be a proceeding pending within the meaning of this clause;

(c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Settlement Commission;

(d) "Member" means a Member of the Settlement Commission, and includes the Chairman and a Vice-Chairman;

(e) "Settlement Commission" means the Income-tax Settlement Commission constituted under section 245B of the Income-tax Act;

(f) "Vice-Chairman" means a Vice-Chairman of the Settlement Commission;

(g) "Wealth-tax authority" means an income-tax authority specified in section 116 of the Income-tax Act who is treated as a Wealth-tax authority under section 8.'.

80. In section 22B of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the brackets and words '(hereafter in this Chapter referred to as "the Settlement Commission")' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987. Amendment of section 22B.

Insertion of new sections 22BA to 22BD.

81. After section 22B of the Wealth-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

Composition of the Settlement Commission.

"22BA. *(1)* Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Settlement Commission may be exercised by Benches thereof.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a Bench shall be presided over by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman and shall consist of two other Members.

(3) The Bench for which the Chairman is the Presiding Officer shall be the principal Bench and the other Benches shall be known as additional Benches.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*, the Chairman may authorise the Vice-Chairman or other Member appointed to one Bench to discharge also the functions of the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, other Member of another Bench.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, and subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, when one of the persons constituting a Bench (whether such person be the Presiding Officer or other Member of the Bench) is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause or in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy either in the office of the Presiding Officer or in the office of one or the other Members of the Bench, the remaining two persons may function as the Bench and if the Presiding Officer of the Bench is not one of the remaining two persons, the senior among the remaining persons shall act as the Presiding Officer of the Bench:

Provided that if at any stage of the hearing of any case or matter, it appears to the Presiding Officer that the case or matter is of such a nature that it ought to be heard by a Bench consisting of three Members, the case or matter may be referred by the Presiding Officer of such Bench to the Chairman for transfer to such Bench as the Chairman may deem fit.

(6) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the places at which the principal Bench and the additional Benches shall ordinarily sit, shall be such as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Vice-Chairman to act as Chairman or to discharge his functions in certain circum-stances.

22BB. *(1)* In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall act as the Chairman until the date on which a new Chairman, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office.

(2) When the Chairman is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairman until the date on which the Chairman resumes his duties.

Power of Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another.

22BC. On the application of the assessee or the Commissioner and after notice to them, and after hearing such of them as may desire to be heard, or on his own motion without such notice, the Chairman may transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to another Bench.

Decision to be by majority.

22BD. If the Members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairman who shall either hear the point or points himself or

refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Settlement Commission and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Settlement Commission who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.".

Amendment of section 22C.

82. In section 22C of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(i) in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :–

"Provided that no such application shall be made unless the assessee has furnished the return of wealth which he is or was required to furnish under any of the provisions of this Act.";

(ii) for sub-sections *(1B)* and *(1C)*, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :–

"*(1B)* Where the wealth disclosed in the application relates to only one previous year,-

(i) if the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the net wealth of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in respect of the net wealth of that year), then, except in a case covered by clause *(iii)*, wealth-tax shall be calculated on the wealth disclosed in the application as if such wealth were the net wealth;

(ii) if the applicant has furnished a return in respect of the net wealth of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in pursuance of such return), wealth-tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the net wealth returned and the wealth disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the net wealth;

(iii) if the proceeding pending before the wealth-tax authority is in the nature of a proceeding for re-assessment of the applicant under section 17 or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such re-assessment, and the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the net wealth of that year in the course of such proceeding for re-assessment, wealth-tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the net wealth as assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 16 or section 17 and the wealth disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the net wealth.

(1C) The additional amount of wealth-tax payable in respect of the wealth disclosed in the application relating to the previous year referred to in sub-section *(1B)* shall be,–

(a) in a case referred to in clause *(i)* of that sub-section, the amount of wealth-tax calculated under that clause;

(b) in a case referred to in clause *(ii)* of that sub-section, the amount of wealth-tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of wealth-tax calculated on the net wealth returned for that year;

(c) in a case referred to in clause *(iii)* of that sub-section, the amount of wealth-tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of wealth-tax calculated on the net wealth assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 16 or section 17.".

Amendment of section 22D.

83. In section 22D of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) after sub-section *(4)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :–

"*(5)* Subject to the provisions of section 22BA, the materials brought on record before the Settlement Commission shall be considered by the Members of the concerned Bench before passing any order under sub-section *(4)* and, in relation to the passing of such order, the provisions of section 22BD shall apply.";

(b) in sub-section *(6)*, for the words "tax or penalty", the words "tax, penalty or interest" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 22E.

84. In section 22E of the Wealth-tax Act, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

"Provided that no proceeding shall be re-opened by the Settlement Commission under this section if the period between the end of the assessment year to which such a proceeding relates and the date of application for settlement under section 22C exceeds nine years.".

Amendment of section 22F.

85. In section 22F of the Wealth-tax Act, sub-sections *(5)* and *(6)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 22H.

86. In section 22H of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :–

"Provided that no such immunity shall be granted by the Settlement Commission in cases where the proceedings for the prosecution for any such offence have been instituted before the date of receipt of the application under section 22C.";

(b) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :–

"*(1A)* An immunity granted to a person under sub-section *(1)* shall stand withdrawn if such person fails to pay any sum specified in the order of settlement passed under sub-section *(4)* of section 22D within the time specified in such order or within such further time as may be allowed by the Settlement Commission, or fails to comply with any other condition subject to which the immunity was granted and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall apply as if such immunity had not been granted.";

(c) in sub-section *(2)*, the words "has not complied with the conditions subject to which the immunity was granted or that such person" shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 22HA.

87. After section 22H of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely :–

Power of Settlement Commission to send a case back to the Wealth-tax Officer if the assessee does not co-operate.

"22HA. *(1)* The Settlement Commission may, if it is of opinion that any person who made the application for settlement under section 22C has not co-operated with the Settlement Commission in the proceedings before it, send the case back to the Wealth-tax Officer who shall, thereupon, dispose of the case in accordance with the provisions of this Act as if no application under section 22C had been made.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, the Wealth-tax Officer shall be entitled to use all the materials and other information produced by the assessee before the Settlement Commission or the results of the inquiry held or evidence recorded by the Settlement Commission in the course of the proceedings before it as if such materials, information, inquiry and evidence had been produced before the Wealth-tax Officer or held or recorded by him in the course of the proceedings before him.

(3) For the purposes of the time-limit under sections 17A, 32 and 35 and for the purposes of payment of interest under section 34A, in a case referred to in sub-section *(1)*, the period commencing on and from the date of the application to the Settlement Commission under section 22C and ending with the date of receipt by the Wealth-tax Officer of the order of the Settlement Commission sending the case back to the Wealth-tax Officer, shall be excluded.".

Amendment of section 22K.

88. In section 22K of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,–

(a) at the end of clause *(ii)*, the word "or" shall be inserted;

(b) **after clause *(ii)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:–**

"*(iii)* the case of any such person is sent back to the Wealth-tax Officer by the Settlement Commission under section 22HA,".

89. Section 22M of the Wealth-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987. Omission of section 22M.

90. In section 31 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(2A)*,– Amendment of section 31.

(a) in the opening portion,–

(i) for the words "the Board may", the words "the Commissioner may" shall be substituted ;

(ii) for the words "interest payable by an assessee", the words "interest paid or payable by an assessee" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1984;

(iii) for the words ", on the recommendation made by the Commissioner in this behalf, it is satisfied that", the words "he is satisfied that" shall be substituted;

(b) for clauses *(i)* and *(ii)*, the following clauses shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1984, namely :–

"*(i)* payment of such amount has caused or would cause genuine hardship to the assessee;

(ii) default in the payment of the amount on which interest has been paid or was payable under the said sub-section was due to circumstances beyond the control of the assessee; and".

91. In section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "any assessment made", the words "any order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1987. Amendment of section 43.

Gift-tax

18 of 1958. **92.** In section 2 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in clause *(xii)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:– Amendment of section 2.

"*Explanation.*– A transfer of any building or part thereof referred to in clause *(iii)*, clause *(iiia)* or clause *(iiib)* of section 27 of the Income-tax Act by the person who is deemed under the said clause to be the owner thereof made voluntarily and without consideration in money or money's worth, shall be deemed to be a gift made by such person;".

93. In section 42 of the Gift-tax Act, for the words "any assessment made", the words "any order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1987. Amendment of section 42.

CHAPTER IV
INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

94. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

95. *(1)* In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as Auxiliary duties of customs.

determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act). 52 of 1962.

(2) Sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1988, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Excise

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

96. In section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), in sub-section *(2)*, after clause *(xvia)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:–

"*(xvib)* provide for the giving of credit of sums of money with respect to raw materials used in the manufacture of excisable goods;".

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

97. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

98. *(1)* In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to ten per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1988, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act, and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

99. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION (TRAVEL) TAX

Extent and commencement.

100. *(1)* This Chapter extends to the whole of India.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

101. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,–

46 of 1973.

(a) "authorised dealer" means a person for the time being authorised under section 6 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to deal in foreign exchange;

(b) "dealing", in relation to foreign currency, means purchasing or selling foreign currency;

(c) "foreign currency" means any currency other than Indian currency in the form of notes, coins or travellers cheques;

(d) "foreign exchange" means foreign currency;

(e) "foreign travel" means a travel, the whole or any part of which is outside India;

46 of 1973.

(f) "money changer" means a person for the time being authorised under section 7 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to deal in foreign currency;

46 of 1973.

(g) words and expressions used but not defined in this Chapter shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax.

102. *(1)* With effect from the date of commencement of this Chapter, there shall be levied on all foreign exchange released for any foreign travel by any person, a tax [hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax] at the rate of fifteen per cent. of the rupee equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange released.

(2) In accordance with the rules made under this Chapter, the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax shall be collected by the authorised dealer or money changer and paid to the credit of the Central Government.

Power to exempt.

103. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, exempt wholly or to such extent as may be specified in the notification, any release of foreign exchange for any foreign travel or class or category of foreign travel from the payment of tax leviable under this Chapter if that Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, having regard to the purposes of the foreign travel and any other special circumstances.

Penalties.

104. *(1)* Every person intending to undertake a foreign travel and holding foreign exchange in relation to which the tax payable under this Chapter has not been paid shall, in addition to his liability to pay the tax, be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the tax he would have paid under the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Any penalty under this section may be adjudged, collected and paid to the credit of the Central Government by such authority and in such manner as may be specified in the rules made under this Chapter.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

105. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government and no suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer of the Central Government, or of the State Government or against any authorised dealer or money changer for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder.

Power to make rules.

106. *(1)* The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for –

(a) the collection of the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax, the authorities by whom adjudication of penalties or other functions under this Chapter shall be discharged, the manner in which such tax or penalties due under this Chapter shall be payable, the manner in which such tax or penalties shall be collected and paid to the credit of the Central Government and the procedure for claiming refund of any amount paid under this Chapter;

(b) the procedure for adjudication of penalties;

(c) appeals against orders made under this Chapter, the manner in which and the time within which such appeals may be preferred and the fees payable therefor;

(d) the returns and other particulars and information which may be required to be furnished for the purposes of this Chapter, the persons or authorities by or to whom or which, and the intervals at which, such returns, particulars and information shall be furnished;

(e) any other matter which is to be, or may be, provided for by rules under this Chapter.

Rules and notifications to be laid before Parliament.

107. Every rule made under this Chapter and every notification issued under section 103 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made or issued before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made or the notification should not be issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 47 of 1974.

108. In the Schedule to the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, –

(a) in Sl. No. 1 relating to crude oil, for the entry in column 3, the entry "Rupees one thousand per tonne." shall be substituted;

(b) in Sl. No. 2 relating to natural gas, for the entry in column 3, the entry "Rupees three hundred per thousand cubic metres." shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 62 of 1986.

109. In the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, in section 5, after sub-section *(3)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:–

"*Explanation*.– For the purposes of sub-section *(3)*, in computing the period during which a person has been a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A', there shall be included any period during which the person has been a member of the Indian Customs Service Class I, or the Central Excise Service Class I, as the case may be, of the Indian Revenue Service immediately before the constitution of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A'.".

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 94, 95, 97, 98, 99 and 108 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April,1987 exceeds Rs. 18,000,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,–

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income — 50 per cent.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,–

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company ,–

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested –	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,–

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of–

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 65 per cent.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D, 194E and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:–

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company –	
(a) where the person is resident in India –	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of interest payable on	10 per cent.;
(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act,1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(vi) on income by way of rent –	
(A) where the rent payable exceeds Rs. 36,000 but does not exceed Rs. 48,000	10 per cent.;
(B) on the balance, if any	20 per cent.;
(vii) on income by way of payments received from the Central Government or a State Government or any local authority or any corporation or body established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company, for supply of goods	5 per cent.;
(viii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;

	Rate of income-tax
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India –	
(*i*) in the case of a non-resident Indian –	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of rent –	
(*1*) where the rent payable exceeds Rs. 36,000 but does not exceed Rs. 48,000	10 per cent., or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*2*) on the balance, if any	20 per cent., or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*D*) on income by way of payments received from the Central Government or a State Government or any local authority or any corporation or body established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company, for supply of goods	5 per cent., or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income, or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person –	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of rent –	
(*1*) where the rent payable exceeds Rs. 36,000 but does not exceed Rs. 48,000	10 per cent., or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;

	Rate of income-tax
(2) on the balance, if any	20 per cent.; or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(C) on income by way of payments received from the Central Government or State Government or any local authority or any corporation or body established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company, for supply of goods	5 per cent., or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(D) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income, or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
2. In the case of a company –	
(a) where the company is a domestic company–	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of fees for professional services	25 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of royalty	25 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of fees for technical services	25 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of commission or brokerage (excluding insurance commission)	25 per cent.;
(vi) on income by way of rent–	
(A) where the rent payable exceeds Rs. 36,000 but does not exceed Rs. 48,000	10 per cent.;
(B) on the balance, if any	20 per cent.;
(vii) on income by way of payments received from the Central Government or a State Government or any local authority or any corporation or body established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company for supply of goods	5 per cent.;
(viii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21. 5 per cent.;
(b) where the company is not a domestic company –	
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an	30 per cent.;

	Rate of income-tax
Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	
(iv) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item *(b) (iii)*] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,–	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government –	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(vi) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(vii) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII–A of the Income-tax Act.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" OR ANY PAYMENT REFERRED TO IN SUB-SECTION (9) OF SECTION 80E AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section *(9)* of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section *(9)* or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII–A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section], shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:–

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 exceeds Rs. 18,000,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,–

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,–

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,–

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested –	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,–

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of–

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

PART IV

[*See* section 2 *(7) (e)*]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1. –Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(a)* of clause *(1)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act

shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 40A.

Rule 2. –Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(b)* or sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)*] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3. –Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)* shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VI-A" shall be omitted.

Rule 4. –Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5. –Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6. –Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7. –Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8. –Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9. –*(1)* Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of

April, 1987, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(2)* of section 2 of this Act,–

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(6)* of section 2 of this Act,--

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the asessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to

the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

21 of 1979. 44 of 1980. 16 of 1981. 14 of 1982. 11 of 1983. 21 of 1984. 32 of 1985. 23 of 1986.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979, or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act,1981, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1982, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, shall be set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

Rule 10. –Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11. –The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12. –For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 94)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,–

(i) in Chapter 27, in sub-heading No. 2709.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Chapter 28, in sub-heading Nos. 2801.10, 2801.20, 2801.30, 2802.00, 2803.00, 2804.10, 2804.21, 2804.29, 2804.30, 2804.40, 2804.50, 2804.61, 2804.69, 2804.70, 2804.80, 2804.90, 2805.11, 2805.19, 2805.21, 2805.22, 2805.30, 2805.40, 2806.10, 2806.20, 2807.00, 2808.00, 2809.10, 2809.20, 2810.00, 2811.11, 2811.19, 2811.21, 2811.22, 2811.23, 2811.29, 2812.10, 2812.90, 2813.10, 2813.90, 2814.10, 2814.20, 2815.11, 2815.12, 2815.20, 2815.30, 2816.10, 2816.20, 2816.30, 2817.00, 2818.10, 2818.20, 2818.30, 2819.10, 2819.90, 2820.10, 2820.90, 2821.10, 2821.20, 2822.00, 2823.00, 2824.10, 2824.20, 2824.90, 2825.10, 2825.20, 2825.30, 2825.40, 2825.50, 2825.60, 2825.70, 2825.80, 2825.90, 2826.11, 2826.12, 2826.19, 2826.20, 2826.30, 2826.90, 2827.10, 2827.20, 2827.31, 2827.32, 2827.33, 2827.34, 2827.35, 2827.36, 2827.37, 2827.38, 2827.39, 2827.41, 2827.49, 2827.51, 2827.59, 2827.60, 2828.10, 2828.90, 2829.11, 2829.19, 2829.90, 2830.10, 2830.20, 2830.30, 2830.90, 2831.10, 2831.90, 2832.10, 2832.20, 2832.30, 2833.11, 2833.19, 2833.21, 2833.22, 2833.23, 2833.24, 2833.25, 2833.26, 2833.27, 2833.29, 2833.30, 2833.40, 2834.10, 2834.21, 2834.22, 2834.29, 2835.10, 2835.21, 2835.22, 2835.23, 2835.24, 2835.25, 2835.26, 2835.29, 2835.31, 2835.39, 2836.10, 2836.20, 2836.30, 2836.40, 2836.50, 2836.60, 2836.70, 2836.91, 2836.92, 2836.93, 2836.99, 2837.11, 2837.19, 2837.20, 2838.00, 2839.11, 2839.19, 2839.20, 2839.90, 2840.11, 2840.19, 2840.20, 2840.30, 2841.10, 2841.20, 2841.30, 2841.40, 2841.50, 2841.60, 2841.70, 2841.80, 2841.90, 2842.10, 2842.90, 2843.10, 2843.21, 2843.29, 2843.30, 2843.90, 2844.10, 2844.20, 2844.30, 2844.40, 2844.50, 2845.10, 2845.90, 2846.10, 2846.90, 2847.00, 2848.10, 2848.90, 2849.10, 2849.20, 2849.90, 2850.00 and 2851.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(iii) in Chapter 29,–

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 2901.10, 2901.21, 2901.22, 2901.23, 2901.24, 2901.29, 2902.11 and 2902.19, for the entry in column (4) , the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 2902.20 and 2902.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 2902.41, 2902.42 and 2902.43, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs.25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading No. 2902.44, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading No. 2902.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg. " shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading No. 2902.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 2902.70, 2902.90, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.14, 2903.15, 2903.16, 2903.19, 2903.21, 2903.22, 2903.23, 2903.29, 2903.30, 2903.40, 2903.51, 2903.59, 2903.61, 2903.62, 2903.69, 2904.10, 2904.20, 2904.90, 2905.11, 2905.12, 2905.13, 2905.14, 2905.15, 2905.16, 2905.17, 2905.19, 2905.21, 2905.22, 2905.29, 2905.31, 2905.32, 2905.39, 2905.41, 2905.42, 2905.43, 2905.44, 2905.49, 2905.50, 2906.11, 2906.12, 2906.13, 2906.14, 2906.19, 2906.21, 2906.29, 2907.11, 2907.12, 2907.13, 2907.14, 2907.15, 2907.19, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.29, 2907.30, 2908.10, 2908.20, 2908.90, 2909.11, 2909.19, 2909.20, 2909.30, 2909.41, 2909.42, 2909.43, 2909.44, 2909.49, 2909.50, 2909.60, 2910.10, 2910.20, 2910.30, 2910.90, 2911.00, 2912.11, 2912.12, 2912.13, 2912.19, 2912.21, 2912.29, 2912.30, 2912.41, 2912.42, 2912.49, 2912.50, 2912.60, 2913.00, 2914.11, 2914.12, 2914.13 and 2914.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading No. 2914.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(9) in sub-heading Nos. 2914.22, 2914.23, 2914.29, 2914.30, 2914.41, 2914.49, 2914.50 and 2914.61, for the

entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(10) in sub-heading No. 2914.69, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(11) in sub-heading Nos. 2914.70, 2915.11, 2915.12, 2915.13, 2915:21, 2915.22, 2915.23, 2915.24, 2915.29, 2915.31, 2915.32, 2915.33, 2915.34, 2915.35, 2915.39, 2915.40, 2915.50, 2915.60, 2915.70, 2915.90, 2916.11, 2916.12, 2916.13, 2916.14, 2916.15, 2916.19, 2916.20, 2916.31, 2916.32, 2916.33, 2916.39, 2917.11, 2917.12, 2917.13, 2917.14, 2917.19, 2917.20, 2917.31, 2917.32, 2917.33, 2917.34 and 2917.35, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(12) in sub-heading No. 2917.36, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg."shall be substituted;

(13) in sub-heading No. 2917.37, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." and "140% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(14) in sub-heading Nos. 2917.39, 2918.11, 2918.12, 2918.13, 2918.14, 2918.15, 2918.16, 2918.17, 2918.19, 2918.21, 2918.22, 2918.23, 2918.29, 2918.30, 2918.90, 2919.00, 2920.10, 2920.90, 2921.11, 2921.12, 2921.19, 2921.21, 2921.22, 2921.29 and 2921.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(15) in sub-heading Nos. 2921.41, 2921.42 and 2921.43, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs.15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(16) in sub-heading No. 2921.44, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(17) in sub-heading No. 2921.45, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(18) in sub-heading Nos. 2921.49 and 2921.51, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(19) in sub-heading No. 2921.59, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(20) in sub-heading Nos. 2922.11, 2922.12, 2922.13, 2922.19, 2922.21, 2922.22, 2922.29, 2922.30, 2922.41, 2922.42 and 2922.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(21) in sub-heading No. 2922.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(22) in sub-heading Nos. 2923.10, 2923.20, 2923.90, 2924.10, 2924.21 and 2924.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(23) in sub-heading No. 2925.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 75 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(24) in sub-heading Nos. 2925.19, 2925.20, 2926.10, 2926.20, 2926.90, 2927.00, 2928.00, 2929.10, 2929.90, 2930.10, 2930.20, 2930.30, 2930.40, 2930.90, 2931.00, 2932.11, 2932.12, 2932.13, 2932.19, 2932.21, 2932.29, 2932.90, 2933.11, 2933.19, 2933.21, 2933.29, 2933.31, 2933.39, 2933.40, 2933.51, 2933.59, 2933.61 and 2933.69, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(25) in sub-heading No. 2933.71, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." and "140% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(26) in sub-heading Nos. 2933.79, 2933.90, 2934.10, 2934.20, 2934.30, 2934.90 and 2935.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(27) in sub-heading Nos. 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29 and 2936.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "74% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(28) in sub-heading Nos. 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92 and 2937.99, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(29) in sub-heading Nos. 2938.10, 2938.90, 2939.10, 2939.21, 2939.29 and 2939.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(30) in sub-heading Nos. 2939.40 and 2939.50, for the entries in columns (4) and(5), the entries "80% *plus*

Rs. 25 per Kg." and " 70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(31) in sub-heading Nos. 2939.60, 2939.70, 2939.90 and 2940.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(32) in sub-heading Nos. 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "74% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(33) in sub-heading No. 2942.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(iv) in Chapter 32,–

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 3201.10, 3201.20 and 3201.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading No. 3201.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 3202.10 and 3202.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 3203.00, 3204.11, 3204.12, 3204.13, 3204.14, 3204.15, 3204.16, 3204.17, 3204.19, 3204.20, 3204.90, 3205.00, 3206.10, 3206.20, 3206.30, 3206.41, 3206.42, 3206.43, 3206.49, 3206.50, 3207.10, 3207.20, 3207.30, 3207.40, 3208.10, 3208.20, 3208.90, 3209.10, 3209.90, 3210.00, 3211.00, 3212.10, 3212.90, 3213.10, 3213.90, 3214.10 and 3214.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 3215.11, 3215.19 and 3215.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(v) in Chapter 33, in sub-heading Nos. 3301.11, 3301.12, 3301.13, 3301.14, 3301.19, 3301.21, 3301.22, 3301.23, 3301.24, 3301.25, 3301.26, 3301.29, 3301.30, 3301.90, 3302.10, 3302.90, 3303.00, 3304.10, 3304.20, 3304.30, 3304.91, 3304.99, 3305.10, 3305.20, 3305.30, 3305.90, 3306.10, 3306.90, 3307.10, 3307.20, 3307.30, 3307.41, 3307.49 and 3307.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(vi) in Chapter 34, –

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 3401.11, 3401.19 and 3401.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 3402.11, 3402.12, 3402.13 and 3402.19, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 3402.20, 3402.90, 3403.11, 3403.19, 3403.91 and 3403.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 3404.10, 3404.20 and 3404.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 3405.10, 3405.20, 3405.30, 3405.40, 3405.90, 3406.00 and 3407.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(vii) in Chapter 35, in sub-heading Nos. 3501.10, 3501.90, 3502.10, 3502.90, 3503.00, 3504.00, 3505.10, 3505.20, 3506.10, 3506.91, 3506.99, 3507.10 and 3507.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(viii) in Chapter 38, –

(1) in sub-heading No. 3801.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 3801.20, 3801.30 and 3801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per

Kg." shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading No. 3802.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 3802.90, 3803.00, 3804.00, 3805.10, 3805.20, 3805.90, 3806.10, 3806.20, 3806.30, 3806.90, 3807.00, 3808.10, 3808.20, 3808.30, 3808.40, 3808.90, 3809.10, 3809.91, 3809.92, 3809.99, 3810.10, 3810.90, 3811.11, 3811.19, 3811.21, 3811.29 and 3811.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading No. 3812.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 3812.20, 3812.30, 3813.00 and 3814.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 3815.11 and 3815.12, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading Nos. 3815.19, 3815.90, 3816.00, 3817.10, 3817.20, 3818.00, 3819.00, 3820.00, 3821.00, 3822.00, 3823.10, 3823.20, 3823.30, 3823.40, 3823.50, 3823.60 and 3823.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(ix) in Chapter 39, –

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 3901.10, 3901.20, 3901.30, 3901.90, 3902.10, 3902.20, 3902.30, 3902.90, 3903.11, 3903.19, 3903.20, 3903.30 and 3903.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 3904.10, 3904.21 and 3904.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "200% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 3904.30, 3904.40, 3904.50, 3904.61, 3904.69, 3904.90, 3905.11, 3905.19, 3905.20, 3905.90, 3906.10, 3906.90, 3907.10, 3907.20, 3907.30, 3907.40 and 3907.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading No. 3907.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "200% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 3907.91, 3907.99, 3908.10, 3908.90, 3909.10, 3909.20, 3909.30, 3909.40, 3909.50, 3910.00, 3911.10, 3911.90, 3912.11, 3912.12, 3912.20, 3912.31, 3912.39, 3912.90, 3913.10, 3913.90, 3914.00, 3915.10, 3915.20, 3915.30, 3915.90, 3916.10, 3916.20, 3916.90, 3917.10, 3917.21, 3917.22, 3917.23, 3917.29, 3917.31, 3917.32, 3917.33 and 3917.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 3918.10, 3918.90, 3919.10, 3919.90, 3920.10, 3920.20, 3920.30, 3920.41, 3920.42, 3920.51, 3920.59, 3920.61, 3920.62, 3920.63, 3920.69, 3920.71, 3920.72, 3920.73, 3920.79, 3920.91, 3920.92, 3920.93, 3920.94, 3920.99, 3921.11, 3921.12, 3921.13, 3921.14, 3921.19 and 3921.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(x) in Chapter 72,–

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 7206.10 and 7206.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 7207.11, 7207.12, 7207.19 and 7207.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70% *plus* Rs. 3,500 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 7208.11, 7208.12, 7208.13, 7208.14, 7208.21, 7208.22, 7208.23, 7208.24, 7208.31, 7208.32, 7208.33, 7208.34, 7208.35, 7208.41, 7208.42, 7208.43, 7208.44, 7208.45, 7208.90, 7209.11, 7209.12, 7209.13, 7209.14, 7209.21, 7209.22, 7209.23, 7209.24, 7209.31, 7209.32, 7209.33, 7209.34, 7209.41, 7209.42, 7209.43, 7209.44 and 7209.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 7210.11, 7210.12, 7210.20, 7210.31, 7210.39, 7210.41 and 7210.49, for the entry in

column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading No. 7210.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 7210.60, 7210.70 and 7210.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs.7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 7211.11, 7211.12, 7211.19, 7211.21, 7211.22, 7211.29, 7211.30, 7211.41, 7211.49 and 7211.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading Nos. 7212.10, 7212.21, 7212.29, 7212.30 and 7212.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(9) in sub-heading No. 7212.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(10) in sub-heading No. 7212.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(11) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.10 and 7213.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(12) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.31, 7213.39, 7213.41 and 7213.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(13) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.50, 7214.10, 7214.20 and 7214.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(14) in sub-heading Nos. 7214.40 and 7214.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(15) in sub-heading Nos. 7214.60 and 7215.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(16) in sub-heading Nos. 7215.20 and 7215.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(17) in sub-heading Nos. 7215.40 and 7215.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(18) in sub-heading Nos. 7216.10, 7216.21, 7216.22, 7216.31, 7216.32, 7216.33, 7216.40, 7216.50, 7216.60 and 7216.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(19) in sub-heading Nos. 7217.11, 7217.12, 7217.13, 7217.19, 7217.21, 7217.22, 7217.23 and 7217.29, for the entry in column (4) , the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(20) in sub-heading Nos. 7217.31, 7217.32, 7217.33 and 7217.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(21) in sub-heading Nos. 7218.10, 7218.90, 7219.11, 7219.12, 7219.13, 7219.14, 7219.21, 7219.22, 7219.23, 7219.24, 7219.31, 7219.32, 7219.33, 7219.34, 7219.35, 7219.90, 7220.11, 7220.12, 7220.20, 7220.90, 7221.00, 7222.10, 7222.20, 7222.30, 7222.40 and 7223.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "300% *plus* Rs. 25,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(22) in sub-heading Nos. 7224.10, 7224.90, 7225.10, 7225.20, 7225.30, 7225.40, 7225.50, 7225.90, 7226.10, 7226.20, 7226.91, 7226.92, 7226.99, 7227.10, 7227.20, 7227.90, 7228.10, 7228.20, 7228.30, 7228.40, 7228.50, 7228.60, 7228.70, 7228.80, 7229.10, 7229.20 and 7229.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(xi) in Chapter 98, –

(1) after NOTE 6, the following NOTES shall be inserted, namely :–

"7. Heading No. 98.06 does not cover :

(a) Ball or roller bearings of heading No. 84.82;

(b) Bearing housings of sub-heading Nos. 8483.20 and 8483.30;

(c) Parts of machinery of heading No. 84.71; and

(d) Any other part of machinery which the Central Government may, having regard to its nature of being a part having general application, notify in the Official Gazette in this behalf.

8. Goods which answer to the description of both the heading No. 98.01 and the heading No. 98.06 are to be classified under the heading No. 98.01.";

(2) in sub-heading No. 9801.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of article	Rate of duty	
			Standard	Preferential areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, in Chapter 98, after heading No. 98.05, the following heading shall be inserted, namely :–

"98.06	9806.00	PARTS OF MACHINERY, EQUIPMENTS, APPLIANCES, INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF CHAPTERS 84, 85,86,89 AND 90	150%	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 97)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,–

(1) in Chapter 4, in sub-heading No. 0403.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 9, in sub-heading No. 0903.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 15, in sub–heading No. 1504.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,900 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 19, –

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 1901.19 and 1901.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 1903.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 1904.10, for the entry in column (3), the entry "– Put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 21, in sub-heading No.2106.11, for the entry in column *(4)*, the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 20 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(6) in Chapter 22,–

(a) in sub-heading No. 2201.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25 paise" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2201.12, in column (4), for the figures and word "10 paise", the figures and word "25 paise" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2201.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2201.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 2202.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50 paise" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 2202.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "55 paise" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 2202.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65 paise" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 2202.14, in column (4), for the figures and word "45 paise", the figures and word "65 paise" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 2202.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "75%" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 24,–

(a) after NOTE 3, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:–

'4. In this Chapter, the expression "cut-tobacco" means the prepared or processed cut-to-size tobacco which is generally blended or moisturised to a desired extent for use in the manufacture of machine-rolled cigarettes.';

(b) in heading No. 24.04, in column (3), for the words "–Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes", the words "-Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes; cut-tobacco" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 28, in sub-heading No. 2817.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 34, in sub-heading Nos. 3401.20 and 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 35, in sub-heading No. 3506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 39, in sub-heading No. 3907.80, in column (3), for the word "Polybutyl", the word "Polybutylene" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 40,–

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 4006.10 and 4008.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.12 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 4010.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 42, in sub-heading No. 4201.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 44,–

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 4406.10, 4406.20, 4406.90, 4407.10 and 4407.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 4408.10 and 4408.20, for the entry in column (4) , the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(15) in Chapter 45, in sub-heading No. 4501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 48,–

(a) in sub-heading No. 4802.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 575", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 600" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 4802.91, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,700", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,800" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 4802.99, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,300", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,400" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 4803.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,430", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 4804.19, 4804.29 and 4804.30, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs.1,700", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,800" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 4805.30, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,150" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 4805.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550" , the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading Nos. 4806.10 and 4806.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 4806.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,930", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading Nos. 4807.10 and 4807.99, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 4808.10 and 4808.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading Nos. 4809.10, 4809.20 and 4809.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% " shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading No. 4810.10, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,700", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,800" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading No. 4810.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading No. 4810.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,930", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(p) in sub-heading Nos. 4811.10 and 4811.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(q) in sub-heading No. 4811.31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(r) in sub-heading Nos. 4811.39 and 4811.40, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300 " shall be substituted;

(s) in sub-heading No. 4811.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,930", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(t) in sub-heading No. 4812.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(u) in sub-heading No. 4813.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading No. 4814.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,500", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,700" shall be substituted;

(w) in sub-heading No. 4815.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(x) in sub-heading No. 4816.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(y) in sub-heading Nos. 4817.10, 4817.20 and 4817.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs.1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs.1,600" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 49, in heading No. 49.01, in column (3), for the words "PRODUCTS OF THE PAPER PRINTING INDUSTRY", the words "PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 52,–

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5206.20 and 5207.20, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 5207.90 and 5208.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 5208.22 and 5208.29, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 5211.10 and 5211.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry *"Nil"* shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 54,–

(a) in sub-heading No. 5404.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 21.12 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5404.92, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.13.77 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5404.93, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 9.86 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 5404.94, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 8.18 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5404.95, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 6.95 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 5404.96, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4.71 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 5404.97, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3.08 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 5409.10, for the entry in column (3), the entry "– Of value not exceding rupees ten per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading No. 5409.20, for the entry in column (3) , the entry "– Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*j*) in sub-heading No. 5409.30, for the entry in column (3), the entry "– Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*k*) in sub-heading No. 5409.40, for the entry in column (3), the entry "– Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*l*) in sub-heading No. 5409.50, for the entry in column (3), the entry "– Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*m*) in sub-heading No. 5409.60, for the entry in column (3), the entry "– Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*n*) sub-heading No. 5409.70 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(*20*) in Chapter 55, –

(*a*) sub-heading Nos. 5511.27 and 5511.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5511.26 and 5511.27 respectively;

(*b*) sub-heading Nos. 5512.27 and 5512.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5512.26 and 5512.27 respectively;

(*21*) in Chapter 59,–

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 5901.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10% " shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 5902.10, 5902.20 and 5902.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 10 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 5903.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 5903.19, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 6", the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 7" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 5903.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 5903.29, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 7.50", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 8.50" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 5903.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 5903.99, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 8", the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 9" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 5905.10 and 5905.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*j*) in sub-heading No. 5908.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*22*) in Chapter 64,–

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 6401.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 6401.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 6402.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 68,–

(a) in sub-heading No. 6801.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 6804.10, 6804.20, 6804.30 and 6804.90, for the entry in column *(4)*, the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 6805.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 6806.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 6806.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 6807.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 69,–

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 6901.00, 6902.10, 6902.90, 6903.10, 6903.90 and 6904.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6908.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 6909.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 6909.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 70,–

(a) in sub-heading No. 7002.10, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 3.75", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 7002.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 3.50", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7003.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 3.75", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 7004.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 50 per millimetre thickness or part thereof per square metre" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 7004.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 50 per millimetre thickness or part thereof per square metre" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 7006.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 15 per millimetre thickness or part thereof per square metre" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 74, in sub-heading No. 7405.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 83, in sub-heading No. 8312.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% *plus* Rs. 100 per container" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 85,–

(a) in sub-heading No. 8501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 8539.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* Rs. 10 per lamp" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,–

(1) in Chapter 19, for sub-heading Nos. 1902.10, 1902.20 and 1902.90, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	"1902.10	-Put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale	15%
	1902.90	-Other	*Nil*";

(2) in Chapter 24,–

(a) after sub-heading No. 2404.12, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely :–

	"2404.13	– –Cut-tobacco	10 paise per kilogram";

(b) for sub-heading Nos. 2404.41 and 2404.42, the following shall be substituted, namely:–

		'– Chewing tobacco including preparations commonly known as "Khara Masala", "Kimam", "Dokta", "Zarda", "Sukha" and "Surti":	
	2404.41	--Bearing a brand name	20%';

(c) for sub-heading Nos. 2404.51 and 2404.52, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :–

	"2404.50	-Snuff of tobacco	20%";

(3) in Chapter 28, for heading No. 28.29, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :-

"28.29		CHLORATES AND PERCHLORATES; BROMATES AND PERBROMATES; IODATES AND PERIODATES	
	2829.10	–Potassium Chlorate	Rs. 100 per kilogram
	2829.90	–Other	15%";

(4) in Chapter 34, for sub-heading Nos. 3401.11 and 3401.12, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :–

	"3401.10	–Soap in any form	25%";

(5) in Chapter 52,–

(a) for sub-heading Nos. 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35 and 5206.36, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5206.32	-- Of value exceeding rupees five but not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	20 paise per square metre
	5206.33	-- Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre	50 paise per square metre
	5206.34	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	80 paise per square metre
	5206.35	-- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%
	5206.36	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%";

(b) for sub-heading Nos. 5206.37, 5206.38, 5206.39 and 5206.90, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	"–Other fabrics:		
	5206.91	-- Of value not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre	50 paise per square metre
	5206.92	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	80 paise per square metre
	5206.93	-- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%
	5206.94	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%";

(c) for heading No. 52.09, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :–

"52.09		COTTON FABRICS,– (a) WOVEN, (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINKPROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (c) CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (d) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	
	5209.10	- Of value not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*
	5209.20	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*";

(d) for sub-heading Nos. 5210.20 and 5210.30, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5210.20	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*";

(6) in Chapter 54, for sub-heading No. 5412.30, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5412.30	- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
	5412.40	- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre.	*Nil*";

(7) in Chapter 55,–

(a) for heading No. 55.08, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :-

"55.08		FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES, EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12,– (a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINKPROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE-RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	5508.10	- Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	*Nil*
	5508.20	- Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre	*Nil*
	5508.30	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*
	5508.40	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	*Nil*
	5508.50	- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
	5508.60	- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil* ";

(*b*) for sub-heading No. 5511.13, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5511.13	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
	5511.14	-- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil* ";

(*c*) for sub-heading No. 5511.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :-

	"5511.28	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
	5511.29	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil* ";

(*d*) for sub-heading No. 5512.13, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5512.13	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
	5512.14	-- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil* ";

(*e*) for sub-heading No. 5512.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5512.28	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
	5512.29	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*" ;

(*8*) in Chapter 69, for sub-heading No. 6906.10, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :-

	"6906.10	- Glazed tiles	50%";

(*9*) in Chapter 84, after sub-heading No. 8414.10, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely :–

	"8414.20	- Electric fans	15% *plus* Rs.100 per fan";

(*10*) in Chapter 85, for heading No. 85.40, the following shall be substituted, namely :–

"85.40		THERMIONIC, COLD CATHODE OR PHOTO-CATHODE VALVES AND TUBES (FOR EXAMPLE, VACUUM OR VAPOUR OR GAS FILLED VALVES AND TUBES, MERCURY ARC RECTIFYING VALVES AND TUBES, CATHODE-RAY TUBES, TELEVISION CAMERA TUBES)	
		-Cathode-Ray television picture tubes:	
	8540.11	--Colour	Rs. 600/- per tube
	8540.12	--Black and White	Rs. 150/- per tube
	8540.90	- Other	15%.".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 99)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,–

(1) in sub-heading No. 1701.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 36 per quintal" shall be substituted;

(2) in heading No. 24.04, in column (3), in the portion occurring before sub-heading No. 2404.11, for the words "-Smoking mixtures of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes", the words "-Smoking mixtures of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes; cut-tobacco" shall be substituted;

(3) sub-heading No. 2404.32 shall be renumbered as sub-heading No. 2404.39;

(4) in sub-heading No. 5206.20, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading No. 5206.32, for the entry in column (3), the entry "-- Of value exceeding rupees five but not exceeding rupees ten per square metre" shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading No. 5206.33, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre" shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading No. 5206.34, for the entry in column (3), the entry "-- Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre" shall be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading No. 5206.35, for the entry in column (3), the entry "-- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre" shall be substituted;

(9) in sub-heading No. 5206.36, for the entry in column (3), the entry "-- Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre" shall be substituted;

(10) in sub-heading No. 5207.20, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(11) in sub-heading Nos. 5207.90 and 5208.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric" shall be substituted;

(12) in sub-heading Nos. 5208.22 and 5208.29, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(13) in sub-heading Nos. 5211.10 and 5211.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(14) sub-heading Nos. 5511.27 and 5511.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5511.26 and 5511.27 respectively;

(15) sub-heading Nos. 5512.27 and 5512.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5512.26 and 5512.27 respectively.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,–

(1) after sub-heading No. 2404.12, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely :–

	"2404.13	-- cut-tobacco	*Nil* ";

(2) for sub-heading Nos. 2404.41 and 2404.42, the following shall be substituted, namely:–

		'-Chewing tobacco including preparations commonly known as "Khara Masala", "Kimam","Dokta", "Zarda", "Sukha" and "Surti":	
	2404.41	-- bearing a brand name	10%';

(3) for the portion occurring after sub-heading No. 2404.49 and sub-heading Nos. 2404.51 and 2404.52, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :–

	"2404.50	-Snuff of tobacco	10%";

(4) for sub-heading Nos. 5206.37, 5206.38, 5206.39 and 5206.90, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

		"- Other fabrics:	
	5206.91	-- Of value not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5206.92	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5206.93	-- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5206.94	--Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(5) for heading No. 52.09, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :–

"52.09 COTTON FABRICS,–

(a) WOVEN,

(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINKPROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,

(c) CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND

(d) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN FORTY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	5209.10	- Of value not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5209.20	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(6) for sub-heading Nos. 5210.20 and 5210.30, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :–

	"5210.20	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(7) for heading No. 54.09, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :–

"54.09		FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),– (a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE-RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
	5409.10	- Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409.20	- Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409.30	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409.40	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409.50	- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5409.60	- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(8) for sub-heading No. 5412.30, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

	" 5412.30	- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5412.40	- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(9) for heading No. 55.08, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :–

"55.08		FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12), – (a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINKPROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE-RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
	5508.10	- Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508.20	- Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508.30	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508.40	- Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508.50	- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5508.60	- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(10) for sub-heading No. 5511.13, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

"5511.13	-- Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
5511.14	-- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(11) for sub-heading No. 5511.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:–

"5511.28	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
5511.29	--Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(12) for sub-heading No. 5512.13, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :–

"5512.13	--Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
5512.14	-- Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(13) for sub-heading No. 5512.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :-

"5512.28	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
5512.29	-- Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1987-88. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
The 28*th February,* 1987.

RAJIV GANDHI.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(1)-B(D)/87, dated the 28th February, 1987 from Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under clause (1) of article 117, read with clause (1) of article 274, of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1987, to the Lok Sabha.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 28th February, 1987.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1987-88. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1987-88 from incomes subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1987-88.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1987-88:

Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1987-88. These rates are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986 for the purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1986-87.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1987-88 from income other than "Salaries":

Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1987-88 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities under section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act.

During the financial year 1987-88, certain new categories of incomes will be subject to deduction of tax at source. Incomes earned by any person who is resident in India, *inter-alia* , by way of fees for professional services, royalty, fees for technical services, commission or brokerage paid by persons other than individuals and Hindu undivided families, will now be liable to deduction of tax at source if such incomes exceed certain monetary limits. The rate of deduction of tax on these incomes is proposed at twenty per cent. in the case of any person who is resident and who is not a company. In the case of such incomes accruing to domestic companies, the rate of deduction of tax at source is proposed at twenty-five per cent. In the case of such incomes accruing to any person who is not a resident and who is not a company, the rate of deduction of tax is proposed at thirty per cent. or the income-tax in respect of the income computed at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule, as if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.

Income by way of rent will also be subject to deduction of tax at source if such rent is paid by persons other than individuals and Hindu undivided families. The rate of deduction of tax at source on the income earned by any person who is a resident in India or a domestic company is proposed at ten per cent. if such income exceeds thirty-six thousand rupees but does not exceed forty-eight thousand rupees. The rate of deduction of tax in such cases is proposed at twenty per cent. in a case where income by way of rent exceeds forty-eight thousand rupees. In case of a person who is not resident in India and who is not a company, the tax deductible at source will be the tax at these rates or the income-tax as computed at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule, whichever is higher.

Payments made by any Government or a local authority or a public sector corporation or any company to any person resident in India or a domestic company for supply of goods will be subject to deduction of tax at source at the rate of five per cent. In the case of such income accruing to any person who is not a resident and who is not a company, the rate of deduction of tax is proposed at five per cent. or income-tax computed at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule as if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.

In the case of any company which is not a domestic company, the rates of deduction of tax at source in respect of dividends payable by any domestic company or interest or royalty or fees for technical services or interest payable on tax-free security remain unchanged. The rate of deduction of tax in respect of any other income accruing to such a company is proposed to be retained at sixty-five per cent.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities, computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1987-88:

Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1987-88.

The basic rates of income-tax are the same as those specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill for the assessment of income liable to tax for the assessment year 1987-88.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 2 of the Income-tax Act relating to definitions.

Under the existing provisions of sub-clause (e) of clause (22) of section 2, any payment by way of advance or loan by a company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, to a shareholder who has substantial

interest in the company, is includible as a dividend.

Sub-clause (a) of this clause seeks to secure that any payment by way of advance or loan to any shareholder or to any concern in which the shareholder is a member or a partner and in which he has a substantial interest shall be includible as dividend.

The expression "concern", for the purposes of this provision, means a Hindu undivided family or a firm or an association of persons or a body of individuals or a company. Further, a person shall be deemed to have a substantial interest in a concern, other than a company, if such person is at any time during the previous year beneficially entitled to not less than twenty per cent. of the income of such concern. In relation to a company, the provisions of clause (32) of section 2 will apply .

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-clause (x) in clause (24) of this section.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that any sum received by the assessee from his employees as contributions to any fund for the welfare of such employees will be included in the income of the assessee.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert two new clauses (29A) and (29B).

New clause (29A) seeks to define "long-term capital asset" to mean a capital asset which is not a short-term capital asset. New clause (29B) seeks to define the expression "long-term capital gain" as a capital gain arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to insert a new clause (36A) in this section with effect from the 1st day of April, 1987.

The proposed amendment seeks to define "public sector company" to mean any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to amend clause (42A) of this section.

Under the existing provisions, a "short-term capital asset" means a capital asset held by an assessee for thirty-six months or less, immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that in the case of a share held in a company, the share shall be treated as a short-term capital asset if it is held by the assessee for twelve months or less, immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

Sub-clause (f) of this clause seeks to insert a new clause (42B) in this section which defines the expression "short-term capital gain" to mean capital gain arising from the transfer of a short-term capital asset.

Sub-clause (g) of this clause seeks to insert two new sub-clauses in clause (47) of this section which deals with the definition of the expression "transfer". Sub-clause (v) refers to any transaction involving the allowing of the possession of any immovable property to be taken or retained in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 to be a transfer, while sub-clause (vi) includes any transaction which has the effect of transferring or enabling the enjoyment of any immovable property also as a transfer.

The expression "immovable property", occurring in these two new sub-clauses, will have the same meaning as in clause (d) of section 269UA of the Act.

These amendments [other than amendment by sub-clause (d)] will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) of this clause proposes to insert a new clause (10C) in this section. Under the proposed amendment, any payment received by an employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the economic viability of the public sector company and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf, shall be exempt from tax.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (15) of this section.

Under the existing provisions, interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks and bonus in respect of deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959 are exempt from tax. Similarly, interest in a Public Account of the nature referred to in item (3) in the Table below rule 3 of the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965 is exempt up to a specified limit. The Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959 and the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965 were substituted by the Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Rules, 1981 and the Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981, respectively. The proposed amendments in sub-clause (i) of this clause seek to substitute references to these rules currently applicable, for the references to the rules which are no longer in force.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1983, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1983-84 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to insert a new item in sub-clause (iv) of clause (15) of this section.

This amendment seeks to provide that interest payable by public sector companies on certain specified bonds and debentures will not form part of the assessee's total income subject to such conditions, including the condition that the holder of such bonds or debentures registers his name and his holding with that company, as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (17) of this section.

Under the existing provisions, daily allowance received by Members of Parliament and members of any State Legislature or committees thereof is exempt from tax. In addition, in the case of Members of Parliament, all other allowances, not exceeding twelve hundred and fifty rupees per month, and in the case of members of State Legislature, an amount not exceeding six hundred rupees per month, as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, are exempt from tax. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that in the case of Members of Parliament any allowance received under the Members of Parliament (Constituency Allowance) Rules, 1986 shall, in addition to the daily allowance, be exempt from income-tax.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1986 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1986-87 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 10A of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of newly established industrial undertakings in free trade zones.

Under the existing provisions of the section, any profits and gains of an industrial undertaking engaged in the manufacture or production of articles or things in a free trade zone are exempt from tax for a certain number of years. The proposed amendment seeks to clarify that the manufacturing activity will also include the activities of processing, assembling or recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device for the purposes of the said provisions.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1981 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 6 seeks to amend section 27 of the Income-tax Act which defines "owner of house property".

The amendment seeks to enlarge the meaning of "owner of building" given in clause (iii) by providing that a person who comes to have control over the property by virtue of the transactions as are referred to in clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 269UA, will also be deemed to be the owner of the property. The amendment also seeks to enlarge the applicability of this clause to a company or other association of persons.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 32AB of the Income-tax Act relating to Investment deposit account.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 32AB to clarify that the deduction under that sub-section shall be allowed in respect of the profits and gains of eligible business or profession computed before loss, if any, brought forward from earlier years is set off under section 72 of the Income-tax Act. Further, in a case where the eligible business or profession is carried on by a firm or an association of persons or a body of individuals, deduction shall not be allowable in the case of its partner or member.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert definition of the terms "new ship", "new aircraft", "new machinery or plant" and "Tea Board".

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend sub-section (3) to clarify that the profits of eligible business or profession as computed in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (3) shall be the profits before deducting, *inter alia,* the amount of income-tax paid or payable or any provision therefor if such amounts are debited to the profit and loss account.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to insert new sub-sections (5A) and (5B). It is proposed to provide that amounts deposited in accordance with the schemes framed or approved under sub-section (1) shall not be permitted to be withdrawn before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of deposit except in cases of (a) closure of business, (b) death of the assessee, (c) partition of a Hindu undivided family, (d) dissolution of a firm, (e) liquidation of a company and (f) in such other circumstances as may be specified in the scheme.

The proposed sub-section (5B) seeks to clarify that where any expenditure in respect of which a deduction is allowable under other provisions of the Income-tax Act, is met wholly or partly by utilising the amounts standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account, in respect of which a deduction is allowed under sub-section (1) of section 32AB, then such expenditure shall be reduced by the amounts so utilised.

Sub-clause (e) amends sub-section (6) to provide that the amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account may be utilised in accordance with, and within the time specified in, the scheme.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend sub-section (5) of section 33AB of the Income-tax Act relating to Tea Development Account.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the provisions of the section shall apply only in relation to assessment years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 9 seeks to insert a new clause (va) in sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act relating to certain deductions allowed under the Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that deductions in respect of any sum received by the assessee as contribution from his employees towards any welfare fund of such employees will be allowed only if such sum is credited by the assessee to the employee's account in the relevant fund on or before the due date. "Due date" for the purposes of this section will mean the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit such contribution to the employee's account in the relevant fund under the provisions of any law or term of contract of service or otherwise .

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 43B of the Income-tax Act relating to allowability of certain expenses only on actual payment.

It is proposed to insert two provisos. The first proviso seeks to provide that the section shall not apply to any sum referred to in clause (a) if the sum is actually paid on or before the date on which the return of income is due to be furnished under sub-section (1) of section 139 for the previous year in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred. The second proviso seeks to provide that no deduction shall be allowed in regard to the sum referred to in clause (b) unless such sum has actually been paid during the previous year on or before the due date. The due date for the purposes of this proviso shall be the due date as under *Explanation* to clause (va) of sub-section (1) of section 36.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 11 seeks to insert a new section 44BB in the Income-tax Act.

Under the proposed provisions, the income of an assessee engaged in the business of providing services and facilities in connection with, or supplying plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in, the exploration for and exploitation of mineral oils will be determined at 10% of the aggregate of certain amounts. The amounts in respect of which the provisions will apply would be the amounts paid or payable to the assessee or to any person on his behalf, whether in or out of India, on account of the provision of services or facilities in connection with, or the supply of plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in the exploration for and exploitation of mineral oils in India. The amount will also include the amounts received or deemed to have been received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of such services or

facilities or the supply of plant and machinery on hire in respect of the exploration for and exploitation of mineral oils outside India.

This amendment will take retrospective effect from 1st April, 1983 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1983-84 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to insert a new section 44BBA in the Income-tax Act to provide for determination of income at a flat rate of receipts in the case of a non-resident engaged in the business of operation of aircraft.

Under the existing provisions, the income of a non-resident engaged in the business of operation of aircraft is computed after allowing deductions for all expenses and statutory deductions like depreciation, etc. The new section seeks to provide that the income from such business shall be computed at a flat rate of five per cent. of the amount received or receivable by or on behalf of the assessee for carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods from any place in India and the amount received or deemed to be received in India on account of such carriage from any place outside India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 45 of the Income-tax Act relating to capital gains.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (1) to include references to new sections 54G and 54H.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert new sub-sections (3), (4), (5) and an *Explanation.* New sub-sections (3) and (4) seek to provide that profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by a partner to a firm or by a member to an association of persons or body of individuals shall attract capital gains tax. New sub-section (5) seeks to provide that the initial compensation awarded or determined or approved on compulsory acquisition of property shall be deemed to be assessee's income of the previous year in which the transfer took place. In case any enhanced compensation is received subsequently, the compensation so received will be charged to tax as capital gains of the year in which such amount is received.

Explanation to this section clarifies, *inter alia,* that in case of enhanced compensation received, the cost of acquisition and improvement shall be taken to be *nil.* It also seeks to clarify that if due to the death of the original transferee or for any other reason enhanced compensation is received by any other person, it shall be deemed to be the income of the actual recipient.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 14 seeks to omit clause (ii) of section 47 of the Income-tax Act relating to transactions not regarded as transfer.

Under the existing provisions, any distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals or other association of persons is not regarded as a transfer. Consequent upon the amendments being made to section 45, the provisions of clause (ii) of section 47 are being omitted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 15 seeks to substitute a new section for section 48 relating to mode of computation and deductions.

Under the existing provisions, capital gain is computed by deducting from the consideration received as a result of the transfer of the capital asset, expenditure incurred in connection with such transfer, the cost of acquisition of the asset and the cost of improvement thereto. In addition to the aforesaid deductions, section 80T provides for certain deductions in respect of long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a capital asset by a non-corporate assessee. In case of a corporate assessee, concessional treatment in respect of long-term capital gains is allowed, not by way of deduction, but through lower rates of tax prescribed in section 115.

Statutory deductions or concessions, as the case may be, hitherto available in sections 80T and 115, are being incorporated in section 48 itself. Also, a uniform system of deductions from long-term capital gains arising to non-corporate as well as corporate assessees is being adopted in place of lower rates of tax for corporate assessees as at present.

Since the statutory deductions are being incorporated in section 48 itself, the present sections 80T and 115 are being omitted.

Sub-section (1) of the new section enumerates deductions already available in the existing section for computing the capital gains. It also provides that in the case of long-term capital gains, further deductions as specified in sub-section (2) will be allowed.

Sub-section (2) provides the rates of statutory deduction in respect of long-term capital gains as under:–

	Gains from real estate, bullion, gold or jewellery	Gains from other assets
1. Non-corporate assessees	50%	60%
2. Corporate assessees	10%	30%

The deductions mentioned above will be in addition to the threshold deduction of Rs.10,000 which shall be allocable to all assessees.

The first proviso to sub-section (2) lays down the order of deductions in a case where the long-term capital gains relate to real estate, gold, bullion or jewellery as well as any other asset.

The second proviso provides that in relation to the amount received as enhanced compensation, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees allowable under sub-section (2) will be reduced by the deduction already allowed under clause (a) of section 80T in the assessment for the assessment year 1987-88 or any earlier assessment year or by the deduction allowed under clause (a) of the new sub-section (2).

Sub-section (3) provides that long-term capital loss where it exceeds Rs.10,000 shall be scaled down by the same percentage of deduction as is applicable to long-term capital gains.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 49 of the Income-tax Act relating to determination of cost with reference to certain modes of acquisition.

Under the existing provisions, where the capital asset becomes the property of the assessee on any distribution of assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals or other association of persons, the cost of acquisition of assets is deemed to be the cost for which the previous owner of the property acquired it, subject to certain adjustments relating to improvements, etc.

Under the proposed amendment, the aforesaid provisions will apply only if the dissolution takes place any time before the 1st April, 1987.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 17 seeks to omit section 52 of the Income-tax Act relating to consideration for transfer in cases of understatement.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 53 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption of capital gain arising on sale of a residential house belonging to an individual if the consideration does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. If the consideration exceeds Rs.2 lakhs, capital gain would be exempted proportionately.

Under the proposed amendment, this benefit which is at present available to individuals only, is being extended to Hindu undivided families also. Further, an *Explanation* is being inserted to the effect that references to capital gain in certain sections specified in the *Explanation* shall be construed as references to the amount of capital gain as computed under new section 48(1)(a).

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 19 seeks to amend section 54 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption of capital gains on the transfer of a residential house.

Under the existing provisions, if an assessee, being an individual, transfers his residential house giving rise to capital gains and purchases a residential house within one year before or two years after the date of such transfer or constructs a residential house within three years after that date, the capital gain is exempted to the extent such gain has been utilised for the aforesaid purposes.

Under the proposed amendment of sub-section (1) by sub-clause (a), the exemption is being extended to Hindu undivided families also. The *Explanation* below sub-section (1), which defines "long-term capital asset" for purposes of this section, is being omitted, as the definition is being shifted to section 2.

Existing sub-section (2) relating to computation of capital gains in the case of enhanced compensation received on compulsory acquisition is being substituted. The enhanced compensation is now proposed to be taxed as the income of the year in which such compensation is received. This has been incorporated in section 45.

The new sub-section (2) provides that where the amount of capital gain is not appropriated or utilised by the assessee for purchase or construction of the new residential house before the date for furnishing the return of income, it shall be deposited by him on or before the due date of furnishing the return of income, in an account with a bank or institution specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme framed by the Central Government in this regard. The amount already utilised for purchase or construction, of the new house together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the amount utilised for the purchase of a new house.

The proviso to sub-section (2) provides that if the amount deposited is not utilised fully for purchase or construction of new house within the period stipulated in sub-section (1), then the amount not so utilised shall be treated as the capital gain of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of transfer of original asset expires. It further provides that the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the aforesaid scheme. *Explanation* to the proviso provides that where any amount becomes chargeable to tax by virtue of the proviso, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees shall not be allowed, nor shall the benefit of exemption under section 53 be admissible.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 54B of the Income-tax Act, relating to exemption of capital gains arising from transfer of land used for agricultural purposes.

Under the existing provisions, if an assessee transfers land used for agricultural purposes giving rise to capital gains and purchases any other land used for agricultural purposes, within two years after the date of such transfer, the capital gain is exempt to the extent such gain has been utilised for the aforesaid purchase.

The proposed amendments, apart from amending sub-section (1) to make its provisions subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), substitutes the existing sub-section (2) dealing with enhanced compensation and provides for the deposit of the capital gain in a scheme to be framed by the Central Government, on the same lines as detailed in the notes on sub-section (2) of section 54.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 54D of the Income-tax Act, relating to capital gains on compulsory acquisition of land and building forming part of an industrial undertaking.

Under the existing provisions, if the transfer is by way of compulsory acquisition of any land or building, forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee and such land or building was used for the purpose of the industrial undertaking for at least two years preceding the date of transfer and the assessee has purchased any other land or building within a period of three years after that date or constructed a building within that period for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the said undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking, the capital gain is exempt to the extent such gain has been utilised for the aforesaid purposes.

The proposed amendments, apart from amending sub-section (1) to make its provisions subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), substitutes the existing sub-section (2) dealing with enhanced compensation, and provides for the deposit of the capital gain in a scheme to be framed by the Central Government, on the same lines as detailed in the notes on sub-section (2) of section 54.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 54E of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption from capital gain on transfer of capital assets in certain cases.

Under the existing provisions, capital gains arising on transfer of any long-term capital asset are exempt if the full value of the consideration is invested or deposited in any of the specified assets within a period of six months from the date of such transfer. In case only a part of consideration is so invested or deposited, a proportionate part of capital gain will be exempt from tax. Where any long-term capital asset is compulsorily acquired and the compensation awarded is subsequently enhanced, the additional compensation is exempted from tax if it is invested by the assessee in specified assets within six months from the date of receipt of additional compensation.

Sub-clauses (a), (b) and (d) make amendments of consequential nature in sub-sections (1), (2) and (6).

Sub-clause (c) omits sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) dealing with re-investment of enhanced compensation. Consequently, the benefit available on re-investment will not be available in respect of additional compensation received.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to amend section 54F of the Income-tax Act relating to capital gains on transfer of a long-term capital asset other than a house property.

Under the existing provisions, if an assessee being an individual, transfers any long-term capital asset other than a residential house, giving rise to capital gains and purchases a residential house within one year before or after the date of such transfer or constructs a residential house within three years after that date, the entire capital gain is exempt, if the cost of the new house is not less than the net consideration received on transfer. If the cost of the new house is less than the net consideration received, the exemption from long-term capital gain is granted proportionately.

Sub-clause (a) (i) seeks to amend sub-section (1) to extend the benefit of exemption to a Hindu undivided family also. Further, sub-clauses (a) (ii) and (b) seek to amend sub-sections (1) and (2) to increase the period of one year after the date of transfer for purchase of another residential house to two years.

Sub-clause (c) inserts a new sub-section (4) to deal with deposit of the net consideration under a scheme to be framed by the Central Government, on the same lines as detailed in the notes on sub-section (2) of section 54.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 24 seeks to insert two new sections 54G and 54H in the Income-tax Act.

The new section 54G provides for exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of industrial undertaking shifting from urban area. Sub-section (1) provides that if an assessee transfers a long-term capital asset in the nature of machinery, plant, building or land used for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking situated in an urban area in connection with the shifting of such undertaking to a non-urban area, and within a period of one year before or three years after the date of transfer, purchases new machinery or plant and acquires land or building or constructs building for the purposes of his business in the area to which the undertaking is shifted or incurs expenses on shifting the original asset and transferring the establishment of the undertaking to such area and incurs expenses on such other purposes as may be specified in a scheme framed by the Central Government, the capital gain shall be exempt to the extent such gain has been utilised for the aforesaid purposes.

Explanation to sub-section (1) defines "urban area" on the lines of the definition in section 280Y.

Sub-section (2) contains provisions dealing with deposits of the capital gain in a scheme to be framed by the Central Government on the same lines as detailed in the notes on sub-section (2) of section 54.

The new section 54H provides for exemption of capital gains arising from transfer of shares in a company, to any public sector company as may be specified by the Central Government by a notification in the Official Gazette.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 25 seeks to amend section 55, providing for meaning of the expressions "adjusted", "cost of any improvement" and "cost of acquisition".

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend clause (b) of sub-section (1) of this section, which gives the meaning of the expression "cost of any improvement", to provide that in relation to a capital asset being goodwill of a business, the "cost of any improvement" shall be taken to be *nil*.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (2) which gives the meaning of the expression "cost of acquisition" to provide that in relation to a capital asset being goodwill of a business, the "cost of acquisition" shall be the purchase price in case the assessee purchased such goodwill and in any other case it shall be *nil*.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 56 of the Income-tax Act relating to income from other sources.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (x) of clause (24) of section 2 (relating to certain contributions received by the assessee as an employer from his employees) will be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources", if such income is not chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 27 seeks to amend section 57 of the Income-tax Act relating to certain deductions.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that in the case of income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (x) of clause (24) of section 2, which is chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources", deductions shall be allowable in accordance with the provisions of clause (va) of sub-section (1) of section 36.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clauses 28 to 30 seek to amend the following sections of the Income-tax Act,–

(i) section 70 relating to set off of loss from one source against income from another source under the same head of income;
(ii) section 71 relating to set off of loss from one head against income from another head;
(iii) section 72 relating to carry forward and set off of business losses.

The said amendments purport to treat losses arising on transfer of long-term capital assets, after they are scaled down by the same percentage of deduction as the long-term capital gains, as any other losses, so that they can be set off against income under any other head in the same year and if not fully set off may be carried forward.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 31 seeks to substitute a new section for the existing section 74 of the Income-tax Act dealing with losses under the head "Capital gains".

Under the existing section 74, there are separate provisions for carry forward of unabsorbed losses relating to short-term capital assets, which can be carried forward for eight subsequent years and set off only against capital gains relating to short-term capital assets, and unabsorbed losses relating to long-term capital assets, which can be carried forward for four subsequent succeeding years and set off only against capital gains relating to long-term capital assets.

Under the proposed provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), this distinction between the carry forward of short-term capital losses and long-term capital losses is sought to be removed and all capital losses (including losses arising on transfer of long-term capital assets, after they are scaled down by the same percentage of deduction, as the long-term capital gains) are to be carried forward for eight succeeding years and set off only against capital gains, if any, in those years.

New sub-section (3) lays down the manner in which the capital losses relating to the period prior to the date of coming into effect of the new section will be treated for carry forward and set off in succeeding years.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 32 seeks to amend section 80C of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.

Under the proposed amendment, any payment made by the assessee towards the cost of purchase or construction of a residential house property construction of which is completed after 31st March, 1987 will qualify for deduction under sub-section (1) of section 80C. The deduction will be allowable in respect of the payments made up to rupees ten thousand during the previous year and will be subject to the monetary limits mentioned in sub-section (4) of section 80C. The deduction will be allowable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and certain categories of associations of persons or bodies of individuals.

The payments in respect of which the deduction will be allowable under the proposed provisions will be any payment by way of instalment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other schemes of any development authorities, housing board or other similar authority; or any instalment or part payment of the amount due to any company or co-operative society. The deduction will also be allowable in respect of repayment of loans borrowed by the assessee from Government or any bank or the Life Insurance Corporation of India and certain categories of institutions engaged in the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India. Any repayment of a loan borrowed from the employer will also be covered, if the employer happens to be a public company. Stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purposes of transfer shall also be covered.

Payment towards cost of a house property will not, however, include admission fee or cost of share or initial deposit or the cost of land (except where the consideration for the purchase of the house property is a composite amount and the cost of the land cannot be separately ascertained) or the cost of any addition, alteration, etc. Payment towards any expenditure in respect of which a deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24 will also not be included in payments towards the cost of purchase or construction of a house property.

In a case where the house property in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under the aforesaid provisions, is transferred by the assessee before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which the possession of such property is obtained by him, then no deduction will be allowable under the aforesaid provisions in respect of the previous year in which the transfer is made and the aggregate amount of deductions allowed under the aforesaid provisions in the earlier assessment years shall be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources" of the previous year in which such transfer takes place.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 33 seeks to amend sub-sections (3) and (5) of section 80CC of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of investment in certain new shares.

Under the existing provisions, a deduction is allowable, within limits, in respect of acquisition of certain shares offered for subscription to the public before 1st April, 1987.

The proposed amendment seeks to extend the concession by three years by providing that the deduction will be allowable, subject to the satisfaction of other conditions, in respect of the shares offered for subscription before 1st April, 1990. It is also proposed to reduce the period of holding the shares from five years to three years.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1987.

Clause 34 seeks to insert a new section 80CCA in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of deposits in accordance with such scheme as may be specified (hereafter referred to as the National Savings Scheme).

Under the proposed provisions, deduction shall be allowed in the case of an assessee being an individual, a Hindu undivided family and certain categories of associations of persons or bodies of individuals. A deduction shall be allowable in relation to the deposits made in the National Savings Scheme. The deduction shall be restricted to fifty per cent. of so much of the amount deposited as does not exceed twenty thousand rupees.

Sub-section (2) seeks to provide that in case any withdrawals (together with interest accrued thereon) are made from the National Savings Scheme, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the amount in respect of which deduction has been allowed shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for the previous year in which such withdrawal is made. Interest accruing on the amount so deposited will be taxable only in the year of withdrawal in accordance with this sub-section (2).

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 35 seeks to amend sub-section (5) of section 80G of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of donations made to certain institutions or funds established in India.

Under the existing provisions, donations made to institutions or funds established for charitable purposes in India qualify for deduction within limits.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that donations made to any Regimental Fund or Non-Public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces or their dependants shall also qualify for deduction subject to the limits and conditions laid down in section 80G.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 36 seeks to amend section 80-O of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of royalties, etc., from certain foreign enterprises.

Under the existing provisions, where the income of an assessee includes any sum received as royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the income so received or receivable is allowed subject to the condition that such amount is received or receivable in convertible foreign exchange in India, or if received or receivable outside India is brought into India in accordance with the law in force in this regard. *Explanation (ii),* however, provides that if any amount of income is used outside India, in the manner approved by the Reserve Bank of India, such amount will be deemed to have been brought into India.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the deduction under the section will be allowed only if the amount has been brought into India within a period of six months from the end of the relevant previous year or within such an extended period as may be allowed by the Commissioner after taking into account the difficulties of the assessee in getting the amount remitted to India within the stipulated period of six months.

The proposed amendment also seeks to make a clarificatory amendment to provide that "foreign enterprise" will mean a person who is a non-resident.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of remuneration received for services rendered outside India.

Under the existing provisions, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of any remuneration received by an individual who is a citizen of India is allowed, if such remuneration is received by him in foreign exchange from any employer for any service rendered by him outside India.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that a deduction of fifty per cent. of the remuneration received by the assessee or seventy-five per cent. of such remuneration as is brought into India by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, whichever is higher, will be allowable.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 38 seeks to omit section 80T of the Income-tax Act, relating to deductions in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assessees other than companies. These deductions are being incorporated in section 48.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 39 seeks to amend section 80U of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in cases of totally blind or physically handicapped persons by increasing the present deduction of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 40 seeks to omit section 80VVA of the Income-tax Act relating to restriction on certain deductions in the case of companies with effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 41 seeks to omit Chapter XI of the Income-tax Act (containing sections 104 to 109) relating to additional income-tax on undistributed profits.

Under the existing provisions of sections 104 to 109, additional income-tax is leviable on certain closely held companies, if they fail to distribute a specified percentage of their distributable profits as dividends. These sections are being omitted and appropriate amendments are being made in the definition of dividend in section 2(22) (e) to extend its application to payments made to any shareholder or to any concern in which a shareholder has substantial interest.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 42 seeks to omit section 115 of the Income-tax Act relating to tax on capital gains of companies, as the provisions of this section have been incorporated in a modified form in section 48.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 43 seeks to insert a new Chapter XIIB containing special provisions relating to certain companies.

Under the proposed amendments, in the case of any company, whose total income as computed under the other provisions of the Income-tax Act in respect of any previous year is less than thirty per cent. of its book profit, the total income of such assessee chargeable to tax shall be deemed to be an amount equal to thirty per cent. of such book profit.

For the purposes of the aforesaid provision, "book profit" means the net profit as shown in the profit and loss account for the relevant previous year prepared in accordance with the provisions of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, subject to certain adjustments.

It has also been provided that the aforesaid provision shall not affect the determination of the amounts to be carried forward to the subsequent year or years under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 32, or sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 72 or section 73 or section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A or sub-section (3) of section 80J.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 44 seeks to omit sub-section (12) of section 155 of the Income-tax Act relating to amendment of an assessment in which deduction under section 80-O has not been allowed on certain grounds.

This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to section 80-O and will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 45 seeks to insert new sub-sections (2), (2A) and (2B) in section 192 of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction of tax at source from salaries.

Sub-section (2) provides for deduction of tax at source by an employer (as the assessee may choose) from the aggregate salary of an employee who is or has been in receipt of salary from more than one employer in the same year.

Sub-section (2A) provides that in a case where a Government servant or an employee of a public sector undertaking receives arrears of salary, the deduction of tax at source be made after allowing relief under sub-section (1) of section 89 under a procedure to be prescribed in this regard.

Sub-section (2B) enables an assessee having income under the head "Salaries" in addition to income under any other head to furnish in the prescribed manner the details of total income to his employer who shall deduct out of salary payment the tax due on total income subject to the conditions prescribed in that sub-section.

Sub-clause (b) of this clause makes a consequential amendment in sub-section (3) to incorporate a reference to new sub-sections (2), (2A) and (2B).

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 46 seeks to amend section 194 of the Income-tax Act relating to dividends.

Under the existing provisions, no tax is required to be deducted at source in respect of any payment of dividend, if such dividend is paid by an account payee cheque, and the amount of such dividend or the aggregate amounts of such dividend paid or payable to the shareholder during the financial year does not exceed one thousand rupees. The proposed amendment seeks to raise the aforesaid monetary limit to two thousand five hundred rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 47 seeks to amend section 194A of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction of tax at source from interest other than interest on securities.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (1) to insert an *Explanation* deeming credits to "Interest payable account",

"Suspense account" or any other account as credits to the account of payee for the purpose of deduction of tax at source.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (i) of sub-section (3). Under the existing provisions, no tax need be deducted at source if the aggregate amount of interest does not exceed one thousand rupees. This limit is sought to be raised to two thousand five hundred rupees.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 48 seeks to amend section 194D of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction of tax at source from insurance commission, to provide that no tax be deducted at source where the aggregate amount of insurance commission payable in a year does not exceed five thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 49 seeks to insert a new section 194E in the Income-tax Act.

The new section provides for deduction of tax at source on payments beyond specified amounts of fees for professional services, royalty, fees for technical services, rent, commission, brokerage and for supply of goods to Government, local authority, corporation, etc.

Sub-section (1) enumerates the types of payments which will be subjected to deduction of tax at source at the time these are credited to the payee's account, etc., and the amounts in relation to which no deduction will be necessary.

Sub-section (2) defines certain expressions for the purposes of the section.

This section will not apply when payments are made by individuals and Hindu undivided families.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 50 seeks to amend section 195 of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction of tax at source on certain payments to non-residents.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute a new sub-section (1) which provides for exclusion of salary from the puview of the section, as such deductions are taken care of by section 192. Further, this sub-section provides that the person responsible for making the payment to a non-resident shall deduct tax at source either at the time of payment or at the time of crediting the amount to the account of the non-resident, whichever is earlier.

The *Explanation* seeks to secure that for the purposes of sub-section (1), any amount credited to "Interest payable account" or "Suspense account" or any other account as moneys payable to non-resident shall be deemed to be a credit for the purpose of tax deduction at source.

Sub-clause (b) (i) seeks to amend sub-section (2) to provide that the Income-tax Officer may determine the proportion of sum chargeable to tax in the prescribed manner.

Sub-clause (b) (ii) seeks to insert a proviso to exclude certain types of payments, *viz.* , interest, royalty and fees for technical services from the provisions of sub-section (2).

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 51 seeks to insert a new section 195A in the Income-tax Act to provide for the manner of grossing up of income for computing the tax deductible at source in a case where the tax is to be borne by the payer.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 52 seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax Act relating to grant of certificate for deduction of tax at lower rate.

Sub-clause (a) amends sub-section (1) which is consequential to the insertion of new sub-section (2A) in this section and the insertion of new section 194E.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert new sub-section (2A) which enables the Board to make rules for prescribing a procedure in regard to issue of certificate by the assessing officers as prescribed in sub-section (1) authorising not to deduct tax at source or deduct the same at a lower rate.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 53 seeks to amend sections 198, 200, 203, 204 and 205 of the Income-tax Act to incorporate a reference to new section 194E.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clauses 54 and 55 seek to amend sections 199 and 202 of the Income-tax Act, consequential to the insertion of new section 194E in the Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 56 seeks to amend section 203 of the Income-tax Act relating to certificate for tax deducted.

Under the existing provisions, any person responsible for deduction of tax at source in accordance with the provisions of the Act is required, at the time of credit or payment of the amount or at the time of issue of warrant of the sum to issue a certificate that the tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount deducted and any other particulars as may be prescribed in the rules.

The amended provision seeks to provide that the certificate shall be issued within such time limit as may be prescribed in the rules.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 57 seeks to insert a new section 203A in the Income-tax Act.

The proposed new section seeks to provide that every person deducting tax at source in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVII-B, in respect of any payment made by him and who has not been allotted tax-deduction account number, shall apply to the income-tax authority for the allotment of a tax-deduction account number. The tax-deduction account number so allotted shall be quoted in all challans for payment of any sum under section 200, in all certificates issued under section 203, in all the prescribed returns filed in accordance with the provisions of sections 206, 206A and 206B and in all other documents pertaining to such transactions which the Board may prescribe in the rules.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 58 seeks to substitute a new section for section 206 of the Income-tax Act relating to furnishing of prescribed returns by a person paying salary.

The new section enables the Board to prescribe the form, time-limit and procedure for submission of such returns.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 59 seeks to substitute a new section for section 245A of the Income-tax Act, relating to definitions for the purposes of Chapter XIXA of the Act. The new section amends the existing definition of "case" to exclude time-barred appeals or revisions. It also defines "income-tax authority" and other expressions.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 60 seeks to amend section 245B of the Income-tax Act relating to the Income-tax Settlement Commission by omitting certain words in view of the definition of Settlement Commission included in section 245A.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 61 seeks to insert new sections 245BA to 245BD, as a consequence of amendment of section 245B by the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1986, providing for additional Benches of the Settlement Commission.

Sub-section (1) of section 245BA confers jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Settlement Commission to its Benches.

Sub-section (2) provides that a Bench of the Settlement Commission shall be presided over by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman and shall include two other Members.

Sub-section (3) provides that the Bench presided over by the Chairman shall be the principal Bench and other Benches shall be known as additional Benches.

Sub-section (5) secures functioning of a Bench in certain situations where the Presiding Officer or one of the other Members is unable to discharge his functions.

Sub-section (6) provides for notification by the Central Government of the location of the additional Benches of the Settlement Commission.

New section 245BB provides for appointment of acting Chairman in certain situations.

New section 245BC empowers the Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another.

New section 245BD provides that if the Members of a Bench differ on any point, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. Where the Members are equally divided they shall state the point of difference and make a reference to the Chairman who shall hear the point himself or refer the case for hearing to one or more Members of the Settlement Commission and the point of difference shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 62 seeks to amend section 245C of the Income-tax Act relating to application for settlement of cases.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to substitute the proviso to sub-section (1) to provide that the assessee shall furnish the return of income which he is or was required to furnish under any of the provisions of the Act before an application can be made under section 245C.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to substitute new sub-sections (IB) and (IC). Sub-sections (IB) and (IC) provide for the manner of computation of additional amount of income-tax payable in relation to the income disclosed in the application for settlement.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 63 seeks to amend section 245D of the Income-tax Act relating to the procedure on receipt of application by the Settlement Commission.

Sub-clause (a) inserts new sub-section (5) which is consequential to the amendment of section 245B of the Act by the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1986, which provides for constitution of more than one Bench of the Settlement Commission.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (6) to provide for the payment of interest by the assessee in addition to tax and penalty.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend sub-section (8) to provide that the time-limit laid down in section 186 for cancellation of registration will not apply.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 64 seeks to amend section 245E of the Income-tax Act relating to power of the Settlement Commission to re-open completed proceedings.

Under the existing proviso to section 245E, the Settlement Commission cannot re-open any proceeding after the expiry of a period of eight years from the end of the assessment year to which such proceeding relates.

It is proposed to provide that no proceeding relating to any assessment year shall be re-opened by the Settlement Commission if the period between the end of the assessment year to which such a proceeding relates and the date of application for settlement under section 245C exceeds nine years.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 65 seeks to amend section 245F of the Income–tax Act relating to powers and procedure of the Settlement Commission. It is proposed to omit the words "or by way of advance tax" in sub–section (3). Sub-sections (5) and (6) are being omitted as consequential to insertion of new section 245BA.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 66 seeks to amend section 245H relating to power of the Settlement Commission to grant immunity from prosecution and penalty.

Sub-clause (a) inserts a proviso to sub-section (1) to preclude the Settlement Commission from granting immunity from prosecution in cases where prosecution has been launched prior to the date of receipt of application for settlement under section 245C.

Sub-clause (b) inserts new sub-section (1A) which provides that an immunity granted by the Settlement Commission to any person shall stand withdrawn on failure of such person to pay taxes, etc., within the time allowed as per the order of settlement or on failure of such a person to comply with any other condition subject to which the immunity is granted.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 67 seeks to insert a new section 245HA in the Income-tax Act relating to powers of the Settlement Commission to send a case back to the Income-tax Officer in case the assessee does not co-operate with the Commission. Under the existing provisions, the Settlement Commission does not possess such powers.

Sub-section (1) provides that where the Settlement Commission is satisfied that the assessee has not co-operated in the proceedings before it, it will have the power to send the case back to the Income-tax Officer who will then make the assessment in the ordinary manner as if no application had ever been made before the Settlement Commission.

Sub-section (2) provides that in a case referred to in sub-section (1), the Income-tax Officer can, for the purposes of making the assessment, use any material or other information produced before the Settlement Commission.

Sub-section (3) provides that where a case has been sent back to the Income-tax Officer, the period commencing on and from the date of application to the Settlement Commission and ending with the date of receipt by the Income-tax Officer of the order of the Settlement Commission shall be excluded in computing the time limits under the Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 68 seeks to amend section 245K of the Income-tax Act relating to bar on subsequent application for settlement in certain cases, by inserting clause (iii) to provide that the assessee whose case is sent back by the Settlement Commission to the Income-tax Officer on account of non-co-operation shall not be entitled to make any further application to that Commission.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 69 seeks to omit section 245M of the Income-tax Act relating to eligibility of certain persons to make application to the Settlement Commission despite having filed appeal to the Appellate Tribunal, as the existing provisions are no longer necessary.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 70 seeks to insert a new section 272BB in the Income-tax Act, which deals with the penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A relating to the allotment of tax-deduction account number to the person responsible for deduction of tax at source. The new section provides for a penalty of a sum which may extend up to five thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 71 seeks to amend section 273B of the Income-tax Act to include a reference to the new section 272BB so as to shift the burden of proving a reasonable cause for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A on the person concerned.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 72 seeks to omit section 280ZA of the Income-tax Act, as the provisions relating to transfer of an industrial undertaking from urban areas have been incorporated in the new section 54G.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 73 seeks to omit sections 285 and 286 of the Income-tax Act, relating to information to be given in the prescribed manner by (i) persons responsible for paying interest, and (ii) companies regarding shareholders to whom dividends have been paid, respectively. This is consequential to the substitution of new section 206.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 74 seeks to amend section 293 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, it has been provided that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any assessment order made under the Act. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st March, 1987.

Clause 75 seeks to amend items 5 and 22 of the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

Under item 5 of the Eleventh Schedule, aerated waters in the manufacture of which blended flavouring concentrates in any form are used are one of the non-priority articles or things to which section 32AB and other sections of the Act would not be applicable in certain cases. It is proposed to make a clarificatory amendment in the item to indicate that blended flavouring concentrates would include, and would have included, synthetic essences in any form.

The *Explanation* below item 22 of the Schedule defines "office machines and apparatus" to include all machines and apparatus used in offices for data processing. It is proposed to make a clarificatory amendment to exclude computers from the expression "data processing" so that the benefits of the provisions of section 32AB and other sections may be made available in respect of computers. It is also proposed to exclude office machines and apparatus used for transmission and reception of messages from the non-priority list of articles or things as contained in this item.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 76 seeks to make certain amendments of a consequential nature in different provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Clause 77 seeks to amend section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to definitions.

It is proposed to provide that a building or part thereof referred to in clauses (iii), (iiia) or (iiib) of section 27 of the Income-tax Act shall be includible in the net wealth of the person who is deemed to be the owner under these clauses of that building or part thereof. This has been introduced to achieve uniformity and consistency in the provisions of the Income-tax Act and other direct tax laws.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 78 seeks to insert a new clause (xxvb) in section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to exemptions.

Under the proposed provision, any deposit made under the National Savings Scheme referred to in section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act will not be includible in the net wealth of the assessee.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clauses 79 to 89 seek to amend the provisions relating to settlement of cases in Chapter VA of the Wealth-tax Act.

These provisions under the Wealth-tax Act have been broadly brought at par with those of corresponding provisions of the Income-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Clause 90 seeks to amend sub-section (2A) of section 31 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, the Board is empowered to waive any interest payable on account of non-payment or delay in payment of tax, on the recommendation made by the Commissioner, if the Board is satisfied, that such payment would cause genuine hardship. The proposed amendment seeks to empower the Commissioners to exercise the powers under these provisions. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1987.

Further, under the existing provisions, interest can be waived, only if the amount is payable and payment of such amount is likely to cause genuine hardship. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the interest levied can be waived if the amount of interest is paid or payable and such payment has caused or is likely to cause genuine hardship.

This amendment will take effect from 1st October, 1984.

Clause 91 seeks to amend section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, it has been provided that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any assessment made under the Act. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st March, 1987.

Clause 92 seeks to amend section 2 of the Gift-tax Act relating to definitions.

It is proposed to insert a new *Explanation* to clause (xii) to provide that a transfer of any building or part thereof referred to in clauses (iii), (iiia) or (iiib) of section 27 of the Income-tax Act by the person who is deemed under the said clauses to be the owner thereof made voluntarily and without consideration in money or money's worth, shall be deemed to be a gift made by such person.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 93 seeks to amend section 42 of the Gift-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, it has been provided that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any assessment made under the Act. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st March, 1987.

Clause 94 read with the Second Schedule seeks to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, to–

(a) raise the rate of basic customs duty on crude petroleum and oils obtained from bituminous minerals;

(b) restructure the basic customs duty rates in respect of the following goods on specific-cum-ad valorem basis–
(1) inorganic chemicals;
(2) organic chemicals;
(3) tanning or dyeing extracts, dyes, pigments and other similar chemicals;
(4) essential oils and resinoids; perfumery and other similar preparations;
(5) soap, organic surface-active agents, washing and lubricating preparations, artificial waxes and other similar chemicals;
(6) albuminoidal substances; glues; enzymes and other similar chemicals;
(7) miscellaneous chemical products;
(8) plastics and articles thereof;
(9) iron and steel;

(c) raise the rate of basic customs duty on project imports;

(d) change Chapter Notes in respect of Chapter 98 so as to provide for specific exclusions in respect of goods which would not be covered by the new heading No. 98.06;

(e) create a new heading No. "98.06" which would cover parts of machinery, appliances, instruments and articles of Chapters 84 to 86, 89 and 90 of the First Schedule.

Clause 95 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1988 auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 50 per cent. of their value.

Clause 96 seeks to amend section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, so as to empower the Central Government to make rules for providing for the giving of credit of sums of money with respect to raw materials used in the manufacture of excisable goods.

Clause 97 read with the Third Schedule seeks to amend the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, to–

(a) raise the basic excise duty on–
(1) cheese;
(2) spices;
(3) miscellaneous preparations of cereals, flour, starch and milk;
(4) mineral waters and aerated waters;
(5) Pan Masala
(6) zinc oxide;
(7) organic surface-active agents;
(8) prepared glues and adhesives;
(9) conveyor belting;
(10) travel goods;
(11) cork and articles of cork;
(12) paper and paper board;
(13) viscose filament yarn;
(14) coated, impregnated, laminated and industrial fabrics;
(15) footwear;
(16) articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos and mica;
(17) ceramic products;
(18) glass and glass mirrors;
(19) copper wire other than electrical grade;
(20) metal containers;
(21) electric motors and generators;
(22) primary cells and batteries;
(23) electric lamps;

(b) change the tariff description of–

(1) sub-heading No. 1904.10 relating to prepared foods obtained from cereals;

(2) sub-heading No. 3907.80 relating to polybutyl terephthalate;
(3) heading No. 49.01 relating to products of printing industry;

(c) change the Chapter Notes in respect of Chapter 24 and make consequential changes in the tariff description of sub-heading No. 2404.11 so as to specifically cover cut-tobacco in this sub-heading;

(d) change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of–

(1) hydrogenated vegetable fats and oils;
(2) pasta products;
(3) chewing-tobacco; snuff;
(4) chlorates;
(5) soap;
(6) tread rubber and other retreading materials;
(7) particle boards; fibre boards; and plywoods;
(8) cotton fabrics and man-made fabrics;
(9) glazed tiles;
(10) electric fans.

Clause 98 seeks to levy up to the 31st day of March, 1988, special duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 10 per cent. of the duty leviable under the Central Excise Tariff Act.

Clause 99 read with the Fourth Schedule seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, to–

(1) raise additional excise duty on free sale sugar;
(2) change the tariff description of sub-heading No. 2404.11 so as to specifically cover cut-tobacco in this sub-heading;
(3) change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of chewing tobacco and snuff;
(4) change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of cotton fabrics and man-made fabrics.

Chapter V (containing clauses 100 to 107) provides for the levy of foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax on all foreign exchange released for any foreign travel by any person.

Clause 101 defines "foreign currency", "foreign exchange", "foreign travel" and certain other expressions used in the Chapter.

Clause 102 seeks to provide for the levy of a tax on all foreign exchange released for any foreign travel by any person. The tax will be levied at a rate of fifteen per cent. on the rupee equivalent of every sum of foreign exchange so released and will be collected by the authorised dealers or money changers authorised to deal in foreign exchange under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Clause 103 confers upon the Central Government power to grant exemptions from the payment of the tax by notification having regard to the purposes of the travel and other special circumstances.

Clause 104 provides for penalties and adjudication of penalties.

The other clauses of this Chapter deal with incidental and supplementary matters including the power of the Central Government to make rules relating to the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax.

Clause 108 seeks to amend the Schedule to the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 which specifies ceilings on levy of excise duty as a cess on crude oil and natural gas.

The amendment proposes to raise the ceiling to one thousand rupees per tonne on crude oil and three hundred rupees per thousand cubic metres on natural gas.

Clause 109 seeks to amend section 5 of the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, which deals with the qualifications for appointment as President and other Members of the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal.

The proposed amendment seeks to clarify that in computing the period during which a person has been a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A', for the appointment of Technical Member, there shall be included any period during which the person has been a member of the Indian Customs Service Class I, or the Central Excise Service Class I, as the case may be, of the Indian Revenue Service immediately before the constitution of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A'.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (d) of clause 7 of the Bill seeks to insert two new sub-sections (5A) and (5B) in section 32AB of the Income-tax Act relating to investment deposit account. Under new sub-section (5A), it is provided that any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account shall not be allowed to be withdrawn before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of deposit except for the purposes specified in the scheme to be made under that section. Sub-clause (e) of this clause seeks to amend sub-section (6) of this section so as to provide for a time limit to be specified in the said scheme before which any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account should be utilised.

Clauses 19, 20, 21 and 23 seek to amend sections 54, 54B, 54D and 54F of the Income-tax Act to provide that if the amounts of capital gain arising under those sections are not appropriated by the assessee towards the purchase of the new asset within the period specified therein, they are required to be deposited in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf.

Clauses 24 of the Bill seeks to introduce a new section 54G in the Income-tax Act which provides for exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of shifting of an industrial undertaking from urban area. Sub-section (2) of this new section provides that the amount of capital gain which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the cost and expenses incurred in relation to any of the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1) of that section within one year from the date on which the transfer of the original asset took place or which is not utilised by him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139 of the Act, is required to be deposited by him before furnishing such return in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf.

Clause 45 of the Bill seeks to insert a new sub-section (2) in section 192 of the Income-tax Act which provides for tax to be deducted at source under the head "Salaries" in a case where the assessee is employed simultaneously under more than one employer or where he has held successively employment under more than one employer. In such cases, the assessee will be required to furnish to the person responsible for making the payment of the tax deducted at source (being one of the employers) such details of the income under the head "Salaries" due or received by him from the other employer or employers, the tax deducted at source therefrom and such other particulars, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under the Act. Under a new sub-section (2B) inserted in this section, where an assessee who receives any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" has in addition any income chargeable under any other head of income for the same financial year, he is required to send to the person responsible for making the payment regarding the salary income, the particulars of such other income and of any tax deducted therefrom in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

Clause 50 (b) of the Bill proposes to amend sub-section (2) of section 195 of the Income-tax Act which enables a person responsible for paying to a non-resident any interest, not being interest on securities or other sums, etc., to deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force. Under the said sub-section (2), if such person considers that the whole of such sum would not be income chargeable in the case of the recipient, he may make an application to the Income-tax Officer to determine, by general or special order, the appropriate proportion of such sum so charged. The amendment seeks to provide that the said determination should be made in the prescribed manner instead of by general or special order, as provided in the section.

Clause 52 (b) of the Bill seeks to insert a new sub-section (2A) in section 197 of the Income-tax Act which provides for the issue of a certificate for deduction at lower rate. The new sub-section (2A) empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules specifying the cases in which, and the circumstances, under which, an application may be made for the grant of such certificate and the conditions subject to which such certificate may be granted, and for providing for all other matters connected therewith.

Clause 56 of the Bill seeks to amend section 203 of the Act which provides for the issue of tax-deduction certificate by the person who deducts the tax payable under the Act. The amendment seeks to provide that the certificate shall be issued within such period as may be prescribed by the rules from the time of credit or payment of the same or from the issue of a cheque or warrant for payment of any dividend to a shareholder instead of issue of a certificate at the time of the credit or payment of the sum or at the time of the issue of a cheque or warrant for the payment of any dividend to a shareholder as at present.

Clause 57 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section 203A which provides for the allotment of tax-deduction account number. Sub-section (1) of the new section requires every person deducting tax in accordance with the provisions of the Act to apply for the allotment of a tax-deduction account number within such time as may be prescribed by rules made under the Act. Such rules may also provide the documents relating to certain transactions in which such number shall be quoted.

Clause 58 of the Bill seeks to substitute a new section 206 in the Income-tax Act which requires persons deducting the tax under the Act to furnish the prescribed returns. This section provides that the person who deducts tax shall prepare within the time prescribed under the rules, after the end of each financial year and deliver or cause to be delivered to the income-tax authority prescribed by rules, such returns in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

Clause 61 seeks to insert new section 245BA in the Income-tax Act. Sub-section (5) of this section provides for the functioning of the Benches of the Settlement Commission, in the case of illness, etc., of the Members constituting a Bench subject to such rules as may be made under the Act. Clause 81 of the Bill seeks to insert on the same lines a new section 22BA in the Wealth-tax Act.

Clause 96 of the Bill seeks to insert a new clause (xvib) in section 37 of the Central Excises Act to empower the Central Government to make rules to provide for the credit of sums of money with respect to raw materials used in the manufacture of excisable goods.

Clause 106 of the Bill empowers the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to make rules for carrying out the purposes of Chapter V of the Bill relating to levy of Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax. Sub-clause (2) of this clause enumerates the matters with respect to which the Central Government may make rules. These matters relate, *inter alia,* to the collection of Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax, the authorities by whom adjudication of penalties or other functions under the Chapter shall be discharged, the manner in which such tax or penalties due under the Chapter shall be payable, the procedure for adjudication of penalties, appeals against orders made under the Chapter, the manner in which and the time within which such appeals may be preferred and the fees payable therefor, the refunds and other particulars which may be required to be furnished for the purposes of the Chapter and any other matter which is required to be provided for by rules under the Chapter.

The matters in respect of which schemes or rules may be made in accordance with the aforesaid provisions are matters of procedure and detail, and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself.

The delegation of legislative powers is, therefore, of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1987-88.

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi,
Prime Minister
and Minister of Finance.)

Memorandum explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill 1987

MEMORANDUM
EXPLAINING THE PROVISIONS
IN
THE FINANCE BILL, 1987

FINANCE BILL, 1987

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1987 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters :–

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1987-88; the rates at which income-tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1987-88 from interest (including interest on security), dividends, salaries, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, winnings from horse races, fees for professional services, royalty, fees for technical services, rent, commission (not being insurance commission) or brokerage, payment for goods supplied to the government or any local authority or any corporation etc. and other categories of income liable to such deductions under the Income-tax Act; rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1987-88.

(ii) Amendment of Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to incorporating certain welfare measures; granting certain incentives for growth, modernisation, savings and for earning foreign exchange, rationalising the provisions relating to capital gains, ensuring that every company pays tax on at least 30 per cent. of its book profit, rationalising the provisions relating to the Settlement Commission, taking certain measures against tax avoidance, and certain other matters.

(iii) Amendment of the wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to granting exemption in respect of certain assets like the deposits under the National Savings Scheme and certain other matters.

(iv) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 which are consequential in nature.

2. Subject to certain exceptions, which have been indicated while dealing with the relevant provisions, the Bill follows the principle that changes in the rates of tax, as also in the provisions of the tax laws should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to income of past years. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs :–

INCOME-TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1987-88.

3. In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1987-88, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986 for the purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from 'salaries' and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions, and computation of tax payable in certain cases during the financial year 1987-88.

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1987-88 from income other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities

4. The rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1987-88 from incomes, other than "salaries" and retirement annuities under section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act payable to partners of a registered firm engaged in certain professions, have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates apply to income by way of interest on securities, other categories of interests, dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse races and income of non-residents (including non-resident Indians) other than salary income.

5. During the financial year 1987-88, certain new categories of incomes will be subject to deduction of tax at source. Incomes earned by any person who is resident in India, *inter-alia,* by way of fees for professional services, royalty, fees for technical services, commission or brokerage paid by persons other than individuals and Hindu undivided families, will now be liable to deduction of tax at source if such incomes exceed certain monetary limits. The rate of deduction of tax on these incomes is

proposed at twenty per cent in the case of any person who is resident and who is not a company. In the case of such incomes accruing to domestic companies, the rate of deduction of tax at source is proposed at twenty-five per cent. In the case of such incomes accruing to any person who is not a resident and who is not a company, the rate of deduction of tax is proposed at thirty per cent. or the income-tax in respect of the income computed at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of First Schedule, as if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.

6. Income by way of rent will also be subject to deduction of tax at source if such rent is paid by persons other than individuals and Hindu undivided families. The rate of deduction of tax at source on the income earned by any person who is resident in India or a domestic company is proposed at ten per cent. if such income exceeds thirty-six thousand rupees but does not exceed forty-eight thousand rupees. The rate of deduction of tax is proposed at twenty per cent. in a case where income by way of rent exceeds forty-eight thousand rupees. In the case of a person who is not a resident in India and who is not a company, the tax deductible at source will be the tax at these rates or the income-tax as computed at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule, whichever is higher.

7. Payments made by any Government or a local authority or a public sector corporation or any company to any person resident in india or a domestic company for supply of goods will be subject to deduction of tax at source at the rate of five per cent. In the case of such income accruing to any person who is not a resident in India and who is not a company, the rate of deduction of tax is proposed at five per cent. or income-tax computed at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule as if such income had been the total income, which is higher.

8. In the case of any company which is not a domestic company, the rates of deduction of tax at source in respect of dividends payable by any domestic company or interest or royalty or fees for technical services or interest payable on tax-free security remain unchanged. The rate of deduction of tax in respect of any other income accruing to such a company is proposed to be retained at sixty-five per cent.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1987-88.

9. The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals during the financial year *1987-88* and also for computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for deduction of tax at source during the financial year *1987-88* from retirement annuity payable to partners of registered firms engaged in certain professios (such as chartered accountants, solicitors, lawyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during the financial year *1987-88* on current incomes in cases where accelerated assessments have to be made, e.g. provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving for good during the financial year *1987-88,* assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax, where an order has to be passed in a case of search and seizure for calculating the amount of tax on the estimated undisclosed income etc.

Individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, etc., co-operative societies, registered firms and local authorities.

10. In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, etc., the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule of the Bill. In the case of co-operative societies, registered firms and local authorities, the rates of income-tax have respectively been specified in Paragraph B, Paragraph C and Paragraph D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraphs of Part I of the First Schedule.

Companies

11. In the case of companies, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule.

Partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture.

12. As in the past, the Finance Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, other associations of persons, etc., the net agricultural income will be taken into account for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax. These provisions are broadly on the same lines as those in earlier years.

[Clause 2 and the First Schedule]

WELFARE MEASURES

Exemption of compensation received by public sector employees on voluntary retirement.

13. Under section 10(10B) of the Income-tax Act, any compensation received by a workman at the time of his retrenchment is exempt upto the amount calculated in accordance with section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act or Rs. 50,000, whichever is less. This limit is, however, not applicable in respect of compensation received under certain schemes approved by the Central Government.

A number of public sector undertakings have formulated voluntary retirement schemes for their employees. With a view to extending relief to such employees, the Bill seeks to provide exemption in respect of any payment received by them at the time of their voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may approve having regard to the economic viability of the public sector company and other relevant circumstances. This exemption will be available to any employee whether a workman or an executive.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April,1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4(a)]

Modification of provisions relating to deduction in respect of donations to certain funds etc .

14. Under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, a taxpayer is entitled to a deduction in the computation of his taxable income of a sum equal to 50 per cent of the donation made to certain funds, institutions, etc. The amount of the donations so qualifying for deduction is limited to ten per cent. of the gross total income of the donor, subject to a monetary limit of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Under the proposed amendment, donations to any Regimental Fund or non-public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces or their dependants shall also qualify for deduction subject to the limits and conditions laid down in section 80G.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years

[Clause 35]

Enhancing deduction in the case of totally blind or physically handicapped persons.

15. Under the existing provisions of section 80U of the Income -tax Act, a resident individual who is totally blind or suffers from any of the specified permanent physical disabilities, is allowed a deduction of Rs. 10,000 in the computation of his total income.

With a view to providing relief to these categories of persons, the Bill seeks to enhance the deduction from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 39]

Allowance of the statutory liability only if discharged by the due date.

16. Section 2(24) of the Income-tax Act defines "income". It is proposed to amend the definition by providing that any sum received by any taxpayer from his employees as contribution to any fund for the welfare of such employees will be included in the taxpayer's income. Where such income is not chargeable to tax as income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", it will be assessable under the head "Income from other sources".

It is also proposed to amend sections 36(1) and 57 of the Income-tax Act, to provide that deductions in respect of any sum received by the taxpayer as contribution from his employees towards any welfare fund of such employees will be allowed only if such sum is credited by the taxpayer to the employee's account in the relevant fund on or before the due date. For the purposes of these sections, "due date" will mean the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit such contribution to the employee's account in the relevant fund under the provisions of any law or term of contract of service or otherwise.

Under the existing provisions of section 43B of the Income-tax Act, any statutory liability outstanding as on the last day of the previous year, is not deductible for the purposes of computation of income. It is proposed to insert two provisos in this

section. The first proviso seeks to provide that the section shall not apply in respect of the payment of any tax or duty under any law if the sum is actually paid on or before the date on which the return of income is due to be furnished under section 139(1) for the previous year in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred. The second proviso seeks to provide that no deduction shall be allowed in regard to any sum payable by the taxpayer as an employer by way of contribution to any provident fund or superannuation fund or gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of the employees unless such sum has actually been paid during the previous year on or before the due date. The due date for the purposes of this proviso will mean the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit such contribution to the employee's account in the relevant fund under the provisions of any law or term of contract of service or otherwise.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *{Clauses 3,9,10,26 and 27}*

INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH AND MODERNISATION

Measures for raising resources for the public sector.

17. In pursuance of the announcement made in the Budget speech for 1986-87, a series of public sector bonds have been floated which are intended to yield tax- free return to the holders of such bonds. The Finance Bill by inserting a new item in sub-clause (iv) of clause 15 of section 10 seeks to provide that interest payable by public sector companies on certain specified bonds and debentures will not form part of the taxpayer's total income subject to the conditions which the Central Government may specify by notification, including the condition that the holder of such bonds or debentures registers his name and holding with that company.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent years. *[Clause 4 (b)]*

Tax incentives for investment in shares.

18. Under the existing provisions of section 2(42A) of the Income-tax Act, "short term capital" asset means a capital asset held by a taxpayer for a period of 36 months or less, immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

With a view to providing tax incentive for investment in shares of certain new companies, the proposed amendment seeks to provide that in the case of a share held in a company, the share shall be treated as a short-term capital asset if it is held by the assessee for 12 months or less immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *(Clause 3(a)]*

Tax incentive for investment in certain new shares.

19. Under the existing provisions of section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowable, within limits, in respect of acquisition of certain shares offered for subscription to the public before 1st April, 1987.

With a view to providing tax incentive for investment in such shares, it is proposed to extend the concession by three years by providing that the deduction will be allowable, subject to the satisfaction of other conditions, in respect of the shares offered for subscription before 1st April, 1990. Further, the condition in respect of the holding period as mentioned in section 80CC (5) is proposed to be reduced from five years to three years.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1987. *[Clause 33]*

Exclusion of computers as also of office machines and apparatus used for transmission and reception of messages from the Eleventh Schedule.

20. The *Explanation* below item 22 of the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act defines "office machines and apparatus" to include all machines and apparatus used in offices for data processing.

In order to provide fiscal support to industrial undertakings engaged in manufacturing computers, it is proposed to make a clarificatory amendment in the above *Explanation* to exclude computers from the expression " data processing " so that the benefits of the provisions of section 32AB and other sections may be made available to the manufacturers of computers. It is

also proposed to exclude office machines and apparatus used for transmission and receiption of messages from the non-priority list of articles or things as contained in this item of the Eleventh Schedule.

The proposed amendement will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years *[Clause 75]*

Additional Income-tax on Undistributed Profits of closely held companies withdrawn.

21. Under the existing provisions of sections 104 to 109 of the Income-tax Act, certain closely held companies are liable to pay additional income-tax in the event of their failure to distribute specified percentage of their distributable profits, as dividends.

With the reduction of rates of taxation as per the Finance Act, 1985, these provisions have lost much of their relevance. Hence they are being omitted. However, appropriate amendments are being made in the definition of dividend in section 2(22) (e) to extend its application to payments made to any shareholder or to any concern in which a shareholder has substantial interest. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will ,accordingly, apply in relation to the assessement year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 41 and 3(a)]*

INCENTIVES FOR SAVINGS

Modifications of the provisions relating to deduction in respect of certain payments.

22. Under the existing provisions of section 80C of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowed at the specified rates to a taxpayer being an individual or a Hindu undivided family as also to certain categories of association of persons or bodies of individuals, in computing the total income, in respect of any amount of payment made as life insurance premia or contribution to provident fund, etc.

The Bill seeks to make an amendment to provide that any payment made by the taxpayer towards the cost of purchase or construction of a new residential house property will also qualify for deduction under section 80C (1). The deduction will be allowable in respect of payments made upto ten thousand rupees during the previous year subject to the monetary limits mentioned in section 80C (4).

The payments in respect of which deduction will be allowable will be any payment by way of instalment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other schemes of any development authority, housing board, etc. The deduction will also be allowable in respect of repayment of loans borrowed by the taxpayer from the Government or any bank or the Life Insurance Corporation of India and certain other categories of institutions engaged in the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India. Any repayment of loan borrowed from the employer will also be covered, if the employer happens to be a public company. Stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses incurred for the purposes of transfer shall also be covered. Payment towards cost of house property, however, will not include admission fee or cost of share or initial deposit or the cost of land (except where the consideration for purchase of house property is a composite amount and the cost of land cannot be separately ascertained) or the cost of any addition or alteration. Payments towards any expenditure in respect of which a deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24 of the Income-tax Act will also not be included in payments towards the cost of purchase or construction of a house property. Where the house property in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under the new provisions, is transferred by the taxpayer at any time before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, no deduction under these provisions shall be allowable in respect of the previous year in which the transfer is made and the aggregate amount of deductions allowed in the earlier years shall be chargeable to tax under the head "income from other sources" of the previous year in which such transfer takes place.

These amendements will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *[Clause 32]*

New provisions relating to the National Savings Scheme to strengthen the saving incentives.

23. The Finance Bill seeks to insert a new section 80CCA relating to deduction in respect of deposits made in accordance with the National Savings Scheme.

Under the new provisions, deduction shall be allowed in the case of a taxpayer, being an individual, a Hindu undivided family and certain categories of associations of persons or bodies of individuals in relation to the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme. The deduction shall be restricted to fifty per cent. of so much of the amount deposited as does not exceed twenty thousand rupees.

The new provisions also provide that in case any withdrawals (together with the interest accrued thereon) are made under the National Savings Scheme an amount equal to fifty per cent of the amount in respect of which deduction has been allowed,

shall be deemed to be the income of the taxpayer for the previous year in which such withdrawal is made. Interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme will be taxable only in the year of withdrawal and to the extent of fifty percent thereof.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *[Clause 34]*

INCENTIVES FOR EARNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Clarificatory amendment to extend tax holiday to the units in free trade zones engaged in developing software as also in processing or assembling.

24. Under the existing provisions of section 10 A of the Income-tax Act, any profits and gains of an industrial undertaking engaged in the manufacture or production of articles or things in a free trade zone are exempt from tax for a certain number of years.

With a view to providing further incentives for earning foreign exchange, it is proposed to clarify that manufacture for the above purposes will include the activities of processing and assembling. It will further include recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.

The amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1981 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years. *[Clause 5]*

Modifications of provisions relating to deduction in respect of royalties etc. from certain foreign enterprises.

25. Under section 80-0 of the Income-tax Act, where the income of an Indian company includes any sum received as royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise, a deduction equal to fifty per cent. of the income so received or receivable is allowed subject to the condition that such amount is received or receivable in convertible foreign exchange in India or if received or receivable outside India is brought into India in accordance with the law in force in this regard. *Explanation (ii)* however, provides that if any amount of income is used outside India in the manner approved by the Reserve Bank of India, such amount will be deemed to have been brought into India.

Since the provisions of the section are intended to provide incentive for earning foreign exchange, the proposed amendment seeks to provide that the deduction will be allowed only if the amount has been brought into India within a period of six months from the end of the relevant previous year or within such extended period as may be allowed by the Commissioner of Income-tax after taking into account the difficulties of the assesee in not getting the amount remitted to India within the stipulated period. The amendment also seeks to clarify that " foreign enterprise" will mean a person who is a non-resident.

As a consequential amendment the provisions of section 155 (12) are proposed to be omitted.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 36 and 44]

Modification of provisions in respect of remuneration received for services rendered outside India.

26. Under the existing provisions of section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of any remuneration received by an individual who is a citizen of India is allowed, if such remuneration is received by him in foreign exchange from any employer for any service rendered by him outside India.

With a view to providing an incentive for bringing foreign exchange into India, the proposed amendment seeks to provide that a deduction of fifty per cent of the remuneration received by the taxpayer or seventy-five per cent of such remuneration as is brought into India by or on behalf of the taxpayer in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, whichever is higher, will be allowable.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 37]

SIMPLIFICATION AND RATIONALISATION OF PROVISIONS

Enlarging the meaning of "owner of house property ".

27. Under the existing provisions of section 22 of the Income-tax Act, any income from house property is chargeable to tax only in the hands of the legal owner. As per section 27 of the Income-tax Act, certain persons who are not otherwise legal owners are deemed to be the owners for the purposes of these provisions.

Under the Transfer of Property Act, the transfer of ownership can be effected only by means of a registered instrument. However, in the recent times various other devices are sought to be employed for transferring one's ownership in property. As a result, there are situations in which the actual owner, say, of an apartment in a multi-storeyed building, or a holder of a power of attorney is not the legal owner of a property. In some cases, pending resolution of disputes, the legal as well as the beneficial owners are assessed to tax in respect of the same income.

As a measure of rationalisation, the Bill seeks to enlarge further the meaning of the expression " owner of house property", given in clause (iii) of section 27 by providing that a person who comes to have control over the property by virtue of such transactions as are referred to in clause (f) of section 269 UA will also be deemed to be the owner of the property. The amendment also seeks to enlarge the applicability of this clause to a member of company or other association of persons.

Corresponding amendments have also been proposed in regard to the definition of " transfer" in section 2 (47) of the Income-tax Act, section 2 (m) of the Wealth-tax Act defining "net wealth" and section 2(xii) of the Gift-tax Act defining "gift".

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 3(g), 6,77 & 92]

New provisions for computation of taxable income from activities connected with exploration of mineral oils.

28. The computation of the taxable income of a taxpayer engaged in the business of providing services and facilities in connection with, or supplying plant and machinery on hire, used or to be used in the exploration for, and exploitation of, mineral oils involves a number of complications.

As a measure of simplification, the Bill seeks to insert a new section 44BB in the Income-tax Act providing for determination of income of such taxpayers at ten percent of the aggregate of certain amounts. The amounts in respect of which the provisions will apply would be the amounts paid or payable to the taxpayer or to any person on his behalf whether in or out of India, on account of the provision of such services or facilities or supplying plant and machinery for the aforesaid purposes. This amount will also include the amounts received or due to be received in India on account of such services or facilities or supply of plant and machinery.

The aforesaid amendment will not, however, apply to any income to which the provisions of sections 42, 44D, 115A or 293A of the Income-tax Act apply.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1983 and will, accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1983-84 and subsequent years.

[Clause 11]

Provisions for simplifying the computation of income in respect of foreign airlines

29. Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, the income of a non-resident engaged in the business of operation of aircraft is computed after allowing deduction for all expenses and statutory deductions. This involves complications in the determination of the income accruing or arising in India to such a person.

With a view to simplifying the provisions relating to computation of taxable income of a non-resident, the Bill proposes to insert a new section 44BBA to provide that the income from such business shall be computed at a flat rate of five per cent of the amount received or receivable by or on behalf of the taxpayer for carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods from any place in India and the amount received or deemed to be received in India on account of such carriage from any place outside India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 12]

RATIONALISATION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO CAPITAL GAINS

New scheme for deposits in respect of exemption from capital gains.

30. Under the existing provisions of sections 54, 54B, 54D and 54F long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of any immovable property used for residence, land used for agricultural purposes, compulsory acquisition of lands and buildings and other capital assets are exempt from income-tax if such gains are reinvested in a new asset coresponding to the old within the time allowed for the purpose. The original assessment needs rectification whenever the taxpayer fails to acquire the corresponding new asset.

With a view to dispensing with such rectification of assessment, the Bill seeks to provide for new scheme for deposit of amounts meant for reinvestment in the new asset. Under the proposed amendment, where the amount of capital gains or the net consideration, as the case may be, is not appropriated or utilised by the taxpayer for acquisition of the new asset before the date for furnishing the return of income, it shall be deposited by him on or before the due date of furnishing the return of income, in an account with a bank or institution and utilised in accordance with a scheme framed by the Central Government in this regard. The amount already utilised together with the amounts of deposit shall be deemed to be the amount utilised for the acquisition of the new asset. If the amount deposited is not utilised fully for acquiring the new asset within the period stipulated, the capital gain relatable to the unutilised shall be treated as the capital gain of the previous year in which the period specified in these provisions expires. In such cases, the threshold deduction of ten thousand rupees as well as the deduction under section 53 will not be admissible. Further, the taxpayer shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with this scheme. This scheme will be applicable in relation to the proposed new section 54G also.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 19, 20, 21,23 and 24]

Modifications in the provisions relating to computation of capital gains.

31. Under the existing provisions of section 48 of the Income-tax Act, computation of capital gains resulting from the transfer of a capital asset is made by deducting the cost of acquisition, the cost of improvement and the expenditure incurred in connection with transfer, from the consideration received on such transfer. In addition to the aforesaid deductions, section 8OT provides for certain deductions in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of non-corporate taxpayers. In the case of corporate taxpayers, concessional treatment in respect of long-term capital gains is allowed, not by way of deduction, but through lower rates of tax prescribed in section 115.

The Bill seeks to incorporate in section 48 itself the statutory deductions or concessions, as the case may be, hitherto available in sections 8OT and 115. Also a uniform scheme of deductions from long-term capital gains arising to non-corporate as well as corporate taxpayers is being adopted in place of lower rates of tax for corporate taxpayers as at present. Since the statutory deductions are being incorporated in section 48 itself, the present sections 8OT and 115 are being omitted.

The proposed scheme provides for 100% deduction in all cases where the long-term capital gain does not exceed Rs 10,000. Where it exceeds Rs. 10,000, the rates of deduction are as under :–

Status of Assessee	Rates of deduction in respect of long term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights therein, gold, buillion or jewellery.	Rates of deduction in respect of long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets.
Company	Rs. 10,000 + 10% of balance.	Rs. 10,000 +30% of balance.
Any other assessee	Rs. 10,000 + 50% of balance.	Rs. 10,000 + 60% of balance.

In cases of compulsory acquisition, the threshold deduction will be restricted to a total amount of Rs. 10,000/- in relation to the initial compensation as well as additional compensation received in subsequent years.

The Bill also proposes to omit section 52 of the Income-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 15, 17, 38 and 42]

Rationalisation of provisions relating to set-off and carry forward of long-term capital losses.

32. Under the existing provisions of sections 70,71, 72 and 74 of the Income-tax Act, long-term capital losses are allowed to be set-off only against long-term capital gains. It is so because the long-term capital gains suffer tax at a lower rate and set-off of losses under this head cannot be allowed against income which is liable to be taxed at a higher rate. The long-term capital losses have to be carried forward separately and they can be set-off only against long-term capital gains in the succeeding four years.

With a view to simplifying the aforesaid provisions and also to ensure uniform treatment of capital losses and capital gains, the Bill seeks to provide for scaling down of long-term capital losses (in the same manner as deductions are allowed out of long-term capital gains) for the purposes of set-off and carry forward. The losses scaled down in this manner will be deemed as business losses.

The Bill also seeks to provide for transitory provisions with regard to carry forward of capital losses in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and earlier assessment years.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 15,28,29,30&31]*

Exemptions available to 'Individuals' to be extended to 'Hindu undivided families'.

33. Under the existing provisions, the following exemptions are available only to an individual:-

(a) On transfer of a residential house, full exemption of capital gains is allowable if consideration for transfer of such an asset does not exceed rupees two lakhs. If the consideration exceeds Rs.2 lakhs the exemption is allowed proportionately. *(Section 53]*

(b) On transfer of a residential house and if capital gains are re-invested in a residential house, one year before or two years after the date of transfer – full exemption is allowable if entire amount of capital gains is re-invested and proportionate exemption will be allowable if part of the capital gains are re-invested. *[Section 54]*

(c) On transfer of any long-term capital asset other than residential house and if the consideration is re-invested in residential house – full exemption is allowable if net consideration is fully re-invested and proportionate exemption will be allowable if part of the net consideration is re-invested. *[Section 54F]*

The Finance Bill seeks to extend the above exemptions to Hindu undivided families also.

These amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 18, 19 and 23]*

Exemption of capital gains on shifting of industrial undertakings from Urban Areas.

34. Under the existing provisions of section 280ZA of the Income-tax Act, any company owning an industrial undertaking situated in an urban area, is entitled for a tax credit certificate with reference to the amount of the tax payable on capital gains arising from the transfer of its machinery, plant etc. to any other area. These provisions have not proved to be very effective.

With a view to promoting decongestion of urban areas and balanced regional growth, the Bill seeks to exempt capital gains arising on tranfer of long-term capital assets in the nature of machinery, plant, building or land used for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking situated in an urban area in connection with the shifting of such industrial undertaking from an urban area to a non-urban area. Accordingly, capital gains arising in such cases will be exempt to the extent they are utilised within a period of one year before or three years after the date of transfer, for the purchase of new machinery or plant or acquiring land and building etc. for the purpose of the business in the area to which the undertaking is shifted or incurs expenses on shifting the original asset and transferring the establishment of the undertaking to such area and incurs expenses as may be specified.

As a consequential measure, section 280ZA of the Income-tax Act is proposed to be omitted.

These amendments will take effect from 1st of April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *Clauses 24 and 72]*

Exemption of capital gains on transfer of shares to public sector undertakings.

35. As per the new section 54H capital gains arising on transfer of a capital asset being 'shares in a company' will be exempt from income-tax if the capital asset is transferred to such public sector companies as the Central Government may, in this behalf, notify.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 24].

MEASURES AGAINST TAX AVOIDANCE

Capital gains on transfer of goodwill and of firms' assets to partners and vice-versa to be taxable.

36. As per the existing provisions of section 45 of the Income-tax Act, profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset are chargeable to income-tax as capital gains in the year in which the transfer takes place.

With a view to preventing misuse of entities such as partnership firms, etc., as escape routes for avoiding capital gains tax, the Bill by inserting a new sub-section (3) in section 45 seeks to provide for charging to tax of the profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by a partner to a firm or by a member to an association of persons or body of individuals, or vice-versa. In view of the practical difficulties in evaluating the consideration for tranfer in such cases, the Bill seeks to provide certain deeming provisions as well. Thus, in a case of transfer of a capital asset by a partner to a firm, or by a member to an association of persons or a body of individudals, the amount recorded in the books of account of the firm, association or body as the value of the capital asset, shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration as a result of such transfer. In the case of transfer by way of distribution of capital assets by a firm, an association of persons or a body of individuals, the fair-market value of the asset as on the date of tranfser shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration as a result of such transfer. Consequential amendments to sections 47 and 49 have also been proposed.

The profits and gains arising on transfer of goodwill cannot be charged to tax because of the judicial pronouncement that goodwill being a self-generated asset, there is no cost of acquisition and accordingly, no capital gain arises on transfer thereof. To remove this legal difficulty, the Bill by amending section 45 of the Income-tax Act seeks to provide that where goodwill is self-generated, the cost of acquisition will be deemed to be *nil* and where it has been purchased, the cost will be taken to be the actual price paid for it. The cost of improvement also in relation to goodwill will be taken to be *'nil '*.

These amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

.(Clauses 13,14,16 and 25)

New provisions to levy minimum tax on "Book profits" of certain companies.

37. Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, certain deductions are allowed in the computation of profits and gains of business or profession. Various deductions are also allowed under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act in computing total income. As a result of these concessions, certain companies making huge profits, are managing their affairs in such a way as to avoid payment of income-tax.

With a view to making the tax system more progessive, a new Chpater XIIB is proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act.

Under the proposed amendment, in the case of any company whose total income as computed under the other provisions of the Income-tax Act in respect of any previous year is less than 30 per cent of its book profit, the total income of such taxpayer chargeable to tax shall be deemed to be the amount equal to 30 per cent of such book profit.

For the purposes of the aforesaid provisions, "book profit" means the net profit as shown in the profit and loss account in the relevant previous year prepared in accordance with the provisions of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, subject to adjustments in respect of any amount of income-tax paid or payable, any amount carried to any reserve set. aside to meet any provision, or provision for loss of subsidiary companies or any amount set apart for declaration of dividends which are taken into the profit and loss account prepared in accordance with the Sixth Schedule as above.

However, the expenditure relating to incomes as well as the receipts relatng to incomes to which the provisions of Chapter III of the Income-tax Act apply, will be excluded from the computation of the "book profit". Thirty per cent of such "book profit" shall be treated as total income of the company to which the provisions of this new Chapter (section 115J) apply. It

has also been provided that the aforesaid provisions shall not affect determination of the amount to be carried forward to the subsequent years under the provisions of sections 32(2), 32A(3), 72, 73, 74, 74A and 80J relating to unabsorbed depreciation, unabsorbed investment allowance, unabsorbed loss and unabsorbed deduction relating to tax holiday.

As a consequential amendment, Chapter VIB of the Income-tax Act relating to restriction on certain deductions in the case of companies, is proposed to be omitted.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *.(Clauses 40 and 43)*

Enlargement of the area of tax deduction at source to identify new assessees and early collection of tax

38. Under the existing provisions of sections 192 to 194D of the Income-tax Act, every person responsible for paying certain types of income is liable to deduct at the time of payment income-tax at the rate in force for the financial year in which the payment is made. These provisions do not cover various types of income. With a view to identify new assessees, and to ensure early collection of tax, the Bill by inserting a new section 194E proposes to widen the area of tax deduction at source by enumerating the following types of payments made in a financial year which also will be subjected to deduction of tax at source.-

(a) Fees for professional services exceeding Rs.5,000,
(b) Royalty exceeding Rs.5,000,
(c) Fees for technical services exceeding Rs.5,000,
(d) Rent exceeding Rs.36,000,
(e) Commission (other than insurance commission) or brokerage exceeding Rs.5,000,
(f) Payment for goods suplied to the Government or local authorities or public undertakings exceeding Rs.1,00,,000.

These provisions will not apply in relation to payments made by individuals or Hindu undivided familes.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Modification of the scope of deduction of tax at source from Salaries.

39. Under the existing provisions of section 192 of the Income-tax Act, tax has to be deducted at source by any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries".

With a view to preventing tax evasion and ensuring collection at the earliest point of time, the Bill by inserting a new sub-section (2) seeks to provide for deduction of tax at source by an employer (as the taxpayer may choose) from the aggregate salary of an employee who is or has been in receipt of salary from more than one employer in the same year.

Under the existing provisions of section 89(1), an employee who receives salary in arrears or in advance, has to make an application to the Income-tax Officer for relief from the incidence of tax at a higher rate. This procedure results in higher deduction and subsequent refund of tax. In order to avoid this, the Bill by inserting a new sub-section (2A) in section 192, provides that in respect of salary payments of employees of Government or public sector undertakings, deduction of tax at source be made after allowing relief under section 89(1).

Under the existing provisions of section 192 the person making payment of salary cannot take into account other incomes of the employee for the purposes of deduction of tax at source. The Bill by inserting a new sub- section (2B) enables a taxpayer having salary income in addition to other incomes to furnish in the prescribed manner the details of total income to his employer who shall deduct out of salary payment the tax due on total income subject to the prescribed conditions.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987 *(Clause 45)*

Modifications of the provisions relating to tax deduction at source.

40. Alongwith the strengthening of provisions relating to deduction of tax at source, the Bill seeks to bring about certain modifications to rationalise the provisions.

Section 194 of the Income-tax Act provides for deducition of tax at source out of payments of 'dividends' made by an Indian company. As per the existing provisions, no tax is required to be deducted at source if the dividend payments in a year do not exceed Rs.1,000. This limit is proposed to be raised to Rs.2,500 by an amendment to section 194. Section 194A provides for deduction of tax at source from payments of "interest" (other than interest on securities) made by any person other than individual or Hindu undivided family if such payments exceed Rs.1,000 in a year. The proposed amendment to section 194A

provides that no tax need be deducted at source unless the payments of 'interest' exceed Rs.2,500 in a year. Under the provisions of section 194D any person making payment of 'insurance commission' is required to deduct tax at source. The proposed amendment to section 194D provides for tax deduction at source only if payments of 'insurance commission' exceed Rs.5,000 in a year.

The existing provisions require deduction of tax at source from interest at the time of payment or credit to the account of payee. In order to prevent postponement of liability relating to deduction of tax at source and to avoid litigation, it is proposed to provide by amending section 194A, that tax will be deducted at source either on accrual of interest at the end of the accouting year or at the time of credit to the account of payee or at the time of payment, whichever event occurs at the earliest. In the same manner, as per the proposed amendment of section 195, deduction of tax at source from payments to non-residents, will have to be made at the time of payment or at the time of giving credit to the account of the non-resident, whichever is earlier. For this purpose, any sum credited to 'suspense account' or 'interest payable account' shall be deemed to be a credit for the purpose of tax-deduction at source.

As per the proposed amendment to section 197, enabling powers will be conferred on the CBDT to make rules for prescribing procedure in relation to the issue of certificates by the assessing officers for authorising non-deduction of tax at source or for deduction at a lower rate.

The Bill seeks to combine the provisions relating to furnishing of annual returns in respect of tax deduction at source in section 206. Consequently, sections 285 and 286 are proposed to be omitted.

As a clarificatory measure, the Bill by inserting a new section 195A, seeks to incorporate the method of calculation of tax deductible at source in cases where payments are made tax-free.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987. *(Clauses 46,47,48,50,51,52,58 and 73)*

Amendment of provisions relating to issue of certificate for tax deduction.

41. Under the provisions of section 203 of the Income-tax Act, any person responsible for deduction of tax is required at the time of credit or payment of the amount or at the time of issue of warrant of the sum, to issue a certificate that the tax has been deducted and specifying the amount deducted and any other particulars, as may be prescribed. A person responsible for deduction of tax has to deposit the amount of tax deducted at source within a certain period of time from the date on which the said amount has been deducted. As the certificate for tax deduction has to be issued at the time of credit or payment of the amount, in most of the cases, it cannot be ascertained that the amount deducted at source has been credited to the Government account.

With a view to remov-ing this lacuna, it is proposed to provide that the certificate for deduction of tax shall be issued within such time limit as may be prescribed.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987. *(Clause 56)*

New provisions relating to allotment of Tax-deduction Account Number.

42. As per the existing provisions of sections 192 to 194D as also the proposed new section 194E, any person responsible for paying the specified types of income shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount payable at the rates in force for the financial year in which the payment is made.

With a view to have better monitoring of deduction of tax at source and its deposit in the Government account, the Bill seeks to insert a new section 203A in the Income-tax Act. This new section provides that every person deducting tax at source in respect of any payment made by him who has not been allotted tax-deduction account number (TAN) shall apply to the Income-tax authority for the allotment of a TAN. The TAN so allotted shall be quoted in all challans for payment of any tax deducted at source, in all ceritificates for tax deducted, in all the prescribed returns filed by persons paying salary and interest to residents and in all other documents pertaining to such transactions which the Central Board of Direct Taxes may prescribe in the rules.

Under the existing provisions of section 206, persons paying salary are to furnish the prescribed returns in respect of tax deducted at source. The Bill seeks to substitute a new section for section 206 enabling the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe the form, the time limit and procedure for submission of such returns.

Further, the Bill seeks to insert a new section 272BB in the Income-tax Act which deals with the penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A relating to the allotment of tax deduction account number to the person responsible for deduction of tax at source. The new section provides for a penalty of a sum which may extend upto five thousand rupees.

The Bill also seeks to amend section 273B of the Income-tax Act to include a reference to the new section 272BB so as to shift the burden of proving a reasonable cause for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A on the person concerned.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987. *(Clauses 57,58,70 and 71)*

Clarificatory amendment of definition of "aerated waters" for the purposes of inclusion in the Eleventh Schedule.

43. Under item 5 of the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, "aerated waters in the manufacture of which blended flavouring concentrates in any form are used" are one of the non-priority articles or things to which benefits of the provisions of section 32AB and other sections of the Act would not be applicable.

It has been found that certain taxpayers manufacturing aerated waters in which synthetic essence is being used, are claiming the above benefits on the ground that the synthetic essence cannot be included in the expression "blended flavouring concentrates in any form".

As this was never the legislative intent, with a view to counter-acting the tax avoidance and placing the matter beyond doubt, the proposed amendment seeks to provide that the blended flavouring concentrate appearing in item 5 would include synthetic essence in any form.

The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years. *(Clause 75)*

MISCELLANEOUS

Modification in the nomenclature for exemption of income on certain deposits with Post Office.

44. Under the existing provision of clause (15) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, one of the items eligible for exemption within the permissible limits is the interest on deposits in Post Office Savings Banks and bonus in respect of deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959. Similarly, interest on deposits in a Public Account of certain specific nature made under the Post Office Saving Bank Rules, 1965 is exempt upto permissible limits.

The Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959 and the Post Office Saving Bank Rules, 1965 were substituted by the Post Office (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1981 and the Post Office Saving Account Rules, 1981 respectively. It is, therefore, proposed to substitute references to those rules currently applicable for the references to the rules which are no longer in force, so that the interest on deposits made in the Post Office Saving Bank under these rules continues to qualify for exemption from income-tax.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1983 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1983-84 and subsequent years. *[Clause 4(b)]*

Modification of provisions relating to exemption of allowances received by the Members of Parliament.

45. Under the existing provisions of section 10(17) of the Income-tax Act, daily allowance received by Members of Parliament and Members of any State Legislature or committee thereof is exempt from tax. In addition, in the case of Members of Parliament, all other allowances, not exceeding twelve hundred and fifty rupees per month, as may be notified, are exempt from tax.

It is proposed to amend the provisions of clause (17) of section 10 to provide that in the case of Members of Parliament, any allowance received under the Members of Parliament (Constituency Allowance) Rules, 1986 shall be exempt. This deduction is not subject to any notification or any monetary limits.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1986 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1986-87 and subsequent years. *(Clause 4)*

Modification of provisions relating to Investment Deposit Account.

46. As per the existing provisions of section 32AB, a taxpayer is entitled to deduction at twenty per cent of his profits from eligible business or profession subject to certain conditions.

With a view to encouraging investments in the industrial undertakings, the Bill by amending section 32AB(1) seeks to provide that the deduction shall be allowed in respect of the profits and gains of eligible business or profession computed before

loss, if any, brought forward from the earlier years is set off. As a measure of rationalisation, it has further been provided that in a case where the eligible business or profession is carried on by a firm or an association of persons or a body of individuals, no deduction shall be allowable in the case of its partner or member.

The existing provision of section 32AB(3) provides that the profits of eligible business or profession in respect of which the deduction is allowed is to be computed in accordance with the requirements of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956 as increased by an amount equal to the depreciation, if any, debited in the profit and loss account. The amount so arrived at is to be reduced by the amount equal to the depreciation computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendment to section 32AB(3) seeks to clarify that the profit of eligible business will be the amount before taking into account the amounts of depreciation, income-tax or surtax paid or payable, the amount carried to any reserve etc. if they are debited to the profit and loss account; and as reduced by any amount withdrawn from reserves or provisions taking into account provisions and amounts set apart for dividends. The amount so arrived at shall be reduced by the amount equal to the depreciation computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The Bill by inserting new sub-section (5A) seeks to provide that the amounts deposited with the Development Bank in accordance with the scheme shall not be permitted to be withdrawn before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of deposit, except in the case of - (a) closure of business, (b) death of the taxpayer, (c) partition of a Hindu undivided family, (d) dissolution of the firm, (e) liquidation of the company and (f) in such other circumstances as may be specified in the scheme.

The proposed sub-section (5B) seeks to clarify that where any expenditure in respect of which a deduction is allowed is met wholly or partly by utilizing the amounts standing to the credit of the taxpayer in the deposit account in respect of which a deduction is allowed under section 32AB(1), then such expenditure shall be reduced by the amounts so utilised under the other provisions of the Act.

By amending section 32AB(6), it has been provided that the amount standing to the credit of the taxpayer in the deposit account may be utilized in accordance with and within the time-limit provided in the scheme.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent years. *[Clause 7]*

Discontinuance of provisions relating to Tea Development Account.

47. Under the existing provisions of section 33AB of the Income-tax Act, an assessee carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India, is entitled to a deduction of twenty per cent of profits of such business subject to prescribed conditions relating to deposit in the Tea development account. Under section 32AB of the Act, a similar scheme, namely Investment deposit account applies to all the taxpayers carrying on business or profession of growing and manufacturing tea in India.

With a view to simplifyng the Act, it is proposed that the provisions of section 33 AB will apply only in relation to the income earned by the tea companies, in the previous years relevant to the assessment years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988. *[Clause 8]*

Modification of the provisions relating to settlement of cases.

48. Chapter XIX-A of the Income-tax Act consisting of sections 245A to 245M deals with the entire scheme of settlement of cases. It provides for constitution of Settlement Commission (section 245B), the procedure relating to application for settlement (section 245C), the procedure to be followed by the Settlement Commission on receipt of application for settlement (section 245D), the powers of Settlement Commission with regard to various procedural matters (sections 245E to 245H) and other related provisions.

The Bill secures by inserting sub-section (5) in the new section 245BA, the functioning of the Bench in certain situations where the Chairman or one of the other Members of the Commission is unable to discharge his functions.

With a view to ensuring that the Commission is not used as an escape route by tax evaders, the Bill seeks to amend a number of provisions including the amendment to section 245C providing that a taxpayer shall furnish the return of income

which he is or was required to furnish under any of the provisions of the Act before an application can be made to the Commission. Further, proviso to section 245H (1), has been inserted to preclude the Commission from granting immunity from prosecution in cases where prosecution has been launched prior to the date of receipt of application for settlement. By inserting new sub-section (IA), it has also been provided that an immunity granted by the Commission to any person shall stand withdrawn on failure of such person to pay taxes etc. within the time allowed as per the order of settlement or on failure of such a person to comply with any other condition subject to which the immunity is granted.

As a measure of rationalisation, by an amendment to section 245E, the Bill seeks to empower the Settlement Commission to reopen past assessments upto a period of 10 years as against 8 years under the existing provisons.

The other amendments seek to strengthen the functioning of the Commission.

Corresponding amendments in Chapter VA (section 22A to 22M) of the Wealth-tax Act, dealing with 'settlement of cases' in respect of wealth-tax have also been proposed.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1987. *(Clauses 59 to 69 and 79 to 89]*

Bar of suits in Civil Court to set aside or modify any order passed.

49. Under the existing provisions of section 293 of the Income-tax Act, no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any assessment order made under the Act. Similar provisions are contained in section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 42 of the Gift-tax Act. This has been interpreted to mean that the bar of suits in civil courts is confined to assessment order only and not to other orders under the Income-tax Act. Since the Income-tax Act is a self-contained code, the above interpretation is not in conformity with the legislative intent.

The Bill, therefore, proposes to amend section 293 of the Income-tax Act to provide that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act. Similar amendments have been proposed in the corresponding provisions in the Wealth-tax Act and Gift-tax Act.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st March, 1987. *(Clauses 74,91 and 93)*

Modifications in the provisions relating to waiver of interest under the Wealth-tax Act.

50. Under the existing provisions of sections 31(2A) of the Wealth-tax Act, the Board is empowered to reduce or waive the amount of interest payable for non-payment or late payment of wealth-tax. This is done on the recommendations made by the Commissioner subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The Board is empowered to waive the amount of interest only if such an amount is outstanding. This has put a defaulter in a better position than a person who has managed to pay the interest even though it caused him considerable hardship.

In order to mitigate hardship caused in such cases, the Bill by amending seection 31(2A) ensures that the provision would apply also in those cases where the interest has been paid, subject to the satisfaction of the other conditions. This amendment shall take effect retrospectively from 1st October, 1984.

It is further proposed by amending section 31(2A) to delegate this power of the Board to reduce or waive interest to the Commissioner. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1987. *[Clause 90]*

CUSTOMS

(Effective from 1.3.1987 unless otherwise stated)

The proposals include the following:–

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)
1. (a) (i) Increase in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) i) on general projects from 55% to 85% *ad valorem*; ii) on fertiliser projects from Nil to 15% ad valorem; iii) on power projects upto 50 MW capacity from 25% to 35% ad valorem; and iv) on electronic projects from 25% to 30% ad valorem	(+) 44500
(ii) reduction in the rate of import duty on machinery falling under chapters 84 and 85 from 101.25% to 85% *ad valorem*	(-) 28000
(b) reduction in import duty (basic and auxiliary) on certain special quality steel which are predominantly used in machine building from the existing rates to 85% *ad valorem.*	(-) 3000
(c) extension of the present concessional rate of import duty on stainless steel imported for manufacture of capital goods, equipments or components for man–made fibre and man–made filament yarn industries to textile industry in general	(-) 1000
(d) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on specified equipments required for conversion of mercury cell caustic soda plant into a membrane cell caustic soda plant from 101.25% to 35% *ad valorem.*	(-) 200
(e) reduction in import duty on specified fire fighting equipment imported by any fire service department administered by the Central Government/State Governments/Union Territories/Local bodies from the existing rates to 25% *ad valorem*	(-) 225
(f) reduction in the import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on specified items of machinery required for use in solvent extraction industry from the existing rates to 55% *ad valorem*	(-) 150
(g) reduction in import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on machinery for concentrating fruit juices and pulps into thick consistancy and aseptic packaging material and bags used in food processing and packaging industry from the existing rates to 50% *ad valorem*	(-) 300
(h) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty on 74 machines to 46 more items of machinery, consumables etc.under OGL for actual users in gem and jewellery industry. The concessional rate is, however, refixed at 35% instead of 25% *ad valorem*	(-) 1500
(i) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 35% *ad valorem* presently available to specified machinery used for leather industry to 31 more machines	(-) 500
(j) exemption from import duty on automatic transmission and disability gadgets for use in fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc intended for use by handicapped persons	(-) 200
(k) reduction in the import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on sub–components (other than raw materials) for manufacture of additional specified components to be supplied to fuel efficient motor vehicles' manufacturers from the existing rates to 50% *ad valorem*	(-) 1500
(l) increase in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on spare parts imported for providing warranty coverage/after sales service for fuel efficient motor vehicles from 50% to 75% *ad valorem*	(+) 500
(m) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on 3 specified foundry equipments from 101.25% to 55% *ad valorem*	(-) 600
(n) package of import duty concessions given to electronic industry:	
(1) reduction in import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional)	

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) on 83 specified electronic equipments required for R& D from the existing rates to 55% *ad valorem*	(-) 500
(ii) on electronic components required for R& D from 140% to 75% *ad valorem*	(-) 100
(iii) on mechanical components of specified capital goods from the existing rates to 45% *ad valorem*	(-) 2000
(iv) on specified data communication equipment from the existing rates to 100% *ad valorem*	(-) 500
(v) on mechanical components of data communication equipment from existing rate to 55% *ad valorem*	(-) 500
(vi) adding eight specified computer peripherals to the existing list and levying a uniform rate of 60% on computer peripherals	(-) 1100
(vii) on electronic sub-assemblies for computers from 308% to 150% *ad valorem*	(-) 1480
(viii) on computer systems allowed under OGL from 150% to 140% (basic + auxiliary duty) *ad valorem*	(-) 100
(2) enlarging the list of existing concession available to raw materials, piece parts, components attracting concessional rates of 30%, 45% and 75% *ad valorem*	(-) 500
(3) (i) reduction in import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on polycrystalline silicon for electronic industry from 150% to 75% *ad valorem*	
(ii) increase in import duty on diffused wafers for electronic industry from 45% to 60% *ad valorem*	
(iii) grading the import duty on silicon/solar cells and modules/photovoltaic systems at 30%, 45% and 75% *ad valorem* for solar photovoltaic application	(-) 150
(4) continuation of the present exemption from import duty on computer peripherals required for the manufacture of computer systems to be supplied to research institutions for a further period of three years	(-) 100
(5) increase in the rate of import duty	
(i) on mechanical parts for computer peripherals from 5% to 75% *ad valorem* and extending the same rate to mechanical goods of peripherals of CNC systems and enlarging the list by addiing 7 more items	(+) 200
(ii) on three specified parts of.computers from 25% to 75% *ad valorem*	(+) 900
(6) levying an additional (countervailing) duty of 5% *ad valorem* on computers and computer peripherals	
(7) amending the specifications of large computers presently exempted from import duty so as to protect the indigenous industry	
(o) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic) on zirconia bubbles, Tubular Alumina and CA 25 (aluminium oxide) from 70% to 55% *ad valorem*	(-) 6
(p) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on fluorspar for one year from 110% to 75% *ad valorem*	(-) 150
(q) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on PMCA/PDCA drug intermediates imported for manufacture of anti TB drug viz. pyrazinamide from 141.5% to 70% *ad valorem*	(-) 100
(r) exemption from additional (countervailing) duty on 36 specified drug intermediates	(-) 200

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)
(s) increase in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on methanol from 110% to 120% *ad valorem* ; on monoethylene glycol from 110% to 150% *ad valorem* and on raw wool, wool waste and woollen rags from 20% to 30% *ad valorem*	(+) 1623
(t) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on flax/ramie fibres from 80% to 40% *advalorem* and on synthetic rags from 80% to 30% *ad valorem*	(-) 200
(u) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic) on LDPE from 100% to 75% *ad valorem* ; on general purpose or suspension grade PVC resins from Rs. 10,500 per tonne to Rs. 7,500 per tonne and in the rate of import duty (additional) on PU films/foils of thickness ranging from 0.3 mm to 0.7 mm used in the finishing of leather from 75% to 40% *ad valorem*	(-) 1200
(v) exemption from import duty on poly-urethane leather for the manufacture of footballs for exports	(-) 120
(w) exemption from export duty on mica splittings, blocks, condenser films including mica paper	(-) 300
(x) increase in the rate of import duty (basic) on aluminium ingots from 20% to 35% *ad valorem*	(+) 950
(y) increase in the rate of import duty (basic) on 1) Horses for breeding purpose from Nil to 25% *ad valorem* ; 2) on saccharine and like substances from Rs. 20 per Kg. to Rs. 50 per Kg.; 3) on Glycol Ethers and acetals from 70% to 100% *ad valorem* ; 4) on staples falling under 73.17 from 70% to 100% *ad valorem* ; 5) on Olefins for manufacture of Oxoalcohol from Nil to 25% ad *valorem* ; and extending the concession upto 31.3.88; 6) on Orthoxylone from 40% to 80% *ad valorem* ; 7) on three watch parts viz, movement holder, stem pipe and spring bar/side bar from 30% to 60% *ad valorem* and extending the concession in respect of specified watch parts upto 31.3.88; and withdrawing the concessional rate on watch dials and wrist watch cases	(+) 500
(z) increase in the rate of import duty (basic) 1) on cement (including portland cement but excluding white cement) from 15% to 60% *ad valorem* and imposing auxiliary duty of 40%; 2) on Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer to 25% *ad valorem* ; 3) on component parts of electronic modules for electronic wrist watches from 15% to 25% *ad valorem* ; 4) on zinc concentrates from 15% to 25% *ad valorem* ; 5) on coal tar pitch from 15% to 25% *ad valorem* ; 6) on waste paper imported for the manufacture of pulp for use in manufacture of paper and paperboard from Nil to 25% *ad valorem* ; and 7) withdrawing the present concessional rate of import duty on plant, machinery etc. for the manufacture of iron ore pellets for exports.	(+) 4000

2. Other important changes include:

(a) extension of the present concessional rate of import duty (basic) of 25% *ad valorem* on soda ash for a further period upto 31.3.88

(b) (i) fixing specific-cum-ad valorem rates of duty on mild steel plates/sheets, tin plate, prime and waste waste and GP sheets; specified plastic items, namely, polypropylene, polystyrene, Acrylic scrap and cellulose Acetate scrap; and on 11 items of chemicals

ii) fixing the tariff rates on specific-cum-advalorem basis for the items listed at (i) above

iii) fixing the tariff rates on specific-cum-advalorem basis on chemicals, plastics and iron and steel items in general. However, in areas not covered by items (i) and (ii) above, the existing effective rates are being maintained.

(c) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on automatic chip ice making machine, plate freezer and IQF machinery used in the marine product industry from 140% to 40% *ad valorem.*

(d) reduction in the import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on moulds for tyres for exports from the existing rate to 25% *ad valorem*

(e) extension of the existing concessional rates of import duty of 20% *ad valorem* on HBI, sponge iron and melting scrap presently available to electric are furnace units upto 31.5.1987, to induction furnace units also

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

(f) making certain amendments in the notifications extending duty concession to coffee curing machines, machines for hotel industry, consumable research materials imported by public-funded research institutions, scientific and technical instruments by research institutions, four specified sophisticated textile machinery and a specified item for leather industry.

(g) continuance of auxiliary duty of customs during 1987-88 at the current statutory level. However, the effective rates of auxiliary duty on imported goods have been kept at the existing level.

(h) reduction in import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on denatured ethyl alchol of 94.68% v/v minimum strength imported exclusively for industrial purposes from the existing levels to 60% *ad valorem*

(i) withdrawal of the exemption from additional (countervailing) duty of customs on insulating paper and paperboard of electrical grade

(j) creation of a new heading, namely, 98.06 under chapter 98 of the customs tariff to cover spares of goods falling under chapters 84, 85, 86, 89 and 90 of the customs tariff (with certain exclusions) with a statutory basic customs duty rate of 150% *ad valorem* . The effective duty rate, however, is being fixed at 45% *ad valorem* for parts of specified goods falling under chapters 84, 85,86,89 and 90 and at 100% *ad valorem* for others.

(k) increase in the statutory rate of basic customs duty on crude petroleum from 20% to 50% ad valorem + Rs. 1000 per tonne.The effective rate of import duty (basic) is, however, being increased from Rs. 160 per tonne to Rs.660 per tonne only. The additional levy of Rs.800 crores will be absorbed by the Oil Coordination Committee Pool Account, surplus from which accrues to the Government. It will not be passed on to the consumer. Thus, the proposed measure will not result in additional resources mobilisation, though it will result in conversion of surplus available to the Government as non-tax receipts into tax revenue.

3. The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below:–

(i) Gain in revenue due to increase in import duties	(+)	53173
(ii) Loss in revenue due to reduction in import duties	(-)	46481
Net gain	(+)	6692

(Clauses 94 and 95 of the Finance Bill)

UNION EXCISE

1. ABBREVIATIONS

B	Basic duty	Neg.	Negligible
A	Additional duty in lieu of sales tax	Adv.	Ad valorem
AT	Additional duty on textile and textile articles	MODVAT	Modified Value Added Tax

2. All changes are effective from 1.3.1987 unless otherwise stated.
The proposals include the following:-

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

A. General

1. The schedules to the Central Excise Tariff Act,1985 and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 are being amended vide clauses 97,99 and 108 read with Third and Fourth schedules of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Excise Duties and to rationalise some of the entries of the schedules. In some cases tariff rates are being raised without changing the effective rates of duty.

2. Clause 96 provides for grant of credit of sums of money with reference to use of specified raw materials in the manufacture of excisable goods.

3. Clause 98 provides for levy of Special Excise Duty at the rate of 10% of the basic duty chargeable upto 31.3.1988. However, all goods are being exempted from this levy by notification.

B. Proposals involving changes in rate of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.

1. Imposition of a levy of 15% adv. basic excise duty on selected food items, viz., spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, vermicelli and other pasta products, spices, flakes of cereals (other than corn flakes and wheat flakes) and other prepared foods from cereals, tapioca and sago and other substitutes, put up in unit container, idli-mix, dosa-mix, jalebi-mix and gulab-jamun mix. MODVAT has been extended to these products. (+) 400(B)

2. increase in the rate of basic excise duty on malt preparations, food preparations of flours containing malt extract or cocoa powder when not put up in unit container from Nil to 20% adv.

3. exemption from excise duty on papad, which is expiring on 28.2.1987, to continue.

4. The basic excise duty rate on vanaspati and the rebate scheme for use of specified minor oils in vanaspati & soap are modified as shown below:
   (a) fixing a tariff rate of basic excise duty of Rs.1900 per tonne on vanaspati instead of the present rate of 10% adv. This would also be the effective rate.

   (b) provision of a rebate of Rs.6500 per tonne of rice-bran oil, mahuwa oil and watermelon-seed oil used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

   (c) the existing provision of rebate for use of expeller-cotton-seed oil is discontinued and rebate at the rate of Rs.3250 per tonne of solvent extracted oils namely, cotton-seed oil, mustard oil/rape-seed oil for use in the manufacture of vanaspati is provided. (+) 150 (B)

   (d) the existing rebate scheme for vanaspati and soap is modified so as to provide for granting of rebate through a system of granting credit to be used for payment of duty on final products; and

   (e) modification in the existing scheme of rebate for use of minor oils in the manufacture of soap by fixing the rebate at the rate of Rs.320 per tonne of rice-bran oil used and Rs.2800 per tonne of 14 specified minor oils used in the manufacture of soap.

5. increase in the rate of basic excise duty on aerated waters by 15 paise per bottle on soda water in glass bottles and by 20 paise per bottle on soft drinks of all types in glass bottles and corresponding increase in other types of packing. MODVAT is made available to aerated waters. (+) 1700(B)

6. increase in the statutory rate of Additional excise duty (in lieu of sales tax) on free sale sugar by Rs. 10 per quintal. However, there would be no change in effective rates.

7. levying a uniform excise duty of 25% adv. on snuff instead of the present slabs of specific rates based on value and withdrawal of existing exemption on snuff manufactured from duty paid snuff and allowing credit for duty paid snuff. (+) 75(B) (+) 25(A)

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

8. levying a uniform excise duty of 25% adv. on chewing tobacco and on pan masala containing tobacco and creating a tariff entry for 'cut-tobacco' in heading 24.04 and including a definition of 'cut-tobacco' in the Chapter notes.The tariff rate of basic excise duty on pan masala is raised from Rs. 20 per kg.to 25% adv. plus Rs. 20per kg. (+) 20(B) (+) 10(A)

9. The duty structure on cigarettes has been revised as follows:–

Cigarettes of length	Rate of duty (Rs. per 1000 cigarettes)
Non-filter cigarettes	
i) Not exceeding 70mm	150
Filter Cigarettes (including length of filter of 11mm or actual length, whichever is more)	
1. not exceeding 70 mm	200
2. exceeding 70 mm but mot exceeding 75 mm	300
3. exceeding 75 mm but not exceeding 85 mm	400
4. exceeding 85 mm but not exceeding 100 mm	600

the length of the cigarettes shall have to be specified on the package to be approved by Director (Audit) (+) 13333(B) (+) 6667 (A)

10. a rebate of Rs.50 per tonne would be available for cement falling under sub-heading No. 2502.20 in respect of new units commencing production on or after 1.4.1986 provided that the production of such cement in any factory, in any financial year is not less than 30% of the annual licenced capacity as certified by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry. The concession, however, would not be applicable to cement produced from clinkers which is brought from outside. The rebate scheme would be in force upto the end of 1989-90. (-) 2250 (B)

11. exemption from excise duty on biogas and specified biogas appliances and on paraffin wax made from duty paid slack wax.

12. fixation of a statutory excise duty rate of Rs.100 per Kg. instead of the present rate of 15% adv. on potassium chlorate. The effective rate leviable on potassium chlorate however remains unchanged i.e. 15% adv.

13. exemption from excise duty on catalysts manufactured out of used or spent catalysts of precious metals

14. the following modifications are made in the duty structure of soap:

a) increase in the value limit of soap from the existing limit of Rs.10,000 per tonne to Rs.12,000 per tonne for the purpose of availment of concessional excise duty rate of 5% adv. (-) 1100(B)

b) continuation of the present excise duty rate of 15% adv. on soaps of value exceeding Rs.12000 per tonne and not exceeding Rs.25000 per tonne; and

c) increase in the excise duty rate on soaps of value exceeding Rs.25000 per tonne from 15% to 25% adv. (+) 750 (B)

15. reduction in the rate of excise duty on feature films including dubbed feature films by about 10 per cent of the existing rates (-)200(B)

16. reduction in the rate of excise duty on cellulose moulding granules and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and products made from regenerated cellulose falling under sub-heading nos. 3920.22 and 3920.29 from 40% to 20% adv. and on homo and copolymer resin emulsions based on acrylic and/or vinyl monomers falling under heading nos. 39.05 and 39.06 from 40% to 20% adv. (-) 450 (B)

17. fixation of specific rate of duty on tread rubber, camel back, cushion compound, cushion gum, tread gum and tread packing strips. For small units, concessional rates have been prescribed based on quantity of clearances instead of the present structure based on value of clearances.

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

The proposed duty structure would be:

Quantity of clearnaces	*rate of duty(Rs./Kg.)*
a) first clearances upto an aggregate quantity not exceeding 50,000 Kgs.	6.00
b) on the next clearances upto an aggregate quantity not exceeding 1,00,000 Kgs.	9.00
c) clearances beyond 1,50,000 Kgs.	12.00

The concessional rates of duty would be applicable to manufacturers whose aggregate quantity of clearances of tread rubber, camel back, cushion compound, cushion gum, tread gum and tread packing strips had not exceeded 2,50,000 Kgs. during the preceding financial year.

The tariff rate for these items is fixed at Rs.12 per Kg.

18. rationalisation of the duty structure on wood and articles of wood. The rate structure is as given below:

S.No.	Description	Made from	Existing rate of excise duty	proposed rate of excise duty
1.	Plain particle boards	Chips or particles of waste wood or of other ligneous materials	NIL	20% adv.
2.	Veneered particle boards not having decorative veneers on any face	Plain particle board and veneers	20% of value of added veneers ply	20% adv.
3.	Veneered particle boards with decorative veneers	Plain particle board and Veneers	30% of value of added veneers ply	20% adv.
4.	Melamine faced prelaminated particle boards	Plain particle board, paper	30% of value excluding value of plain particle board.	20% adv.
5.	Insulation board and hard board	Chips and fragments of waste wood or other ligneous materials.	10% adv.	20% adv.
6.	Medium density fibre board, medium board and other particle boards and fibre boards	- do -	30% adv.	20% adv.
7.	Batten board and block boards (including flush doors) both faces of commercial plywood and veneered shooks & panels.	Blocks, laths or battens of wood	20% adv.	30% adv.
8.	Commercial plywood	Sheets of wood	20% adv.	30% adv.
9.	Decorative plywood made from duty paid commercial plywood for radio cabinets etc.	- do -	Nil	30% adv.
10.	Marine plywood, aircrafts plywood	- do -	20% adv.	30% adv.
11.	Plywood for tea-chests conforming to IS Standards or supplied directly to tea-factory.	- do -	10% adv.	10% adv.
12.	Plywood for tea-chests other than at Sl. No. 11 above.	- do -	20% adv.	20% adv.
13.	Other plywoods, e.g. decorative plywoods, structural plywood, etc.	- do -	30% adv.	30% adv.

(+) 1200 (B)

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year
(Rs. in lakhs)

19. exemption from excise duty on registers, account books, note books, order books, receipt books, letter pads, memorandum pads, diaries and similar articles, exercise books, blotting pads, binders (loose leaf or others), folders, file covers, manifold business forms, interleaved carbon sets and other articles of stationery, of paper or paper board; albums for samples or for collections and book covers, of paper or paper board.

20. withdrawal of the existing exemption for coated insulating paper and paper-board of electrical grade.

21. amending the heading no. 49.01 to cover all products of printing industry as against products of paper printing industry only.

22. exemption from excise duty on wool tops (-) 1232 (B)
(-) 168 (AT)

23. increase in the value limit for excise duty exemption on shoddy woollen fabrics not containing any worsted yarn from Rs. 40 to Rs.60 per sq. metre (-) 58(B)
(-) 9 (AT)
(-) 33(A)

24. Modification of the exemption on cotton fabrics processed by hand processing units
a) all hand processing units processing upto 50 lakh sq. metres of cotton fabrics per annum without the aid of power or steam are exempt from excise duty irrespective of the processes involved.
b) hand processing units processing cotton fabrics in excess of this limit are liable to pay 50% of the normal duty applicable to mill sector; and
c) the existing concession for sending man-ually processed fabrics to outside units for certain specified processes with the aid of power are to continue

25. the following duty structure is aplicable for cotton fabrics processed by power processing units.

	proposed rates of duty			
	B.	A	AT	TOTAL duty
I. Cotton fabrics in which average count is less than 51 of value per sq. mtr.				
1) not exceeding Rs.5/-	nil	10 paise per sq. mtr.	nil	10 paise per sq. mtr.
2) exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs.10/-	20 paise per sq. mtr.	15 paise per sq. mtr.	15% of BED	38 paise per sq. mtr.
3) exceeding Rs.10/- but not exceeding Rs.15/-	50 paise per sq. mtr.	25 paise per sq. mtr.	15% of BED	82.5 paise per sq. sq. mtr.
4) exceeding Rs.15/- but not exceeding Rs.25/-	80 paise per sq. mtr.	40 paise per sq. mtr.	15% of BED	Rs.1.32 per sq. mtr.
5) exceeding Rs.25/- but not exceeding Rs.50/-	8%	4%	15% of BED	13.2%
6) exceeding Rs.50	8%	7%	15% of BED	16.2 %
II. Cotton fabrics (other than those in which the average count is less than 51) of value per sq. mtr.				
1. not exceeding Rs.15/-	50 paise per sq. mtr.	25 paise per sq. mtr.	15% of BED	82.5 paise per sq. mtr.
2. exceeding Rs.15 but not exceeding Rs.25/-	80 paise per sq. mtr.	40 paise per sq. mtr.	15% of BED	Rs.1.32 per sq. mtr.
3. exceeding Rs.25/- but not exceeding Rs.50/-	8%	4%	15% of BED	13.2 %
4. exceeding Rs.50/-	8%	7%	15% of BED	16.2%

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

	proposed rates of duty B	A	AT	TOTAL duty	
III. Polyester fibre-cotton or polyester filament yarn-cotton blended fabrics with polyester content more than 40% of value per sq. mtr.					
1. not exceeding Rs.25/- per sq. mtr.	NIL	50 paise per sq. mtr.	NIL	50 paise per sq. mtr.	
2. exceeding Rs.25/- per sq. mtr.	NIL	7.5%	NIL	7.5%	
IV. Polyester-cotton-viscose with polyester content more than 40% of value per sq. mtr.					
1. not exceeding Rs.25/- per sq. mtr.	NIL	Re.1 per sq.mtr.	NIL	Rs.1 per sq.mtr.	
2. exceeding Rs.25 per sq. mtr.	NIL	10%	NIL	10%	
V. Polyester-cotton blended fabrics with polyester content 40% or less and of value exceeding Rs.25 per sq. mtr.	NIL	15%	NIL	15%	(-)1304(B) (-) 196 (AT)

26. the following duty structure is applicable for man-made fabrics product

	Rate of duty	
I. Fabrics of man-made staple fibres and man-made filament yarn of value per sq. mtr.		
1. not exceeding Rs.10/-	50 paise per sq. mtr.	
2. exceeding Rs.10/- but not exceeding Rs.20/-	Rs.1.25 per sq. mtr.	
3. exceeding Rs.20/- but not exceeding Rs.25/-	Rs.2.00 per sq. mtr.	
4. exceeding Rs.25/- but not exceeding Rs.50/-	10%	
5. exceeding Rs.50/- but not exceeding Rs.100/-	15%	
6. exceeding Rs.100	20%	
II Fabrics of polyester filament yarn or polyester-fibre containing cotton, with polyester content not exceeding 70% of value per sq. mtr.–		
1. not exceeding Rs.25/-	50 paise per sq. mtr.	
2. exceeding Rs.25/- but not exceeding Rs.50/-	10%	
3. exceeding Rs.50/- but not exceeding Rs.100/-	15%	
4. exceeding Rs.100/-	20%	
III. Polyester-viscose-blended fabrics, polyester content not exceeding 70% of value per sq. mtr.–		
1. not exceeding Rs.25/-	Rs.1/- per sq. mtr.	
2. exceeding Rs.25/- but not exceeding Rs.50/-	10%	
3. exceeding Rs.50/- but not exceeding Rs.100/-	15%	
4. exceeding Rs.100/-	20%	(+) 4000(A)

27. exemption from excise duty on texturised viscose filament yarn when made from duty paid base viscose filament yarn.

28. increase in the rate of excise duty on viscose filament yarn by 12.5% over the existing rates with suitable rounding off of rates and on viscose staple fibre by Rs. 2 per kg. — (+)440(B) (+) 60(AT) (+) 2112(B) (+) 288 (AT)

29. reduction in the excise duty on polyester-wool yarn from Rs.30 to Rs.15 per Kg. — (-)440(B) (-) 60(AT)

30. restricting the existing exemption on LDPE coated fabrics to only jute based fabrics and levying excise duty of 30% adv. on other LDPE coated fabrics. However, LDPE coated fabrics have been included in the general small scale exemption scheme.

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year

(Rs. in lakhs)

31. increase in the value limit for excise duty exemption on footwear from Rs.45 per pair to Rs.60 per pair. (-)200(B)

32. increase in the rate of basic excise duty on footwear of value exceeding Rs.60 per pair from 10% to 15% adv. for leather footwear and to 20% adv. for footwear made from synthetic resins. The tariff rate for footwear has been raised from 10% to 20% adv. (+)150(B)

33. amendment of tariff entry in respect of Glazed tiles so as to provide for one uniform rate (50%) on all glazed tiles.

34. prescribing of specific rates of excise duty in respect of toughened and laminated glass and glass mirrors, as shown below:

Variety of glass	Rate of duty (Rs. per mm thickness or part thereof per sq. metre).
(a) Toughened glass	25
(b) Laminated glass	30
(c) Glass mirrors	15

The tariff rates are being fixed at 40% adv. + Rs. 50 per mm thickness per sq. mtr. in respect of toughened safety glass; 50% adv. + Rs. 50 per mm thickness per sq. mtr. in respect of Laminated glass and at 40% adv. + Rs. 15 per mm thickness per sq. mtr. in respect of glass mirrors. The tariff rate on flat glass is being increased to Rs.10 per mm thickness per sq. mtr. However, the existing effective duty rates on flat glass are not being changed.

35. increasing the excise duty on steel ingots manufactured by mini-steel plants from Rs.315 per MT to Rs.365 per MT so as to equate it with the rate of duty on steel ingots manufactured by the integrated steel plants. (+) 1250(B)

36. Levying excise duty at the rate of 20% adv. on non-electrical grade copper wire. Complete excise exemption would, however, be available on copper wire of thickness 30SWG and finer going into the manufacture of Zari.

37. reduction in the basic excise duty rate on CG grade aluminium ingots from 13% to 11% adv. (-) 250(B)

38. exemption from excise duty on aluminium carts.

39. increase in the statutory rate of basic excise duty on metal containers from 20% adv. to 20% adv.+ Rs.100 per metal container without changing the effective duty rate on metal containers other than LPG cylinders. On LPG cylinders, specific rates of excise duties are being prescribed at the rate of Rs.75 per LPG cylinder exceeding 5 liters water capacity and at the rate of Rs.30 per LPG cylinder not exceeding 5 litre water capacity.

40. increase in the statutory rate of basic excise duty on electric fans from 15% adv to 15% adv + Rs.100 per fan without changing the present effective rate of duty by creating a new sub-heading in the Excise Tariff.

41. exemption from excise duty on Silicon in all forms

42. increase in the basic rate of excise duty on computers and computer peripharals from nil to 10% adv. (+)2000(B)

43. fixation of specific rates of excise duty on refrigerators

Capacity of the refrigerator	Proposed duty for single door/double door (Rs. per refrigerator)
1. not exceeding 100 litres	250
2. exceeding 100 litres but not exceeding 165 litres.	925
3. exceeding 165 litrs but not exceeding 310 litres	2400
4. exceeding 310 litres	3500

(+) 200(B)

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year

(Rs. in lakhs)

44. liberalisation of the small-scale concession schemes for air-conditioning and refrigerating appliances and machinery and parts thereof here inafter referred to as 'specified goods'.
    a) full exemption for first clearances of 'specified goods' for home consumption upto an aggregate value not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.

    b) a concessional rate of 50% of the duty for subsequent clearances of 'specified goods' for home consumption upto an aggregate value not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs (total Rs.15 lakhs)
    c) the above concessions would be available to units whose aggregate clearances for home consumption in respect of all excisable goods did not exceed Rs. 40 lakhs in the preceding financial year. (-)400(B)

45. fixation of specific rate of basic excise duty on black and white television picture tube at Rs.150 per tube for Black and White T.V. set of screen size exceeding 36cm and on colour television picture tube at Rs.600 per tube. These shall also be the statutory rates. MODVAT would also be available on picture tubes.

46. increase in the rate of basic excise duty on colour TV sets of screen size exceeding 36 cm. and value exceeding Rs.5000 from Rs.1500 per set to Rs.1750 per set. (+)2000(B)

47. increase in the statutory rate of basic excise duty for lamps/tubes from 35% adv. to 35% adv. + Rs.10 per lamp/tube.

48. fixation of specific rate of basic excise duty on fluorescent lighting tube at Rs. 2 per tube instead of the existing rate of 20% adv. (-)900(B)

49. fixation of specific rate of excise duty on electric bulb exceeding 60W at Rs.1.50 per electric bulb instead of the present rate of 35% adv.

50. reduction in the basic excise duty rate on parts of fluorescent tubes from 15% to 10% adv.

51. the existing exemption from excise duty on tractors upto 25 PTOHP is being replaced by exemption from excise duty on tractors of engine displacement capacity not exceeding 1800 cc

52. increase in the rate of excise duty on fuel efficient motor vehicles of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc from 20% to 25% adv. (+) 2600(B)

53. MODVAT
    Review of earlier scheme and extension to new commodities.
    a) increase in the basic excise duty rate on zinc oxide from 10% to 15% adv.; on adhesives based on synthetic resins from 15% to 40% adv.; on organic surface active agents from 20% to 25% adv.; on electric motors from 20% to 25% adv.; and on primary batteries from 30% to 35% adv. The above rates would also be the tariff rates. (+)3750(B)

    b) MODVAT is proposed to be extended to the following commodities:
    1. vegetable products, vegetable fats and oils, food and food products;
    2. mineral products excluding petroleum group;
    3. leather and articles of leather,. travel goods;
    4. wood and articles of wood, cork and articles of cork;
    5. paper and paper boards and articles thereof;
    6. footwear, headgear, umbrellas and parts and articicial flowers;
    7. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos;
    8. Ceramic products;
    9. Precious metals;
    10. Industrial textiles (specified items)

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year

(Rs. in lakhs)

The existing rates of duty on final products are modified in appropriate areas. Necessary changes are also made in the tariff rates. (-) 3750(B)

c) i) certain procedural changes have been made, which include:–

1) provision for refunding MODVAT credit in cash in case of exports in certain circumstances. Small scale exemption scheme is also being modified to permit a manufacturer to take MODVAT credit even when remaining under full exemption.

2) allowing receipt of inputs directly by the job-workers in respect of all items covered under MODVAT.

3) allowing adjustment of MODVAT credit if extra duty is recovered from manufacturer of inputs due to change in classification in certain circumstances.

4) allowing duty credit of inputs lying in stock with a manufacturer at the time he opts for MODVAT.

ii) other facilities available to items now covered under MODVAT would be made available to all the items proposed to be brought under MODVAT.

iii) in respect of tea, no credit would be given on duty paid on plywood used for packing tea.

54. increase in the statutory rate of cess on crude oil and natural gas leviable under the Oil Industry (Development) Act,1974 from Rs.300 per tonne to Rs.1000 per tonne and from Rs.50 per thousand cu. mtrs. to Rs.300 per thousand cu. mtrs. respoectively. The effective rate is, however, being increased only on crude oil from Rs.300 per tonne to Rs.600 per tonne. The additional levy of about Rs.900 crores will be absorbed by the Oil Coordination Committee Pool account, surplus from which accrues to the Government. It will not be passed on to the consumer. Thus the proposed measure will not result in additional resources mobilisation, though it will result in conversion of surplus available to the Government as non-tax receipts into tax revenue.

ABSTRACT

Chapter Mo.	Brief description	Revenue effect (Rs. in lakhs) (+)	(-)	(Net)
9	Cofee, tea and spices	35	..	(+)35
15	Vegetable fats etc.	150		(+)150
19	Preparations of cereals	300		(+)300
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	65		(+)65
22	Aerated water	1700		(+)1700
24	Cigarettes, snuff and chewing tobacco	20130		(+)20130
25	Cement		2250	(-)2250
34	Soap	750	1100	(-)350
37	Cinematograph films		200	(-)200
39	Plastics		450	(-)450
44	Wood and articles of wood	1200		(+)1200
51	Wool		1500	(-)1500
52	Cotton		1500	(-)1500
54 and 55	Man-made fibres, yarns and fabrics	6900	500	(+)6400
64	Footwear	150	200	(-)50
72	Iron and Steel	1250		(+)1250
76	Aluminium		250	(-)250
84	Machinery	2200	400	(+)1800
85	Electrical machinery	2000	900	(+)1100
87	Motor vehicles	2600		(+)2600
	MODVAT	3750	3750	..
	TOTAL:	**43180**	**13000**	**(+)30180**

Summary

	Centre	States	Total
1. Basic excise duty	10778	8818	19596
2. Additional excise duty in liue of sales - tax	255	10414	10669
3. Additional excise duty (Textiles & Textile Articles)	(-)85		(-)85
Total:	***10948***	***19232***	***30180***

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5 OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUES APPELLATE TRIBUNAL ACT, 1986

Clause 109 seeks to amend section 5 of the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, which deals with the qualifications for appointment as President and other Members of the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal.

The proposed amendment seeks to clarify that in computing the period during which a person has been a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A', for the appointment of Technical Member, there shall be included any period during which the person has been a member of the Indian Customs Service Class I, or the Central Excise Service Class I, as the case may be, of the Indian Revenue Service immediately before the constitution of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A'.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION (TRAVEL) TAX

In order to discourage unnecessary travel abroad and also to conserve valuable foreign exchange, it has been decided to impose a tax on releases of foreign exchange for travel purposes. However, it is proposed to exempt from this tax, releases of foreign exchange for medical and educational purposes.

The Finance Act, 1987

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी-(डीएन)-127 REGISTERED No. D-(DN)-127

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1987,/*Vaisaka* 22, 1909 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 12th May, 1987, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FINANCE ACT, 1987
No. 11 OF 1987

[12*th May*, 1987.]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1987-88.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1987.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 93 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1987.

CHAPTER II
RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule,

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (1A) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be. 43 of 1961.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(6) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax

or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on

securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources";

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(h) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 2.

(a) in clause (22), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(i) in sub-clause (e), for the words "by way of advance or loan to a shareholder, being a person who has a substantial interest in the company,", the words, figures letters and brackets "made after the 31st day of May, 1987, by way of advance or loan to a shareholder, being a person who is the beneficial owner of shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate or dividend whether with or without a right to participate in profits) holding not less than ten per cent of the voting power, or to any concern in which such shareholder is a member or a partner and in which he has a substantial interest (hereafter in this clause referred to as the said concern)" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clause (ii), after the words "a shareholder", the words "or the said concern" shall be inserted;

(iii) after *Explanation 2*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation 3.*—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) "concern" means a Hindu undivided family, or a firm or an association of persons or a body of individuals or a company;

(b) a person shall be deemed to have a substantial interest in a concern, other than a company, if he is, at

any time during the previous year, beneficially entitled to not less than twenty per cent. of the income of such concern;';

(b) in clause (24), after sub-clause (ix), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

"(x) any sum received by the assessee from his employees as contributions to any provident fund or superannuation fund or any fund set up under the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 or any other fund for the welfare of such employees;"; 34 of 1948.

(c) after clause (29), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

'(29A) "long-term capital asset" means a capital asset which is not a short-term capital asset;

(29B) "long-term capital gain" means capital gain arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset;';

(d) after clause (36), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(36A) "public sector company" means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;'; 1 of 1956.

(e) in clause (42A), before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of a share held in a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "thirty-six months", the words "twelve months" had been substituted.';

(f) after clause (42A), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

'(42B) "short-term capital gain" means capital gain arising from the transfer of a short-term capital asset;';

(g) in clause (47), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(i) in sub-clause (iv), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) after sub-clause (iv), the following sub-clauses and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'(v) any transaction involving the allowing of the possession of any immovable property to be taken or retained in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; or 4 of 1882.

(vi) any transaction (whether by way of becoming a member of, or acquiring shares in, a co-operative society, company or other association of persons or by way of any agreement or any arrangement or in any other manner whatsoever) which has the effect of transferring, or enabling the enjoyment of, any immovable property.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clauses (*v*) and (*vi*), "immovable property" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*d*) of section 269UA;'.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 10.

(*a*) after clause (*10B*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*10C*) any payment received by an employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the economic viability of such company and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf;";

(b) in clause (*15*),—

(*i*) in sub-clause (*ii*),—

(*A*) in the opening paragraph, for the words, brackets and figures "the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959", the words and figures "the Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Rules, 1981" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983;

(*B*) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "in item (*3*) in the Table below rule 3 of the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965", the words and figures "in item 6 in the Table below rule 4 of the Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983;

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*iv*), after item (*g*) and the *Explanation* thereto, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*h*) by any public sector company in respect of such bonds or debentures and subject to such conditions, including the condition that the holder of such bonds or debentures registers his name and the holding with that company, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(c) in clause (*17*),—

(*i*) in sub-clause (*i*), the word "and" shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986;

(*ii*) for sub-clause (*ii*), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

"(*ii*) any allowance received by any person by reason of his membership of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Constituency Allowance) Rules, 1986;

(*iii*) all other allowances not exceeding six hundred rupees per month in the aggregate received by any person by reason of his membership of any State Legislature or of

any Committee thereof, which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;".

Amendment of section 10A.

5. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act, in the *Explanation* occurring at the end, after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

'(*iii*) "manufacture" includes any—

(*a*) process, or

(*b*) assembling, or

(*c*) recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.'.

Amendment of section 27.

6. In section 27 of the Income-tax Act, for clause (*iii*), the following clauses shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

"(*iii*) a member of a co-operative society, company or other association of persons to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, company or association, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof;

(*iiia*) a person who is allowed to take or retain possession of any building or part thereof in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof; 4 of 1882.

(*iiib*) a person who acquires any rights (excluding any rights by way of a lease from month to month or for a period not exceeding one year) in or with respect to any building or part thereof, by virtue of any such transaction as is referred to in clause (*f*) of section 269UA, shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof;".

Amendment of section 32AB.

7. In section 32AB of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words "deduction of", the words, brackets and figures "deduction (such deduction being allowed before the loss, if any, brought forward from earlier years is set off under section 72) of" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that where such assessee is a firm, or any association of persons or any body of individuals, the deduction under this section shall not be allowed in the computation of the income of any partner, or as the case may be, any member of such firm, association of persons or body of individuals.";

(b) in sub-section (2), for clause (ii), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(ii) "new ship" or "new aircraft" includes a ship or aircraft which before the date of acquisition by the assessee was used by any other person, if it was not at any time previous to the date of such acquisition owned by any person resident in India;

(iii) "new machinery or plant" includes machinery or plant which before its installation by the assessee was used outside India by any other person, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of such installation by the assessee, used in India;

(b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and

(c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee;

(iv) "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under
29 of 1953. section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953;';

(c) in sub-section (3), in clause (a), for the words "as increased by an amount equal to the depreciation, if any, debited in the audited profit and loss account; and", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"as increased by the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of depreciation;

(ii) the amount of income-tax paid or payable, and provision therefor;

(iii) the amount of surtax paid or payable under the
7 of 1964. Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964;

(iv) the amounts carried to any reserves, by whatever name called;

(v) the amount or amounts set aside to provisions made for meeting liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities;

(vi) the amount by way of provision for losses of subsidiary companies; and

(vii) the amount or amounts of dividends paid or proposed,

if any debited to the profit and loss account; and as reduced by any amount or amounts withdrawn from reserves or provisions, if such amounts are credited to the profit and loss account; and";

(d) after sub-section (5), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'(5A) Any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account shall not be allowed to be withdrawn before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of deposit except for the purposes specified in the scheme and in the circumstances specified below:—

(a) closure of business;

(b) death of an assessee;

(c) partition of a Hindu undivided family;

(d) dissolution of a firm;

(e) liquidation of a company.

(5B) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account is utilised by the assessee for the purposes of any expenditure in connection with the eligible business or profession in accordance with the scheme, such expenditure shall not be allowed in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".';

(e) in sub-section (6),—

(i) for the words "is not utilised in accordance with the scheme", the words "is not utilised in accordance with, and within the time specified in, the scheme" shall be substituted;

(ii) the words "within that previous year," shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 33AB.

8. In section 33AB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (5), for the words, figures and letters "assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, and the four assessment years next following that assessment year", the words, figures and letters "assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 and the 1st day of April, 1987" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Amendment of section 36.

9. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (v), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

'(va) any sum received by the assessee from any of his employees to which the provisions of sub-clause (x) of clause (24) of section 2 apply, if such sum is credited by the assessee to the employee's account in the relevant fund or funds on or before the due date.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "due date" means the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit an employee's contribution to the employee's account in the relevant fund under any Act, rule, order or notification issued thereunder or under any standing order, award, contract of service or otherwise.".

10. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act, before the *Explanation*, the following provisos shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Amendment of section 43B.

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply in relation to any sum referred to in clause (*a*) which is actually paid by the assessee on or before the due date applicable in his case for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139 in respect of the previous year in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred as aforesaid and the evidence of such payment is furnished by the assessee along with such return:

Provided further that no deduction shall, in respect of any sum referred to in clause (*b*), be allowed unless such sum has actually been paid during the previous year on or before the due date as defined in the *Explanation* below clause (*va*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36.".

11. In the Income-tax Act, after section 44B, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983, namely:— Insertion of new section 44BB.

'44BB. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 41 and sections 43 and 43A, in the case of an assessee engaged in the business of providing services or facilities in connection with, or supplying plant and machinery on hire used, or to be used, in the prospecting for, or extraction or production of, mineral oils, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts specified in sub-section (*2*) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such business chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession": Special provision for computing profits and gains in connection with the business of exploration, etc., of mineral oils.

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in a case where the provisions of section 42 or section 44D or section 115A or section 293A apply for the purposes of computing profits or gains or any other income referred to in those sections.

(*2*) The amounts referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be the following, namely:—

(*a*) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of the provision of services and facilities in connection with, or supply of plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in the prospecting for, or extraction or production of, mineral oils in India; and

(*b*) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the provision of services and facilities in connection with, or supply of plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in the prospecting for, or extraction or production of, mineral oils outside India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*i*) "plant" includes ships, aircraft, vehicles, drilling units, scientific apparatus and equipment, used for the purposes of the said business;

(*ii*) "mineral oil" includes petroleum and natural gas.',

Insertion of new section 44BBA.

12. In the Income-tax Act, after section 44BB (as directed to be inserted by section (11), the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

Special provision for computing profits and gains of the business of operation of aircraft in the case of non-residents.

'44BBA. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, engaged in the business of operation of aircraft, a sum equal to five per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts specified in sub-section (*2*) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such business chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

(*2*) The amounts referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be the following, namely:—

(*a*) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods from any place in India; and

(*b*) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods from any place outside India.'.

Amendment of Section 45.

13. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the figures, letters and word "54E and 54F", the figures, letters and word "54E, 54F and 54G" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*3*) The profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by a person to a firm or other association of persons or body of individuals (not being a company or a co-operative society) in which he is or becomes a partner or member, by way of capital contribution or otherwise, shall be chargeable to tax as his income of the previous year in which such transfer takes place and, for the purposes of section 48, the amount recorded in the books of account of the firm, association or body as the value of the capital asset shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

(*4*) The profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by way of distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm or other association of persons or body of individuals (not being a company or a co-operative society) or otherwise, shall be chargeable to tax as the income of the firm, association or body, of the previous year in which the said transfer takes place and, for the purposes of section 48, the fair market value of the asset on the date of such transfer shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset, being a transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law, or a transfer the consideration for which was determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India, and the compensation or the consideration for such transfer is enhanced or further enhanced by any court, tribunal or other authority, the capital gain shall be dealt with in the following manner, namely:—

(*a*) the capital gain computed with reference to the compensation awarded in the first instance or, as the case may be, the consideration determined or approved in the first instance by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India shall be chargeable as income under the head "Capital gains" of the previous year in which the transfer took place; and

(*b*) the amount by which the compensation or consideration is enhanced or further enhanced by the court, tribunal or other authority shall be deemed to be income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" of the previous year in which such amount is received by the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(*i*) in relation to the amount referred to in clause (*b*), the cost of acquisition and the cost of improvement shall be taken to be *nil;*

(*ii*) the provisions of this sub-section shall apply also in a case where the transfer took place prior to the 1st day of April, 1988;

(*iii*) where by reason of the death of the person who made the transfer, or for any other reason, the enhanced compensation or consideration is received by any other person, the amount referred to in clause (*b*) shall be deemed to be the income, chargeable to tax under the head "Capital gains", of such other person.'.

14. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, clause (*ii*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Amendment of section 47.

15. For section 48 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 48.

'48. (*1*) The income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" shall be computed,— Mode of computation and deductions.

(*a*) by deducting from the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer;

(ii) the cost of acquisition of the asset and the cost of any improvement thereto;

(b) where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a long-term capital asset (hereafter in this section referred to, respectively, as long-term capital gain and long-term capital asset) by making the further deductions specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The deductions referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

(a) where the amount of long-term capital gain arrived at after making the deductions under clause (a) of sub-section (1) does not exceed ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount;

(b) in any other case, ten thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to,—

(i) in respect of long-term capital gain so arrived at relating to capital assets, being buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands or gold, bullion or jewellery,—

(A) in the case of a company, ten per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees;

(B) in the case of any other assessee, fifty per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees;

(ii) in respect of long-term capital gain so arrived at relating to other capital assets,—

(A) in the case of a company, thirty per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees;

(B) in any other case, sixty per cent. of the amount of such gain in excess of ten thousand rupees:

Provided that where the long-term capital gain relates to both categories of capital assets referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii), the deduction of ten thousand rupees shall be allowed in the following order, namely:—

(1) the deduction shall first be allowed against long-term capital gain relating to the assets mentioned in sub-clause (i);

(2) thereafter, the balance, if any, of the said ten thousand rupees shall be allowed as deduction against long-term capital gain relating to the assets mentioned in sub-clause (ii),

and the provisions of sub-clause (ii) shall apply as if references to ten thousand rupees therein were references to the amount of deduction allowed in accordance with clauses (1) and (2) of this proviso:

Provided further that, in relation to the amount referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 45, the initial deduc-

tion of ten thousand rupees under clause (*a*) of this sub-section shall be reduced by the deduction already allowed under clause (*a*) of section 80T in the assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, or any earlier assessment year or, as the case may be, by the deduction allowed under clause (*a*) of this sub-section in relation to the amount of compensation or consideration referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (5) of section 45 and references to ten thousand rupees in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this sub-section shall be construed as references to such reduced amount, if any.

(*3*) The deductions specified in sub-section (2) shall be made also for the purposes of computing any loss under the head "Capital gains" in so far as it pertains to any long-term capital asset and, for this purpose, any reference in that sub-section to the amount of long-term capital gain arrived at after making the deductions under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be construed as reference to the amount of loss arrived at after making the said deductions.'.

16. In section 49 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*iii*), for sub-clause (*b*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Amendment of section 49.

"(*b*) on any distribution of assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals, or other association of persons, where such dissolution had taken place at any time before the 1st day of April, 1987, or".

17. Section 52 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Omission of section 52.

18. In section 53 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,— Amendment of section 53.

(*a*) in the opening paragraph,—

(*i*) after the words "assessee being an individual", the words "or a Hindu undivided family" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) for the words and brackets "capital asset (other than a short-term capital asset)", the words "long-term capital asset" shall be substituted;

(*b*) the following *Explanation* shall be added at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation*.—In this section and in sections 54, 54B, 54D, 54E, 54F and 54G, references to capital gain shall be construed as references to the amount of capital gain as computed under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 48.".

19. In section 54 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,— Amendment of section 54.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words "Where, in the case of an assessee being an individual", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), where, in the case of an assessee

being an individual or a Hindu undivided family" shall be substituted;

(ii) the *Explanation* at the end shall be omitted;

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The amount of the capital gain which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the purchase of the new asset made within one year before the date on which the transfer of the original asset took place, or which is not utilised by him for the purchase or construction of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section (1), the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section (1), then,—

(i) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.—Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then,—

(a) for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of that section shall not be admissible; and

(b) nothing contained in section 53 shall apply in relation to such amount.".

Amendment of section 54B.

20. In section 54B of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "Where the capital gain arises", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the capital gain arises" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The amount of the capital gain which is not utilised by the assessee for the purchase of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section (1), the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section (1), then,—

(i) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of two years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(ii) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.—Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of that section shall not be admissible.".

21. In section 54D of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,— Amendment of section 54D.

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "Where the capital gain arises", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the capital gain arises" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The amount of the capital gain which is not utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf

and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section (*1*), the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section (*1*), then,—

(*i*) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(*ii*) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.—Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section (*2*) of that section shall not be admissible.".

Amendment of section 54E.

22. In section 54E of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "capital asset, not being a short-term capital asset", the words "long-term capital asset" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "capital assets other than short-term capital assets", the words "long-term capital assets" shall be substituted;

(*c*) sub-sections (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) shall be omitted;

(*d*) sub-section (*6*) shall be renumbered as sub-section (*3*), and in that sub-section as so renumbered, the words, brackets, letters and figure "or clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*)" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 54F.

23. In section 54F of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words "Where, in the case of an assessee being an individual", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*4*), where, in the case of an assessee being an individual or a Hindu undivided family" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after the words "period of one year before or", the words "two years" shall be inserted;

(iii) in the *Explanation*,—

(A) clause (i) shall be omitted;

(B) in clause (ii), the brackets and figures "(ii)" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "one year", the words "two years" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) The amount of the net consideration which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the purchase of the new asset made within one year before the date in which the transfer of the original asset took place, or which is not utilised by him for the purchase or construction of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section (1), the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section (1), then,—

(i) the amount by which—

(a) the amount of capital gain arising from the transfer of the original asset not charged under section 45 on the basis of the cost of the new asset as provided in clause (a) or, as the case may be, clause (b) of sub-section (1),

exceeds

(b) the amount that would not have been so charged had the amount actually utilised by the assessee for the purchase or construction of the new asset within the period specified in sub-section (1) been the cost of the new asset,

shall be charged under section 45 as income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(*ii*) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw the unutilised amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.—Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) or the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section (*2*) of that section shall not be admissible.".

Insertion of new section 54G.

24. After section 54F of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

Exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of shifting of industrial undertaking from urban area.

'54G. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, being machinery or plant or building or land or any rights in building or land used for the purposes of the business of an industrial undertaking situate in an urban area, effected in the course of, or in consequence of, the shifting of such industrial undertaking (hereafter in this section referred to as the Original asset) to any area (other than an urban area) and the assessee has within a period of one year before or three years after the date on which the transfer took place,—

(*a*) purchased new machinery or plant for the purposes of business of the industrial undertaking in the area to which the said undertaking is shifted;

(*b*) acquired building or land or constructed building for the purposes of his business in the said area;

(*c*) shifted the original asset and transferred the establishment of such undertaking to such area; and

(*d*) incurred expenses on such other purpose as may be specified in a scheme framed by the Central Government for the purposes of this section,

then, instead of the capital gain being charged to income-tax as income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section, that is to say,—

(*i*) if the amount of the capital gain is greater than the cost and expenses incurred in relation to all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) (such cost and expenses being hereafter in this section referred to as the new asset), the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of the new asset shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its being purchased, acquired,

constructed or transferred, as the case may be, the cost shall be *nil;* or

(*ii*) if the amount of the capital gain is equal to, or less than, the cost of the new asset, the capital gain shall not be charged under section 45; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its being purchased, acquired, constructed or transferred, as the case may be, the cost shall be reduced by the amount of the capital gain.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, "urban area" means any such area within the limits of a municipal corporation or municipality as the Central Government may, having regard to the population, concentration of industries, need for proper planning of the area and other relevant factors, by general or special order, declare to be an urban area for the purposes of this sub-section.

(*2*) The amount of capital gain which is not appropriated by the assessee towards the cost and expenses incurred in relation to all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) within one year before the date on which the transfer of the original asset took place, or which is not utilised by him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid before the date of furnishing the return of income under section 139, shall be deposited by him before furnishing such return [such deposit being made in any case not later than the due date applicable in the case of the assessee for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139] in an account in any such bank or institution as may be specified in, and utilised in accordance with, any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf and such return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit; and, for the purposes of sub-section (*1*), the amount, if any, already utilised by the assessee for all or any of the purposes aforesaid together with the amount so deposited shall be deemed to be the cost of the new asset:

Provided that if the amount deposited under this sub-section is not utilised wholly or partly for all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) within the period specified in that sub-section, then,—

(*i*) the amount not so utilised shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year in which the period of three years from the date of the transfer of the original asset expires; and

(*ii*) the assessee shall be entitled to withdraw such amount in accordance with the scheme aforesaid.

Explanation.—Where any amount becomes chargeable under section 45 in accordance with the proviso to this sub-section, then, for the purposes of the deductions to be made under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 48, the initial deduction of ten thousand rupees under sub-section (*2*) of that section shall not be admissible

Amendment of section 55.

25. In section 55 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), for the words ' "cost of any improvement", in relation to a capital asset,—', the following shall be substituted, namely:—

' "cost of any improvement",—

(*1*) in relation to a capital asset being goodwill of a business shall be taken to be *nil;* and

(*2*) in relation to any other capital asset,—';

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the opening portion, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'For the purposes of sections 48 and 49, "cost of acquisition",—

(*a*) in relation to a capital asset, being goodwill of a business,—

(*i*) in the case of acquisition of such asset by the assessee by purchase from a previous owner, means the amount of the purchase price; and

(*ii*) in any other case, shall be taken to be *nil;*

(*b*) in relation to any other capital asset,—'.

Amendment of section 56

26. In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), after clause (*ib*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988 namely:—

'(*ic*) income referred to in sub-clause (*x*) of clause (*24*) of section 2, if such income is not chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";'.

Amendment of section 57.

27. In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (*i*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

'(*ia*) in the case of income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*x*) of clause (*24*) of section 2 which is chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources", deductions, so far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of clause (*va*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36;'.

Amendment of section 70.

28. In section 70 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) the brackets and figure "(*1*)" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) the words 'other than "Capital gains" shall be omitted;

(*b*) sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted.

29. For section 71 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 71.

"71. Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under any head of income is a loss, the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be entitled to have the amount of such loss set off against his income, if any, assessable for that assessment year under any other head.". Set off of loss from one head against income from another.

30. In section 72 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the portion beginning with the words "where the assessee" and ending with the words "of that section or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Amendment of section 72.

31. For section 74 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 74.

'74. (*1*) Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head "Capital gains" is a loss to the assessee and such loss cannot be or is not wholly set off against income under any other head of income in accordance with the provisions of section 71, so much of the loss as has not been so set off or, where he has no income under any other head, the whole loss shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, be carried forward to the following assessment year, and— Losses under the head "Capital gains".

(*a*) it shall be set off against income, if any, under the head "Capital gains" assessable for that assessment year; and

(*b*) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year, and so on.

(*2*) No loss shall be carried forward under this section for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.

(*3*) Any loss computed under the head "Capital gains" in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, or any earlier assessment year which is carried forward in accordance with the provisions of this section as it stood before the 1st day of April, 1988, shall be dealt with in the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, or any subsequent assessment year as follows:—

(*a*) in so far as such loss relates to short-term capital assets, it shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*);

(*b*) in so far as such loss relates to long-term capital assets, it shall be reduced by the deductions specified in sub-section (*2*) of section 48 and the reduced amount shall be carried

forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) but such carry forward shall not be allowed beyond the fourth assessment year immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.'.

Amendment of section 80C.

32. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), for clause (*h*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*h*) where the assessee is an individual or a Hindu undivided family or where the assessee is an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, any sums paid in the previous year by such assessee out of his or its income chargeable to tax,—

(*i*) as subscription to any such security of the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; or

(*ii*) for the purposes of purchase or construction of a residential house property the construction of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1987, and the income from which is chargeable to tax under the head "Income from house property" (or which would, if it had not been used for the assessee's own residence, have been chargeable to tax under that head), where such payments are made towards or by way of—

(*a*) any instalment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other scheme of any development authority, housing board or other authority engaged in the construction and sale of house property on ownership basis; or

(*b*) any instalment or part payment of the amount due to any company or co-operative society of which the assessee is a shareholder or member towards the cost of the house property allotted to him; or

(*c*) re-payment of the amount borrowed by the assessee from—

(*1*) the Central Government or any State Government, or

(*2*) any bank, including a co-operative bank, or

(3) the Life Insurance Corporation, or

(*4*) any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes which is approved for the purposes of clause (*viii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36, or

(5) any company in which the public are substantially interested or any co-operative society, where such company or co-operative society is engaged in the business of financing the construction of houses, or

(6) the assessee's employer where such employer is a public company;

(d) stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purpose of transfer of such house property to the assessee,

but shall not include any payment towards or by way of—

(A) the admission fee, cost of share and initial deposit which a shareholder of a company or a member of a co-operative society has to pay for becoming such shareholder or member; or

(B) the cost of the land, except where the consideration for the purchase of the house property is a composite amount and the cost of the land alone cannot be separately ascertained; or

(C) the cost of any addition or alteration to, or renovation or repair of, the house property which is carried out after the issue of the completion certificate in respect of the house property by the authority competent to issue such certificate or after the house property or any part thereof has either been occupied by the assessee or any other person on his behalf or been let out; or

(D) any expenditure in respect of which deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24;';

(b) in sub-section (4), in clause (ii), for the words, brackets, letter and figure "referred to in clause (g) of sub-section (2)", the words, brackets, letters and figure "referred to in clause (g) or clause (h) of sub-section (2)" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (6) and the *Explanations* below that sub-section, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'(7) In the case of an assessee referred to in clause (h) of sub-section (2),—

(a) where any sums specified in sub-clause (ii) of that clause, with reference to which the deduction under sub-section (1) has been allowed are refunded to or received back by the assessee in any previous year (hereinafter referred to as the relevant previous year), then,—

(i) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section (1) with reference to any of the sums, specified in that sub-clause, paid in the relevant previous year; and

(ii) the aggregate amount of the deductions so allowed in respect of the previous year or previous

years preceding the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the relevant previous year and shall be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources";

(b) where the house property referred to in sub-clause (ii) of that clause is transferred by the assessee before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, then,—

(i) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section (1) with reference to any of the sums, specified in that sub-clause, paid in the previous year in which the transfer is so made; and

(ii) the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed under sub-section (1) with reference to the sums specified in that sub-clause in respect of the previous year or previous years preceding the previous year referred to in sub-clause (i) of this clause shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the previous year in which the transfer is made and shall be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources";

(c) where the aggregate of any sums specified in sub-clause (ii) of that clause exceeds an amount of ten thousand rupees, a deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed with reference to so much of the aggregate as does not exceed an amount of ten thousand rupees.

(8) In this section,—

(a) "Life Insurance Corporation" means the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; 31 of 1956.

(b) "public company" shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(c) "transfer" shall be deemed to include also the transactions referred to in clause (f) of section 269UA.'.

Amendment of section 80CC.

33. In section 80CC of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (3), in clause (c), for the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of April, 1987", the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (5), for the words "five years", the words "three years" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 80 CCA.

34. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80CC, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme.

"80CCA. (1) Where an assessee, being—

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by

the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu,

has in the previous year deposited out of his income chargeable to tax any amount in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Savings Scheme), he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of so much of the deposits (excluding interest accrued and credited to the assessee's account) as do not exceed the amount of twenty thousand rupees in the previous year.

(2) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee under the National Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (*1*) together with the interest accrued on such amount is withdrawn in whole or in part in any previous year, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the amount so withdrawn shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year in which such withdrawal is made and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme shall not be chargeable to tax except in the manner and to the extent specified in sub-section (*2*).".

35. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*5*), in clause (*i*), for the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*23C*)", the words, brackets, figures and letters "or clause (*23AA*) or clause (*23C*)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Amendment of section 80G.

36. In section 80-O of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,— Amendment of section 80-O.

(*a*) in the opening paragraph,—

(*i*) the portion beginning with the words "or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India" and ending with the words "and dealings in foreign exchange," shall be omitted;

(*ii*) for the words "so received in, or brought into, India", the words "so received in India" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided also that such income is received in India within a period of six months from the end of the previous year, or where the Commissioner is satisfied (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the assessee is, for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the said period of six months, within such further period as the Commissioner may allow in this behalf.";

(c) in the *Explanation*, for clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*ii*) "foreign enterprise" means a person who is a non-resident.'.

Amendment of section 80RRA.

37. In section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "of an amount equal to fifty per cent. thereof", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

"of an amount equal to,—

(*i*) fifty per cent. of the remuneration; or

(*ii*) seventy-five per cent. of such remuneration as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder, 46 of 1973.

whichever is higher".

Omission of section 80T.

38. Section 80T of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Amendment of section 80U.

39. In section 80U of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of Chapter VIB.

40. Chapter VIB of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of Chapter XI.

41. Chapter XI of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Omission of section 115.

42. Section 115 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

Insertion of new Chapter XII B.

43. In the Income-tax Act, after Chapter XIIA, the following Chapter shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:—

'CHAPTER XIIB

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN COMPANIES

Special provisions relating to certain companies

115J. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where in the case of an assessee being a Company, the total income, as computed under this Act in respect of any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1988 (hereafter in this section referred to as the relevant previous year) is less than thirty per cent. of its book profit, the total income of such assessee chargeable to tax for the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be an amount equal to thirty per cent. of such book profit.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "book profit" means the net profit as shown in the profit and loss account for the

1 of 1956. relevant previous year prepared in accordance with the provisions of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, as increased by—

(*a*) the amount of income-tax paid or payable, and the provision therefor; or

(*b*) the amounts carried to any reserves, by whatever name called; or

(*c*) the amount or amounts set aside to provisions made for meeting liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities; or

(*d*) the amount by way of provision for losses of subsidiary companies; or

(*e*) the amount or amounts of dividends paid or proposed; or

(*f*) the amount or amounts of expenditure relatable to any income to which any of the provisions of Chapter III applies,

if any such amount is debited to the profit and loss account, and as reduced by,—

(*i*) the amount withdrawn from reserves or provisions, if any such amount is credited to the profit and loss account; or

(*ii*) the amount of income to which any of the provisions of Chapter III applies, if any such amount is credited to the profit and loss account; or

(*iii*) the amount of the loss or the amount of depreciation which would be required to be set off against the profit of the relevant previous year as if the provisions of clause (*b*) of the first proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 205 of the Companies Act, 1956, are applicable.

1 of 1956.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall affect the determination of the amounts in relation to the relevant previous year to be carried forward to the subsequent year or years under the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 32 or sub-section (*3*) of section 32A or clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 72 or section 73 or section 74 or sub-section (*3*) of section 74A or sub-section (*3*) of section 80J.'.

44. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, sub-section (*12*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Amendment of section 155.

45. In section 192 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,— Amendment of section 192.

(*a*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*2*) Where, during the financial year, an assessee is employed simultaneously under more than one employer, or where he has held successively employment under more than one employer, he may furnish to the person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section (*1*) being one of the

said employers as the assessee may, having regard to the circumstances of his case, choose), such details of the income under the head "Salaries" due or received by him from the other employer or employers, the tax deducted at source therefrom and such other particulars, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the person responsible for making the payment referred to above shall take into account the details so furnished for the purposes of making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*.

(2A) Where the assessee, being a government servant or an employee in a public sector undertaking, is entitled to the relief under sub-section *(1)* of section 89, he may furnish to the person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)*, such particulars, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the person responsible as aforesaid shall compute the relief on the basis of such particulars and take it into account in making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*.

(2B) Where an assessee who receives any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" has, in addition, any income chargeable under any other head of income (not being a loss under any such head) for the same financial year, he may send to the person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)* the particulars of such other income and of any tax deducted thereon under any other provision of this Chapter, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the person responsible as aforesaid shall take such other income and the tax, if any, deducted thereon also into account for the purposes of making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*:

Provided that this sub-section shall not in any case have the effect of reducing the tax deductible from the income under the head "Salaries" below the amount that would be so deductible if the other income and the tax deducted thereon had not been taken into account.';

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, after the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section *(1)*", the words, brackets, figures and letters "or sub-section *(2)* or sub-section *(2A)* or sub-section *(2B)*" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 194.

46. In section 194 of the Income-tax Act, in the first proviso, in clause *(b)*, for the words "one thousand rupees", the words "two thousand five hundred rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 194A.

47. In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, after the proviso, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, where any income by way of interest as aforesaid is credited to any account, whether called "Interest payable account" or "Suspense account"

or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.';

(b) in sub-section (3), in clause (i), for the words "one thousand rupees", the words "two thousand five hundred rupees" shall be substituted.

48. In section 194D of the Income-tax Act, after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:— Amendment of section 194D.

"Provided further that no deduction shall be made under this section in a case where the amount of such income or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year to the account of, or to, the payee, does not exceed five thousand rupees.".

94. After section 195 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, Amendment of section 195.

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(1) Any person responsible for paying to a non-resident, not being a company, or to a foreign company, any interest (not being interest on securities) or any other sum chargeable under the provisions of this Act (not being income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or dividends) shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the peyee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, where any interest or other sum as aforesaid is credited to any account, whether called "Interest payable account" or "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.'.

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the words "by general or special order", the words "in the prescribed manner" shall be substituted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any payment to a foreign company by way of interest referred to in clause (v), or rayalty referred to in clause (vi), or fees for technical services referred to in clause (vii), of sub-section (1) of section 9.".

Insertion of new section 195-A.

50. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Income payable "net of tax".

"195A. Where, under an agreement or other arrangement, the tax chargeable on any income referred to in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter is to be borne by the person by whom the income is payable, then, for the purposes of deduction of tax under those provisions such income shall be increased to such amount as would, after deduction of tax thereon at the rates in force for the financial year in which such income is payable, be equal to the net amount payable under such agreement or arrangement.".

Amendment of section 197.

51. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "Where, in the case of any income of any person other than a company", the words, brackets, figure and letter "Subject to rules made under sub-section (*2A*), where, in the case of any income of any person other than a company" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2A*) The Board may, having regard to the convenience of assessees and the interests of revenue, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules specifying the cases in which, and the circumstances under which, an application may be made for the grant of a certificate under sub-section (*1*) and the conditions subject to which such certificate may be granted and providing for all other matters connected therewith.".

Amendment of section 199.

52. In section 199 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "made for the immediately following assessment year under this Act", the words "made under this Act for the assessment year for which such income is assessable" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 202.

53. In section 202 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "levy tax", the words "recover tax" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 203.

54. In section 203 of the Income-tax Act, for the portion beginning with the words "shall, at the time of credit" and ending with the words "dividend to a shareholder", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

"shall, within such period as may be prescribed from the time of credit or payment of the sum, or, as the case may be, from the time of issue of a cheque or warrant for payment of any dividend to a shareholder".

Insertion of new section 203A.

55. In the Income-tax Act, after section 203, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Tax-deduction account number.

"203A. (*1*) Every person deducting tax in accordance with the provisions of sections 192 to 194, section 194A, section 194B, section 194BB, section 194C, section 194D, and section 195, if he has not been

allotted any tax-deduction account number, shall within such time as may be prescribed, apply to the Income-tax Officer for the allotment of a tax-deduction account number.

(2) Where a tax-deduction account number has been allotted to a person, such person shall quote such number,—

(a) in all challans for the payment of any sum in accordance with the provisions of section 200;

(b) in all certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of section 203;

(c) in all the returns delivered in accordance with the provisions of sections 206, 206A and 206B to any income-tax authority; and

(d) in all other documents pertaining to such transactions as may be prescribed in the interests of revenue.".

56. For section 206 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 206.

"206. The prescribed person in the case of every office of Government, the principal officer in the case of every company, the prescribed person in the case of every local authority or other public body or association, every private employer and every other person responsible for deducting tax under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall prepare, within the prescribed time after the end of each financial year, and deliver or cause to be delivered to the prescribed income-tax authority, such returns in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.". Persons deducting tax to furnish prescribed returns.

57. For section 245A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 245A.

'245A. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) "Bench" means a Bench of the Settlement Commission;

(b) "case" means any proceeding under this Act for the assessment or re-assessment of any person in respect of any year or years, or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such assessment or re-assessment, which may be pending before an income-tax authority on the date on which an application under sub-section (1) of section 245C is made:

Provided that where any appeal or application for revision has been preferred after the expiry of the period specified for the filing of such appeal or application for revision under this Act and which has not been admitted, such appeal or revision

shall not be deemed to be a proceeding pending within the meaning of this clause;

(*c*) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Settlement Commission;

(*d*) "income-tax authority" means an income-tax authority specified in section 116;

(*e*) "Member" means a Member of the Settlement Commission, and includes the Chairman and a Vice-Chairman;

(*f*) "Settlement Commission" means the Income-tax Settlement Commission constituted under section 245B;

(*g*) "Vice-Chairman" means a Vice-Chairman of the Settlement Commission.'.

Amendment of section 245B.

58. In section 245B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the brackets and words '(hereafter in this Chapter referred to as "the Settlement Commission")' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Insertion of new sections 245BA to 245BD.

59. After section 245B of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Jurisdiction and powers of Settlement Commission.

"245BA. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Settlement Commission may be exercised by Benches thereof.

(*2*) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a Bench shall be presided over by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman and shall consist of two other Members.

(*3*) The Bench for which the Chairman is the Presiding Officer shall be the principal Bench and the other Benches shall be known as additional Benches.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), the Chairman may authorise the Vice-Chairman or other Member appointed to one Bench to discharge also the functions of the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, other Member of another Bench.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, and subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, when one of the persons constituting a Bench (whether such person be the Presiding Officer or other Member of the Bench) is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause or in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy either in the office of the Presiding Officer or in the office of one or the other Members of the Bench, the remaining two persons may function as the Bench and if the Presiding Officer of the Bench is not one of the remaining two persons, the senior among the remaining persons shall act as the Presiding Officer of the Bench:

Provided that if at any stage of the hearing of any such case or matter, it appears to the Presiding Officer that the case or matter is of such a nature that it ought to be heard of by a Bench consisting of three Members, the case or matter may be referred by the Presiding Officer of such Bench to the Chairman for transfer to such Bench as the Chairman may deem fit.

(6) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the places at which the principal Bench and the additional Benches shall ordinarily sit shall be such as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Vice-Chairman to act as Chairman or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances.

245BB. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall act as the Chairman until the date on which a new Chairman, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office.

(2) When the Chairman is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairman until the date on which the Chairman resumes his duties.

Power of Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another.

245BC. On the application of the assessee or the Commissioner and after notice to them, and after hearing such of them as he may desire to be heard, or on his own motion without such notice, the Chairman may transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to another Bench.

Decision to be by majority.

245BD. If the Members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairman who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Settlement Commission and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Settlement Commission who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.".

Amendment of section 245C.

60. In section 245C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that no such application shall be made unless,—

(a) the assessee has furnished the return of income which he is or was required to furnish under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(b) the additional amount of income-tax payable on the income disclosed in the application exceeds fifty thousand rupees.";

(ii) for sub-sections (1B) and (1C), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1B) Where the income disclosed in the application relates to only one previous year,—

(i) if the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the total income of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in respect of the total income of that year), then, except in a case covered by clause (iii), tax shall be calculated on the income disclosed in the application as if such income were the total income;

(ii) if the applicant has furnished a return in respect of the total income of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in pursuance of such return), tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the total income returned and the income disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the total income;

(iii) if the proceeding pending before the income-tax authority is in the nature of a proceeding for re-assessment of the applicant under section 147 or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such re-assessment, and the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the total income of that year in the course of such proceeding for re-assessment, tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the total income as assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 143 or section 144 or section 147 and the income disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the total income.

(1C) The additional amount of income-tax payable in respect of the income disclosed in the application relating to the previous year referred to in sub-section (1B) shall be,—

(a) in a case referred to in clause (i) of that sub-section, the amount of tax calculated under that clause;

(b) in a case referred to in clause (ii) of that sub-section, the amount of tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of tax calculated on the total income returned for that year;

(c) in a case referred to in clause (iii) of that sub-section, the amount of tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of tax calculated on the total income assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 143 or section 144 or section 147.".

61. In section 245D of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,— Amendment of section 245D.

(a) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) Subject to the provisions of section 245BA, the materials brought on record before the Settlement Commission shall be considered by the Members of the concerned Bench before passing any order under sub-section (4) and, in relation to the passing of such order, the provisions of section 245BD shall apply.";

(b) in sub-section (6), for the words "tax or penalty", the words "tax, penalty or interest" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (8), after the words "passed by the Settlement Commission", the words, brackets and figures "and nothing contained in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 186 shall apply to the cancellation of the registration of a firm required to be made in pursuance of any such directions as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

62. In section 245E of the Income-tax Act, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:— Amendment of section 245E.

"Provided that no proceeding shall be re-opened by the Settlement Commission under this section if the period between the end of the assessment year to which such a proceeding relates and the date of application for settlement under section 245C exceeds nine years.".

63. In section 245F of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,— Amendment of section 245F.

(a) in sub-section (3), the words "or by way of advance tax" shall be omitted;

(b) sub-sections (5) and (6) shall be omitted.

64. In section 245H of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,— Amendment of section 245H.

(a) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that no such immunity shall be granted by the Settlement Commission in cases where the proceedings for the prosecution for any such offence have been instituted before the date of receipt of the application under section 245C.";

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) An immunity granted to a person under sub-section (1) shall stand withdrawn if such person fails to pay any sum specified in the order of settlement passed under sub-section (4) of section 245D within the time specified in such order or

within such further time as may be allowed by the Settlement Commission, or fails to comply with any other condition subject to which the immunity was granted and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall apply as if such immunity had not been granted.";

(c) in sub-section (*2*), the words "has not complied with the conditions subject to which the immunity was granted or that such person" shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 245HA.

65. After section 245H of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Power of Settlement Commission to send a case back to the Income-tax Officer if the assessee does not co-operate.

"245HA. (*1*) The Settlement Commission may, if it is of opinion that any person who made an application for settlement under section 245C has not co-operated with the Settlement Commission in the proceedings before it, send the case back to the Income-tax Officer who shall thereupon dispose of the case in accordance with the provisions of this Act as if no application under section 245C had been made.

(*2*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), the Income-tax Officer shall be entitled to use all the materials and other information produced by the assessee before the Settlement Commission or the results of the inquiry held or evidence recorded by the Settlement Commission in the course of the proceedings before it as if such materials, information, inquiry and evidence had been produced before the Income-tax Officer or held or recorded by him in the course of the proceedings before him.

(*3*) For the purposes of the time-limit under sections 149, 153, 154, 155 and 231 and for the purposes of payment of interest under sections 243 and 244, in a case referred to in sub-section (*1*), the period commencing on and from the date of the application to the Settlement Commission under section 245C and ending with the date of receipt by the Income-tax Officer of the order of the Settlement Commission sending the case back to the Income-tax Officer shall be excluded; and where the assessee is a firm, for the purposes of the time-limit for cancellation of registration of the firm under sub-section (*1*) of section 186, the period aforesaid shall, likewise, be excluded.".

Amendment of section 245K.

66. In section 245K of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

(*a*) in clause (*ii*), the word "or" shall be added at the end;

(*b*) after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iii*) the case of such person is sent back to the Income-tax Officer by the Settlement Commission under section 245HA,".

Omission of section 245M.

67. Section 245M of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

68. In the Income-tax Act, after section 272B, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:— Insertion of new section 272BB.

"272BB. (*1*) If a person fails to comply with the provisions of section 203A, he shall, on an order passed by the Income-tax Officer, pay, by way of penalty, a sum which may extend to five thousand rupees. Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A.

(*2*) No order under sub-section (*1*) shall be passed unless the person on whom the penalty is proposed to be imposed is given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.".

69. In section 273B of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 272B or", the words, figures, letters and brackets "section 272B or sub-section (*1*) of section 272BB or" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987. Amendment of section 273B.

70. Section 280ZA of the Income-tax Act, shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988. Omission of section 280ZA.

71. Sections 285 and 286 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987. Omission of sections 285 and 286.

72. In section 293 of the Income-tax Act, the word "assessment" shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1987. Amendment of section 293.

73. In the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,— Amendment of Eleventh Schedule.

(*a*) in item 5, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—"Blended flavouring concentrates" shall include, and shall be deemed always to have included, synthetic essences in any form.';

(*b*) in item 22, in the *Explanation*, for the words ", for data processing and for transmission and reception of messages", the words, brackets, figures and letters "and for data processing (not being computers within the meaning of section 32AB)" shall be substituted.

74. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act,— Consequential amendments.

(*a*) (*i*) in section 32A, in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2B*), clause (*b*) shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in section 54E, in *Explanation 1* below sub-section (*1*), in clause (*d*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(*iii*) in section 80L, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*ii*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(*iv*) in section 193, in the proviso, in clause (*iib*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(*b*) with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

(*i*) in section 272A, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), for the words, figures and letter ", section 285, section 285B or section 286", the words, figures and letter "or section 285B" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the Fourth Schedule, in Part B,—

(*1*) for the figures and brackets "206(2)", in the heading at the beginning, the figures "206" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in rule 7, the words, brackets and figure "sub-section (*1*) of" shall be omitted;

(*c*) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*i*) in section 2, in clause (*18*), in sub-clause (*b*), in item (*B*), in sub-item (*c*), for the words, brackets, letter and figures "where such subsidiary company fulfils the conditions laid down in clause (*b*) of section 108", the words "if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*4*) of section 10A, in clause (*i*) of the *Explanation* below section 44C, in sub-section (*2*) of section 75, in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 77, in section 80, in sub-section (*3*) of section 139, in clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 141A, in sub-clause (*iv*) of clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, in sub-section (*4*) of section 155 and in section 157, for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*1*) of section 74", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3*) of section 74" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in section 41, in sub-section (*5*), the words 'or under the head "Capital gains"' shall be omitted;

(*iv*) in section 73, in the *Explanation* occurring at the end, for the words, brackets and figures "other than an investment company, as defined in clause (*ii*) of section 109", the words 'other than a company whose gross total income consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources"' shall be substituted;

(*v*) in section 155, in sub-section (*10A*), for the words "capital asset, not being a short-term capital asset", the words "long-term capital asset" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in section 236A,—

(*1*) for the words, brackets and figures "In the case of an institution or fund referred to in clause (*iii*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 104", the words "Where seventy-five

per cent. of the share capital of any company is throughout the previous year beneficially held by an institution or fund established in India for a charitable purpose the income from dividend whereof is exempt under section 11" shall be substituted;

(2) for the words "by such a company as is referred to in the said clause", the words "by such company" shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in section 246, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), the words and figures "or an order under section 104, made against the assessee, being a Company" shall be omitted;

(*viii*) in section 280ZB, in *Explanation 2*, clause (*a*) shall be omitted.

Wealth-tax

75. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax, Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause (*m*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Amendment of section 2. 27 of 1957.

"*Explanation*.—A building or part thereof referred to in clause (*iii*), clause (*iiia*) or clause (*iiib*) of section 27 of the Income-tax Act shall be includible in the net wealth of the person who is deemed under the said clause to be the owner of that building or part thereof;".

76. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*xxva*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Amendment of section 5

"(*xxvb*) any deposits made under the National Savings Scheme referred to in section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act;".

77. For section 22A of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 22A.

'22A. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(*a*) "Bench" means a Bench of the Settlement Commission;

(*b*) "case" means any proceeding under this Act for the assessment or re-assessment of any person in respect of any year or years, or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such assessment or re-assessment, which may be pending before any Wealth-tax authority on the date on which an application under sub-section (*1*) of section 22C is made:

Provided that where any appeal or application for revision has been preferred after the expiry of the period specified for the filing of such appeal or application for revision under this Act and which has not been admitted, such appeal or revision shall not be deemed to be a proceeding pending within the meaning of this clause;

(c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Settlement Commission;

(d) "Member" means a Member of the Settlement Commission, and includes the Chairman and a Vice-Chairman;

(e) "Settlement Commission" means the Income-tax Settlement Commission constituted under section 245B of the Income-tax Act;

(f) "Vice-Chairman" means a Vice-Chairman of the Settlement Commission;

(g) "Wealth-tax authority" means an income-tax authority specified in section 116 of the Income-tax Act who is treated as a Wealth-tax authority under section 8.'.

Amendment of section 22B.

78. In section 22B of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (1), the brackets and words '(hereafter in this Chapter referred to as "the Settlement Commission")' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Insertion of new sections 22BA to 22BD.

79. After section 22B of the Wealth-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Jurisdiction and powers of Settlement Commission.

"22BA. (i) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Settlement Commission may be exercised by Benches thereof.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a Bench shall be presided over by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman and shall consist of two other Members.

(3) The Bench for which the Chairman is the Presiding Officer shall be the principal Bench and the other Benches shall be known as additional Benches.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Chairman may authorise the Vice-Chairman or other Member appointed to one Bench to discharge also the functions of the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, other Member of another Bench.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, and subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, when one of the persons constituting a Bench (whether such person be the Presiding Officer or other Member of the Bench) as Unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause or in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy either in the office of the Presiding Officer or in the office of one or the other Members of the Bench, the remaining two persons may function as the Bench and if the Presiding Officer of the Bench is not one of the remaining two persons, the senior among the remaining persons shall act as the Presiding Officer of the Bench:

Provided that if at any stage of the hearing of any case or matter, it appears to the Presiding Officer that the case or matter is of such a nature that it ought to be heard by a Bench consisting of

three Members, the case or matter may be referred by the Presiding Officer of such Bench to the Chairman for transfer to such Bench as the Chairman may deem fit.

(6) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the places at which the principal Bench and the additional Benches shall ordinarily sit, shall be such as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

22BB. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall act as the Chairman until the date on which a new Chairman, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office. Vice-Chairman to act as Chairman or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances.

(2) When the Chairman is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-Chairman or, as the case may be, such one of the Vice-Chairmen as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairman until the date on which the Chairman resumes his duties.

22BC. On the application of the assessee or the Commissioner and after notice to them, and after hearing such of them as may desire to be heard, or on his own motion without such notice, the Chairman may transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to another Bench. Power of Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another.

22BD. If the Members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairman who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Settlement Commission and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Settlement Commission who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.". Decision to be by majority.

80. In section 22C of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,— Amendment of section 22C.

(i) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that no such application shall be made unless the assessee has furnished the return of wealth which he is or was required to furnish under any of the provisions of this Act.";

(ii) for sub-sections (1B) and (1C), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1B) Where the wealth disclosed in the application relates to only one previous year,—

(i) if the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the net wealth of that year (whether or not an assessment

has been made in respect of the net wealth of that year), then, except in a case covered by clause (*iii*), wealth-tax shall be calculated on the wealth disclosed in the application as if such wealth were the net wealth;

(*ii*) if the applicant has furnished a return in respect of the net wealth of that year (whether or not an assessment has been made in pursuance of such return), wealth-tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the net wealth returned and the wealth disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the net wealth;

(*iii*) if the proceeding pending before the wealth-tax authority is in the nature of a proceeding for re-assessment of the applicant under section 17 or by way of appeal or revision in connection with such re-assessment, and the applicant has not furnished a return in respect of the net wealth of that year in the course of such proceeding for re-assessment, wealth-tax shall be calculated on the aggregate of the net wealth as assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 16 or section 17 and the wealth disclosed in the application as if such aggregate were the net wealth.

(*1C*) The additional amount of wealth-tax payable in respect of the wealth disclosed in the application relating to the previous year referred to in sub-section (*1B*) shall be,—

(*a*) in a case referred to in clause (*i*) of that sub-section, the amount of wealth-tax calculated under that clause;

(*b*) in a case referred to in clause (*ii*) of that sub-section, the amount of wealth-tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of wealth-tax calculated on the net wealth returned for that year;

(*c*) in a case referred to in clause (*iii*) of that sub-section, the amount of wealth-tax calculated under that clause as reduced by the amount of wealth-tax calculated on the net wealth assessed in the earlier proceeding for assessment under section 16 or section 17.".

Amendment of section 22D.

81. In section 22D of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from 1st day of June, 1987,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*4*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*5*) Subject to the provisions of section 22BA, the materials brought on record before the Settlement Commission shall be considered by the Members of the concerned Bench before passing any order under sub-section (*4*) and, in relation to the passing of such order, the provisions of section 22BD shall apply.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*6*), for the words "tax or penalty", the words "tax, penalty or interest" shall be substituted.

82. In section 22E of the Wealth-tax Act, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Amendment of section 22E.

"Provided that no proceeding shall be re-opened by the Settlement Commission under this section if the period between the end of the assessment year to which such a proceeding relates and the date of application for settlement under section 22C exceeds nine years.".

83. In section 22F of the Wealth-tax Act, sub-sections (5) and (6) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 22F.

84. In section 22H of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

Amendment of section 22H.

(a) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that no such immunity shall be granted by the Settlement Commission in cases where the proceedings for the prosecution for any such offence have been instituted before the date of receipt of the application under section 22C.";

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) An immunity granted to a person under sub-section (1) shall stand withdrawn if such person fails to pay any sum specified in the order of settlement passed under sub-section (4) of section 22D within the time specified in such order or within such further time as may be allowed by the Settlement Commission, or fails to comply with any other condition subject to which the immunity was granted and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall apply as if such immunity had not been granted.";

(c) in sub-section (2), the words "has not complied with the conditions subject to which the immunity was granted or that such person" shall be omitted.

85. After section 22H of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987, namely:—

Insetion of new section 22HA.

"22HA. (1) The Settlement Commission may, if it is of opinion that any person who made the application for settlement under section 22C has not co-operated with the Settlement Commission in the proceedings before it, send the case back to the Wealth-tax Officer who shall, thereupon, dispose of the case in accordance with the provisions of this Act as if no application under section 22C had been made.

Power of Settlement Commission to send a case back to the Wealth-tax Officer if the assessee does not cooperate.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Wealth-tax Officer shall be entitled to use all the materials and other information produced by the assessee before the Settlement Commission or the results of the inquiry held or evidence recorded by the Settlement Commission in the course of the proceedings before it as if such materials, information, inquiry and evidence had been produced before the

Wealth-tax Officer or held or recorded by him in the course of the proceedings before him.

(3) For the purposes of the time-limit under sections 17A, 32 and 35 and for the purposes of payment of interest under section 34A, in a case referred to in sub-section (1), the period commencing on and from the date of the application to the Settlement Commission under section 22C and ending with the date of receipt by the Wealth-tax Officer of the order of the Settlement Commission sending the case back to the Wealth-tax Officer, shall be excluded.".

Amendment of section 22K.

86. In section 22K of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987,—

(a) at the end of clause (ii), the word "or" shall be inserted;

(b) after clause (ii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) the case of any such person is sent back to the Wealth-tax Officer by the Settlement Commission under section 22HA,".

Omission of section 22M.

87. Section 22M of the Wealth-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.

Amendment of section 31.

88. In section 31 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (2A),—

(a) in the opening portion,—

(i) for the words "the Board may", the words "the Commissioner may" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "interest payable by an assessee", the words "interest paid or payable by an assessee" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1984;

(iii) for the words ", on the recommendation made by the Commissioner in this behalf, it is satisfied that", the words "he is satisfied that" shall be substituted;

(b) for clauses (i) and (ii), the following clauses shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1984, namely:—

"(i) payment of such amount has caused or would cause genuine hardship to the assessee;

(ii) default in the payment of the amount on which interest has been paid or was payable under the said sub-section was due to circumstances beyond the control of the assessee; and".

Amendment of section 43.

89. In section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "any assessment made", the words "any order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1987.

Gift-tax

18 of 1958. **90.** In section 2 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in clause (*xii*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, namely:— Amendment of section 20.

"*Explanation.*—A transfer of any building or part thereof referred to in clause (*iii*), clause (*iiia*) or clause (*iiib*) of section 27 of the Income-tax Act by the person who is deemed under the said clause to be the owner thereof made voluntarily and without consideration in money or money's worth, shall be deemed to be a gift made by such person;".

91. In section 42 of the Gift-tax Act, for the words "any assessment made", the words "any order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1987. Amendment of section 42.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

92. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

93. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act). Auxiliary duties of customs. 52 of 1962.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1988, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897

(*3*) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(*4*) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Excise

94. In section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), in sub-section (*2*), after clause (*xvia*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

"(*xvib*) provide for the giving of credit of sums of money with respect to raw materials used in the manufacture of excisable goods;".

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

95. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

96. (*1*) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to ten per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1988, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897

(*3*) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(*4*) The provisions of the Central Excises Act, and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

97. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION (TRAVEL) TAX

Extent and commencement.

98. (*1*) This Chapter extends to the whole of India.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

99. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "authorised dealer" means a person for the time being authorised under section 6 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to deal in foreign exchange; 46 of 1973.

(*b*) "dealing", in relation to foreign currency, means purchasing or selling foreign currency;

(*c*) "foreign currency" means any currency other than Indian currency;

(*d*) "foreign exchange" means foreign currency and includes—

(*i*) all deposits, credits and balances payable in any foreign currency, and any drafts, traveller's cheques, letters of credit and bills of exchange, expressed or drawn in Indian currency but payable in any foreign currency;

(*ii*) any instrument payable, at the option of the drawee or holder thereof or any other party thereto, either in Indian currency or in foreign currency or partly in one and partly in the other;

(*e*) "foreign travel" means a travel, the whole or any part of which is outside India;

(*f*) "money changer" means a person for the time being authorised under section 7 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to deal in foreign currency; 46 of 1973.

(*g*) words and expressions used but not defined in this Chapter shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. 46 of 1973.

Foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax.

100. (*1*) With effect from the date of commencement of this Chapter, there shall be levied on all foreign exchange released for any foreign travel by any person, a tax [hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax] at the rate of fifteen per cent. of the rupee equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange released.

(*2*) In accordance with the rules made under this Chapter, the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax shall be collected by the authorised dealer or money changer and paid to the credit of the Central Government.

Power to exempt.

101. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, exempt wholly or to such extent as may be specified in the notification, any release of foreign exchange for any foreign travel or class or category of foreign travel from the payment of tax leviable under this Chapter if that Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, having regard to the purposes of the foreign travel and any other special circumstances.

Penalties.

102. (*1*) Every person intending to undertake a foreign travel and holding foreign exchange in relation to which the tax payable under this Chapter has not been paid shall, in addition to his liability to pay the tax, be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the tax he would have paid under the provisions of this Chapter.

(*2*) Every authorised dealer or money changer who fails to collect the tax leviable under this Chapter, or after collecting such tax fails to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government under sub-section (*2*) of section 100 shall, in addition to the payment of the tax, if any, so collected, be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the tax he would have collected or, as the case may be, twice the amount of the taxcollected but not paid to the credit of the Central Government.

(3) No penalty shall be leviable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), if the authority specified under sub-section (4), for reasons to be recorded in writing, waives the amount of penalty so payable.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), any penalty under this section may be adjudged, collected and paid to the credit of the Central Government by such authority and in such manner as may be specified in the rules made under this Chapter.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

103. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government and no suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer of the Central Government, or of the State Government or against any authorised dealer or money changer for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder.

Power to make rules.

104. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the collection of the foreign exchange conservation (travel) tax, the authorities by whom adjudication of penalties or other functions under this Chapter shall be discharged, the manner in which such tax or penalties due under this Chapter shall be payable, the manner in which such tax or penalties shall be collected and paid to the credit of the Central Government and the procedure for claiming refund of any amount paid under this Chapter;

(b) the procedure for adjudication of penalties;

(c) appeals against orders made under this Chapter, the manner in which and the time within which such appeals may be preferred and the fees payable therefor;

(d) the returns and other particulars and information which may be required to be furnished for the purposes of this Chapter, the persons or authorities by or to whom or which, and the intervals at which, such returns, particulars and information shall be furnished;

(e) any other matter which is to be, or may be, provided for by rules under this Chapter.

Rules and notifications to be laid before Parliament.

105. Every rule made under this Chapter and every notification issued under section 101 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made or issued before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made or the notification should not be issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

106. In the Schedule to the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974,— Amendment of Act 47 of 1974.

(*a*) in Sl. No. 1 relating to crude oil, for the entry in column 3, the entry "Rupees one thousand per tonne." shall be substituted;

(*b*) in Sl. No. 2 relating to natural gas, for the entry in column 3, the entry "Rupees three hundred per thousand cubic metres." shall be substituted.

107. In the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal, Act, 1986, in section 5, after sub-section (3), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of Act 62 of 1986.

"*Explanation*.—For the purposes of sub-section (3), in computing the period during which a person has been a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A', there shall be included any period during which the person has been a member of the Indian Customs Service Class I, or the Central Excise Service Class I, as the case may be, of the Indian Revenue Service immediately before the constitution of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A'.".

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000.	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds. Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of theamount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes n unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 f the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income:
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of— (*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or (*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D, and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;

	Rate of income-tax
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on	10 per cent.;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—	
(*i*) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person—	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;

	Rate of income-tax
2. In the case of a company—	
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest-payable on tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	30 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (*b*) (*iii*)] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—	
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;

	Rate of income-tax
(*vi*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(*vii*) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" OR ANY PAYMENT REFERRED TO IN SUB-SECTION (9) OF SECTION 80E AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (*9*) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (*9*) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section], shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceeeed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs.40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs.40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *Plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes a unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—	
(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.
II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—	
(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or	

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

PART IV

[*See* section 2 (7) (*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VI-A" shall be omitted.

Rule 4. —Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(*1*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 to the ex-

tent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or, if by virtue

of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss

has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the period aforesaid.

(*3*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(*4*) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979 21 of 1979.
or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, or of the First Schedule 44 of 1980.
to the Finance Act, 1981, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1982, or 16 of 1981.
of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finan- 14 of 1982.
ce Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First 11 of 1983.
Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, shall be set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the 21 of 1984.
case may be, sub-rule (*2*). 32 of 1985. 23 of 1986.

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 92)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*i*) in Chapter 27, in sub-heading No. 2709.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in Chapter 28, in sub-heading Nos. 2801.10, 2801.20, 2801.30, 2802,00, 2803.00, 2804.10, 2804.21, 2804.29, 2804.30, 2804.40, 2804.50, 2804.61, 2804.69, 2804.70, 2804.80, 2804.90, 2805.11, 2805.19, 2805.21, 2805.22, 2805.30, 2805.40, 2806.10, 2806.20, 2807.00, 2808.00, 2809.10, 2809.20, 2810.00, 2811.11, 2811.19, 2811.21, 2811.22, 2811.23, 2811.29, 2812.10, 2812.90, 2813.10, 2813.90, 2814.10, 2814.20, 2815.11, 2815.12, 2815.20, 2815.30, 2816.10, 2816.20, 2816.30, 2817.00, 2818.10, 2818.20, 2818.30, 2819.10, 2819.90, 2820.10, 2820.90, 2821.10, 2821.20, 2822.00, 2823.00, 2824.10, 2824.20, 2824.90, 2825.10, 2825.20, 2825.30, 2825.40, 2825.50, 2825.60, 2825.70, 2825.80, 2825.90, 2826.11, 2826.12, 2826.19, 2826.20 2826.30, 2826.90, 2827.10, 2827.20, 2827.31, 2827.32, 2827.33, 2827.34, 2827.35 2827.36, 2827.37, 2827.38, 2827.39, 2827.41, 2827.49, 2827.51, 2827.59, 2827.60, 2828.10, 2828.90, 2829.11, 2829.19, 2829.90, 2830.10, 2830.20, 2830.30, 2830.90, 2831.10, 2831.90, 2832.10, 2832.20, 2832.30, 2833.11, 2833.19, 2833.21, 2833.22, 2833.23, 2833.24, 2833.25, 2833.26, 2833.27, 2833.29, 2833.30, 2833.40, 2834.10, 2834.21, 2834.22, 2834.29, 2835.10, 2835.21, 2835.22, 2835.23, 2835.24, 2835.25, 2835.26, 2835.29, 2835.31, 2835.39, 2836.10, 2836.20, 2836.30, 2836.40, 2836.50, 2836.60, 2836.70, 2836.91, 2836.92, 2836.93, 2836.99, 2837.11, 2837.19, 2837.20, 2838.00, 2839.11, 2839.19, 2839.20, 2839.90, 2840.11, 2840.19, 2840.20, 2840.30, 2841.10, 2841.20, 2841.30, 2841.40, 2841.50, 2841.60, 2841.70, 2841.80, 2841.90, 2842.10, 2842.90, 2843.10, 2843.21, 2843.29, 2843.30, 2843.90, 2844.10, 2844.20, 2844.30, 2844.40, 2844.50, 2845.10, 2845.90, 2846.10, 2846.90, 2847.00, 2848.10, 2848.90, 2849.10, 2849.20, 2849.90, 2850.00 and 2851.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in Chapter 29,—

(*1*) in sub-heading Nos. 2901.10, 2901.21, 2901.22, 2901.23, 2901.24, 2901.29, 2902.11 and 2902.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*2*) in sub-heading Nos. 2902.20 and 2902.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*3*) in sub-heading Nos. 2902.41, 2902.42 and 2902.43, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*4*) in sub-heading No. 2902.44, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*5*) in sub-heading No. 2902.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*6*) in sub-heading No. 2902.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*7*) in sub-heading Nos. 2902.70, 2902.90, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.14, 2903.15, 2903.16, 2903.19, 2903.21, 2903.22, 2903.23, 2903.29, 2903.30, 2903.40, 2903.51, 2903.59, 2903.61, 2903.62, 2903.69, 2904.10.

2904.20, 2904.90, 2905.11, 2905.12, 2905.13, 2905.14, 2905.15, 2905.16, 2905.17, 2905.19, 2905.21, 2905.22, 2905.29, 2905.31, 2905.32, 2905.39, 2905.41, 2905.42, 2905.43, 2905.44, 2905.49, 2905.50, 2906.11, 2906.12, 2906.13, 2906.14, 2906.19, 2906.21, 2906.29, 2907.11, 2907.12, 2907.13, 2907.14, 2907.15, 2907.19, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.29, 2907.30, 2908.10, 2908.20, 2908.90, 2909.11, 2909.19, 2909.20, 2909.30, 2909.41, 2909.42, 2909.43, 2909.44, 2909.49, 2909.50, 2909.60, 2910.10, 2910.20, 2910.30, 2910.90, 2911.00, 2912.11, 2912.12, 2912.13, 2912.19, 2912.21, 2912.29, 2912.30, 2912.41, 2912.42, 2912.49, 2912.50, 2912.60, 2913.00, 2914.11, 2914.12, 2914.13 and 2914.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*8*) in sub-heading No. 2914.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*9*) in sub-heading Nos. 2914.22, 2914.23, 2914.29, 2914.30, 2914.41, 2914.49, 2914.50 and 2914.61, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*10*) in sub-heading No. 2914.69, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*11*) in sub-heading Nos. 2914.70, 2915.11, 2915.12, 2915.13, 2915.21, 2915.22, 2915.23, 2915.24, 2915.29, 2915.31, 2915.32, 2915.33, 2915.34, 2915.35, 2915.39, 2915.40, 2915.50, 2915.60, 2915.70, 2915.90, 2916.11, 2916.12, 2916.13, 2916.14, 2916.15, 2916.19, 2916.20, 2916.31, 2916.32, 2916.33, 2916.39, 2917.11, 2917.12, 2917.13, 2917.14, 2917.19, 2917.20, 2917.31, 2917.32, 2917.33, 2917.34 and 2917.35, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*12*) in sub-heading No. 2917.36, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*13*) in sub-heading No. 2917.37, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." and "140% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*14*) in sub-heading Nos. 2917.39, 2918.11, 2918.12, 2918.13, 2918.14, 2918.15, 2918.16, 2918.17, 2918.19, 2918.21, 2918.22, 2918.23, 2918.29, 2918.30, 2918.90, 2919.00, 2920.10, 2920.90, 2921.11, 2921.12, 2921.19, 2921.21, 2921.22, 2921.29 and 2921.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*15*) in sub-heading Nos. 2921.41, 2921.42 and 2921.43, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*16*) in sub-heading No. 2921.44, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*17*) in sub-heading No. 2921.45, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*18*) in sub-heading Nos. 2921.49 and 2921.51, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*19*) in sub-heading No. 2921.59, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*20*) in sub-heading Nos. 2922.11, 2922.12, 2922.13, 2922.19, 2922.21, 2922.22, 2922.29, 2922.30, 2922.41, 2922.42 and 2922.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*21*) in sub-heading No. 2922.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(22) in sub-heading Nos. 2923.10, 2923.20, 2923.90, 2924.10, 2924.21 and 2924.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(23) in sub-heading No. 2925.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 75 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(24) in sub-heading Nos. 2925.19, 2925.20, 2926.10, 2926.20, 2926.90, 2927.00, 2928.00, 2929.10, 2929.90, 2930.10, 2930.20, 2930.30, 2930.40, 2930.90, 2931.00, 2932.11, 2932.12, 2932.13, 2932.19, 2932.21, 2932.29, 2932.90, 2933.11, 2933.19, 2933.21, 2933.29, 2933.31, 2933.39, 2933.40, 2933.51, 2933.59, 2933.61 and 2933.69, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(25) in sub-heading No. 2933.71, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." and "140% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(26) in sub-heading Nos. 2933.79, 2933.90, 2934.10, 2934.20, 2934.30, 2934.90 and 2935.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(27) in sub-heading Nos. 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29 and 2936.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "74% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(28) in sub-heading Nos. 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92 and 2937.99, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(29) in sub-heading Nos. 2938.10, 2938.90, 2939.10, 2939.21, 2939.29 and 2939.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(30) in sub-heading Nos. 2939.40 and 2939.50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(31) in sub-heading Nos. 2939.60, 2939.70, 2939.90 and 2940.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(32) in sub-heading Nos. 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "74% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(33) in sub-heading No. 2942.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg. " shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in Chapter 32,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 3201.10, 3201.20 and 3201.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 10 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading No. 3201.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70 % *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 3202.10 and 3202.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 3203.00, 3204.11, 3204.12, 3204.13, 3204.14, 3204.15, 3204.16, 3204.17, 3204.19, 3204.20, 3204.90, 3205.00, 3206.10, 3206.20, 3206.30, 3206.41, 3206.42, 3206.43, 3206.49, 3206.50

3207.10, 3207.20, 3207.30, 3207.40, 3208.10, 3208.20, 3208.90, 3209.10, 3209.90, 3210.00, 3211.00, 3212.10, 3212.90, 3213.10, 3213.90, 3214.10 and 3214.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*5*) in sub-heading Nos. 3215.11, 3215.19 and 3215.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*v*) in Chapter 33, in sub-heading Nos. 3301.11, 3301.12, 3301.13, 3301.14, 3301.19, 3301.21, 3301.22, 3301.23, 3301.24, 3301.25, 3301.26, 3301.29, 3301.30, 3301.90, 3302.10, 3302.90, 3303.00, 3304.10, 3304.20, 3304.30, 3304.91, 3304.99, 3305.10, 3305.20, 3305.30, 3305.90, 3306.10, 3306.90, 3307.10, 3307.20, 3307.30, 3307.41, 3307·49 and 3307.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in Chapter 34,—

(*1*) in sub-heading Nos. 3401.11, 3401.19 and 3401.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*2*) in sub-heading Nos. 3402.11, 3402.12, 3402.13 and 3402.19, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*3*) in sub-heading Nos. 3402.20, 3402.90, 3403.11, 3403.19, 3403.91 and 3403.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150 % *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*4*) in sub-heading Nos. 3404.10, 3404.20 and 3404.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100 % *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*5*) in sub-heading Nos. 3405.10, 3405.20, 3405.30, 3405.40, 3405.90, 3406.00 and 3407.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg. " shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in Chapter 35, in sub-heading Nos. 3501.10, 3501.90, 3502.10, 3502.90, 3503.00, 3504.00, 3505.10, 3505.20, 3506.10, 3506.91, 3506.99, 3507.10 and 3507.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*viii*) in Chapter 38, —

(*1*) in sub-heading No. 3801.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*2*) in sub-heading Nos. 3801.20, 3801.30 and 3801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*3*) in sub-heading No. 3802.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*4*) in sub-heading Nos. 3802.90, 3803.00, 3804.00, 3805.10, 3805.20, 3805.90, 3806.10, 3806.20, 3806.30, 3806.90, 3807.00, 3808.10, 3808.20, 3808.30, 3808.40, 3808.90, 3809.10, 3809.91, 3809.92, 3809.99, 3810.10, 3810.90, 3811.11, 3811.19, 3811.21, 3811.29 and 3811.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80 % *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*5*) in sub-heading No. 3812.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted.

(*6*) in sub-heading Nos. 3812.20, 3812.30, 3813.00 and 3814.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 3815.11 and 3815.12, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "70% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading Nos. 3815.19, 3815.90, 3816.00, 3817.10, 3817.20, 3818.00, 3819.00, 3820.00, 3821.00, 3822.00, 3823.10, 3823.20, 3823.30, 3823.40, 3823.50, 3823.60 and 3823.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(ix) in Chapter 39,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 3901.10, 3901.20, 3901.30, 3901.90, 3902.10, 3902.20, 3902.30, 3902.90, 3903.11, 3903.19, 3903.20, 3903.30 and 3903.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 3904.10, 3904.21 and 3904.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "200% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 3904.30, 3904.40, 3904.50, 3904.61, 3904.69, 3904.90, 3905.11, 3905.19, 3905.20, 3905.90, 3906.10, 3906.90, 3907.10, 3907.20, 3907.30, 3907.40 and 3907.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading No. 3907.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "200% *plus* Rs. 15 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 3907.91, 3907.99, 3908.10, 3908.90, 3909.10, 3909.20, 3909.30, 3909.40, 3909.50, 3910.00, 3911.10, 3911.90, 3912.11, 3912.12, 3912.20, 3912.31, 3912.39, 3912.90, 3913.10, 3913.90, 3914.00, 3915.10, 3915.20, 3915.30, 3915.90, 3916.10, 3916.20, 3916.90, 3917.10, 3917.21, 3917.22, 3917.23, 3917.29, 3917.31, 3917.32, 3917.33 and 3917.39, for the entry in column (9), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 3918.10, 3918.90, 3919.10, 3919.90, 3920.10, 3920.20, 3920.30, 3920.41, 3920.42, 3920.51, 3920.59, 3920.61, 3920.62, 3920.63, 3920.69, 3920.71, 3920.72, 3920.73, 3920.79, 3920.91, 3920.92, 3920.93, 3920.94, 3920.99, 3921.11, 3921.12, 3921.13, 3921.14, 3921.19 and 3921.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(x) in Chapter 72,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 7206.10 and 7206.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 7207.11, 7207.12, 7207.19 and 7207.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70% *plus* Rs. 3,500 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 7208.11, 7208.12, 7208.13, 7208.14, 7208.21, 7208.22, 7208,23, 7208.24, 7208.31, 7208.32, 7208.33, 7208.34, 7208.35, 7208.41, 7208.42, 7208.43, 7208.44, 7208.45, 7208.90, 7209.11, 7209.12, 7209.13, 7209.14, 7209.21, 7209.22, 7209.23, 7209.24, 7209.31, 7209.32, 7209.33, 7209.34, 7209.41, 7209.42, 7209.43, 7209.44 and 7209.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 7210.11, 7210.12, 7210.20, 7210.31, 7210.39, 7210.41 and 7210.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading No. 7210.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 7210.60, 7210.70 and 7210.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 7211.11, 7211.12, 7211.19, 7211.21, 7211.22, 7211.29, 7211.30, 7211.41, 7211.49 and 7211.90, for the entry in column (4) the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted ;

(8) in sub-heading Nos. 7212.10, 7212.21, 7212.29, 7212.30 and 7212.40 for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(9) in sub-heading No. 7212.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(10) in sub-heading No. 7212.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 7,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(11) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.10 and 7213.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(12) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.31, 7213.39, 7213.41 and 7213.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(13) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.50, 7214.10, 7214.20 and 7214.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(14) in sub-heading Nos. 7214.40 and 7214.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted,

(15) in sub-heading Nos. 7214.60 and 7215.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(16) in sub-heading Nos. 7215.20 and 7215.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(17) in sub-heading Nos. 7215.40 and 7215.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(18) in sub-heading Nos. 7216.10, 7216.21, 7216.22, 7216.31, 7216.32, 7216.33, 7216.40, 7216.50, 7216.60 and 7216.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(19) in sub-heading Nos. 7217.11, 7217.12, 7217.13, 7217.19, 7217.21, 7217.22, 7217.23 and 7217.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(20) in sub-heading Nos. 7217.31, 7217.32, 7217.33 and 7217.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(21) in sub-heading Nos. 7218.10, 7218.90, 7219.11, 7219.12, 7219.13, 7219.14, 7219.21, 7219.22, 7219.23, 7219.24, 7219.31, 7219.32, 7219.33, 7219.34, 7219.35, 7219.90, 7220.11, 7220.12, 7220.20, 7220.90, 7221.00, 7222.10, 7222.20, 7222.30, 7222.40 and 7223.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "300% *plus* Rs. 25,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(22) in sub-heading Nos. 7224.10, 7224.90, 7225.10, 7225.20, 7225.30, 7225.40, 7225.50, 7225.90, 7226.10, 7226.20, 7226.91, 7226.92, 7226.99, 7227.10, 7227.20, 7227.90, 7228.10, 7228.20, 7228.30, 7228.40, 7228.50, 7228.60, 7228.70, 7228.80, 7229.10, 7229.20 and 7229.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80% *plus* Rs. 25,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*xi*) in Chapter 98,—

(*1*) after NOTE 6, the following NOTES shall be inserted, namely :—

"7. Heading No. 98.06 does not cover:

(*a*) Ball or roller bearings of heading No. 84.82;

(*b*) Bearing housings of sub-heading Nos. 8483.20 and 8483.30;

(*c*) Parts of machinery of heading No. 84.71; and

d) Any other part of machinery which the Central Government may, having regard to its nature of being a part having general application, notify in the Official Gazette in this behalf.

8. Goods which answer to the description of both the heading No. 98.01 and the heading No. 98.06 are to be classified under the heading No. 98.01.";

(*2*) in sub-heading No. 9801.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of article	Rate of duty	
			Standard	Preferential areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, in Chapter 98, after heading No. 98·05, the following heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"98·06	9806·00	PARTS OF MACHINERY, EQUIPMENTS, APPLIANCES, INSTRUMENTS AND ARTICLES OF CHAPTERS 84, 85, 86, 89 AND 90	150%	..

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 95)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(*1*) in Chapter 4, in sub-heading No. 0403.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 9, in sub-heading No. 0903.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading No. 1504.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,900 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 19,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 1901.19 and 1901.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 1903.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 1904.10, for the entry in column (3), the entry "—Put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale" shall be substituted;

(*5*) in Chapter 21, in sub-heading No. 2106.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 20 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*6*) in Chapter 22,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 2201.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25 paise" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2201.12, in column (4), for the figures and word "10 paise", the figures and word "25 paise" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 2201.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 2201.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 2202.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50 paise" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 2202.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "55 paise" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 2202.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65 paise" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 2202.14, in column (4), for the figures and word "45 paise", the figures and word "65 paise" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading No. 2202.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "75%" shall be substituted;

(*7*) in Chapter 24,—

(*a*) after NOTE 3, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'4. In this Chapter, the expression "cut-tobacco" means the prepared or processed cut-to-size tobacco which is generally blended or moisturised to a desired extent for use in the manufacture of machine-rolled cigarettes.';

(*b*) in heading No. 24.04, in column (3), for the words "-Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes", the words "-Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes; cut-tobacco" shall be substituted;

(*8*) in Chapter 28, in sub-heading No. 2817.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*9*) in Chapter 34, in sub-heading Nos. 3401.20 and 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*10*) in Chapter 35, in sub-heading No. 3506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*11*) in Chapter 39, in sub-heading No. 3907.80, in column (3), for the word "Polybutyl", the word "Polybutylene" shall be substituted;

(*12*) in Chapter 40,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 4006.10 and 4008.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 12 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 4010.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*13*) in Chapter 42, in sub-heading No. 4201.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*14*) in Chapter 44,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 4406.10, 4406.20, 4406.90, 4407.10 and 4407.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 4408.10 and 4408.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*15*) in Chapter 45, in sub-heading No. 4501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*16*) in Chapter 48,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 4802.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 575", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 600" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 4802.91, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,700", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,800" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 4802.99, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,300", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,400" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 4803.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,430", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading Nos. 4804.19, 4804.29 and 4804.30, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,700", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,800" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 4805.30, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,150" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 4805.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading Nos. 4806.10 and 4806.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading No. 4806.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,930", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(*j*) in sub-heading Nos. 4807.10 and 4807.99, in column (4), fo the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(*k*) in sub-heading Nos. 4808.10 and 4808.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(*l*) in sub-heading Nos. 4809.10, 4809.20 and 4809.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*m*) in sub-heading No. 4810.10, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,700", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,800" shall be substituted;

(*n*) in sub-heading No. 4810.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300" shall be substituted;

(*o*) in sub-heading No. 4810.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,930", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(*p*) in sub-heading Nos. 4811.10 and 4811.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(*q*) in sub-heading No. 4811.31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*r*) in sub-heading Nos. 4811.39 and 4811.40, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs 2,300" shall be substituted;

(*s*) in sub-heading No. 4811.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,930", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(*t*) in sub-heading No. 4812.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*u*) in sub-heading No. 4813.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,200", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,300" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading No. 4814.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,500", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 2,700" shall be substituted;

(w) in sub-heading No. 4815.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(x) in sub-heading No. 4816.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(y) in sub-heading Nos. 4817.10, 4817.20 and 4817.90, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,550", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 1,600" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 49, in heading No. 49.01, in column (3), for the words "PRODUCTS OF THE PAPER PRINTING INDUSTRY", the words "PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 52,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5206.20 and 5207.20, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206·36 and 5206·91 to 5206·94" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 5207·90 and 5208.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206·91 to 5206·94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 5208·22 and 5208.29, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 5211.10 and 5211.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "*Nil*" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 54,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 5404.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 21.12 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5404.92, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 13.77 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5404.93, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 9.86 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 5404.94, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 8.18 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5404.95, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 6.95 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 5404.96, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4.71 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 5404.97, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3.08 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 5409.10, for the entry in column (3), the entry —Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading No. 5409.20 for the entry in column (3), the entry "—Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre" shall be substituted ;

(*j*) in sub-heading No. 5409.30, for the entry in column (3), the entry "—Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre" shall be substituted ;

(*k*) in sub-heading No. 5409.40, for the entry in column (3), the entry "—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre" shall be substituted ;

(*l*) in sub-heading No. 5409.50, for the entry in column (3), the entry "—Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre" shall be substituted ;

(*m*) in sub-heading No. 5409.60, for the entry in column (3), the entry "—Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre" shall be substituted ;

(*n*) sub-heading No. 5409.70 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted ;

(*20*) in Chapter 55,—

(*a*) sub-heading Nos. 5511.27 and 5511.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5511.26 and 5511.27 respectively ;

(*b*) sub-heading Nos. 5512.27 and 5512.28 shall be renumbered sub-heading Nos. 5512.26 and 5512.27 respectively;

(*21*) in Chapter 59,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 5901.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 5902.10, 5902.20 and 5902.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 10 per kilogram" shall be substituted ;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 5903.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 5903.19, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 6", the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 7" shall be substituted ;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 5903.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted ;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 5903.29, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 7.50", the abbreviation and figures "Rs 8.50" shall be substituted ;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 5903.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 5903.99, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 8", the abbreviation and figure "Rs. 9" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 5905.10 and 5905.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted ;

(*j*) in sub-heading No. 5908.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted ;

(22) in Chapter 64,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 6401.11, for the entry in cloumn (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6401.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 6402.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 68,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 6801.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 6804.10, 6804.20, 6804.30 and 6804.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 6805.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 6806.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 6806.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 6807.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 69,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 6901.00, 6902.10, 6902.90, 6903.10, 6903.90 and 6904.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6908.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 6909.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 6909.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 70,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 7002.10, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 3.75", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 7002.20, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 3.50", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7003.00, in column (4), for the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 3.75", the abbreviation and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 7004.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 50 per millimetre thickness or part thereof per square metre" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 7004.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50% *plus* Rs. 50 per millimetre thickness or part thereof per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 7006.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 15 per millimetre thickness or part thereof per square metre" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 74, in sub-heading No. 7405.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 83, in sub-heading No. 8312.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% *plus* Rs. 100 per container" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 85,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 8501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 8506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 8539.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* Rs. 10 per lamp" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(*1*) in Chapter 19, for sub-heading Nos. 1902.10, 1902.20 and 1902.90, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"1902·10—Put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale 15%

1902·90—Other *Nil*";

(*2*) in Chapter 24,—

(*a*) after sub-heading No. 2404.12, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"2404·13 — Cut-tobacco 10 paise per kilogram"

(*b*) for sub-heading Nos. 2404.41 and 2404.42, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'—Chewing tobacco including preparations commonly known as "Khara Masala", "Kimam", "Dokta", "Zarda", "Sukha" and "Surti":

2404·41-Bearing a brand name 20%';

(*c*) for sub-heading Nos. 2404.51 and 2404.52, the following sub heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"2404·50—Snuff of tobacco 20%";

(*3*) in Chapter 28, for heading No. 28.29, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"28·29 CHLORATES AND PERCHLORATES; BROMATES AND PERBROMATES; IODATES AND PERIODATES

	2829·10	—Potassium Chlorate	Rs. 100 per kilogram
	2829.90	—Other	15%".

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(4) in Chapter 34, for sub-heading Nos. 3401·11 and 3401.12, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"3401.10	—Soap in any form	25%";

(5) in Chapter 52,—

(a) for sub-heading Nos. 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35 and 5206.36, the following sub- headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"5206.32 —	—Of value exceeding rupees five but not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	20 paise per square metre
5206.33 —	—Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre	50 Paise per square metre
5206.34 —	—Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees rwenty-five per square metre	80 paise per square metre
5206.35 —	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%
5206.36 —	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%";

(b) for sub-heading Nos. 5206.37, 5206.38, 5206.39 and 5206.90 the following sub-headings shall be substituted namely:—

"—	—Other fabrics :	
5206.91 —	—Of value not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre	50 paise per square metr
5206.92 —	—Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	80 paise per square metre
5206.93 —	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%
5206.94 —	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	8%";

(c) for heading No. 52.09 the following heading shall be substituted namely:—

"52.09 COTTON FABRICS,—

(a) WOVEN,

(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINKPROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,

(c) CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND

(d) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT

5209.10	—Of value not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*
5209.20	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*"

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(*d*) for sub-heading Nos. 5210.20 and 5210.30, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"5210.20	– Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*";

(*6*) in Chapter 54, for sub-heading No. 5412.30, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"5412.30	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
5412.40	—Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*";

(*7*) in Chapter 55,—

(*a*) for heading No. 55.08, the following heading shall be substituted namely:—

"55.08	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES, EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12,— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINKPROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE-RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
5508.10	—Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	*Nil*
5508.20	—Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre	*Nil*
5508.30	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	*Nil*
5508.40	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	*Nil*
5508.50	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
5508.60	—Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*";

(*b*) for sub-heading No. 5511.13, the following sub-headings shall substituted, namely:—

"5511.13	--Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
5511.14	--Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(*c*) for sub-heading No. 5511.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"5511.28—	—Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
5511.29—	—Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*";

(*d*) for sub-heading No. 5512.13, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"5512.13—	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
5512.14—	—Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*";

(*e*) for sub-heading No. 5512.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"5512.28—	—Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*
5512.29—	—Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	*Nil*";

(*8*) in Chapter 69, for sub-heading No. 6906.10, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"6906.10	—Glazed tiles	50%";

(*9*) in Chapter 84, after sub-heading No. 8414·10, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"8414.20	—Electric fans	15% *plus* Rs. 100 per fan";

(*10*) in Chapter 85, for heading No. 85.40, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"85.40	THERMIONIC, COLD CATHODE OR PHOTO-CATHODE VALVES AND TUBES (FOR EXAMPLE, VACUUM OR VAPOUR OR GAS FILLED VALVES AND TUBES, MERCURY ARC RECTIFYING VALVES AND TUBES, CATHODE-RAY TUBES, TELEVISION CAMERA TUBES)	
	—Cathode-Ray television picture tubes:	
8540.11	—Colour	Rs. 600/- per tube
8540.12	—Black and White	Rs. 150/- per tube
8540.90	—Other	15%".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 99)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*1*) in sub-heading No. 1701.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 36 per quintal" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in heading No. 24.04, in column (3), in the portion occurring before sub-heading No. 2404.11, for the words "—Smoking mixtures of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes", the words "—Smoking mixtures of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes; cut-tobacco" shall be substituted;

(*3*) sub-heading No. 2404.32 shall be renumbered as sub-heading No. 2404.39;

(4) in sub-heading No. 5206.20, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted ;

(*5*) in sub-heading No. 5206.32, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- -Of value exceeding rupees five but not exceeding rupees ten per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*6*) in sub-heading No. 5206.33, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- -Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*7*) in sub-heading No. 5206.34, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- - Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*8*) in sub-heading No. 5206.35, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- -Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*9*) in sub-heading No. 5206.36, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- -Of value exceeding rupees fifty per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*10*) in sub-heading No. 5207.20, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted;

(*11*) in sub-heading Nos. 5207.90 and 5208.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric" shall be substituted;

(*12*) in sub-heading Nos. 5208.22 and 5208.29, in column (4), for the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.39 and 5206.90", the words, abbreviation and figures "sub-heading Nos. 5206.31 to 5206.36 and 5206.91 to 5206.94" shall be substituted ;

(*13*) in sub-heading Nos. 5211.10 and 5211.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15 %" shall be substituted;

(*14*) sub-heading Nos. 5511.27 and 5511.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5511.26 and 5511.27 respectively;

(*15*) sub-heading Nos. 5512.27 and 5512.28 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5512.26 and 5512.27 respectively.

PART III

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*1*) after sub-heading No. 2404.12, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"2404.13 — —Cut-tobacco *Nil*";

(*2*) for sub-heading Nos. 2404.41 and 2404.42, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'—Chewing tobacco including preparations commonly known as "Khara Masala", "Kimam", "Dokta", "Zarda", "Sukha" and "Surti" :

2404.41 — —Bearing a brand name 10%';

(*3*) for the portion occurring after sub-heading No. 2404.49 and sub-heading Nos. 2404.51 and 2404.52, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"2404.50 —Snuff of tobacco 10%";

(*4*) for sub-heading Nos. 5206.37, 5206.38, 5206.39 and 5206.90, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

	"—Other fabrics :	
5206.91 —	—Of value not exceeding rupees fifteen per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
5206.92 —	—Of value exceeding rupees fifteen but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
5206.93 —	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
5206.94 —	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty per sqaure metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre.";

(*5*) for heading No. 52.09, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"52.09 COTTON FABRICS,—

(*a*) WOVEN,

(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINKPROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(c) CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND	
		(d) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN FORTY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	
	5209.10	—Of value not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5209.20	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(6) for sub-heading Nos. 5210.20 and 5210.30, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

	"5210·20	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(7) for heading No. 54.09, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"54·09		FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54·06 AND 54·07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),—	
		(a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINKPROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE-RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
	5409·10	—Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409·20	—Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409·30	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409·40	—Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5409·50	—Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5409·60	—Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(8) for sub-heading No. 5412.30, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

	"5412·30	-Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5412·40	-Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(9) for heading No. 55.08, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"55·08		FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55·11 AND 55·12),— (a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINKPROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE-RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
	5508·10	-Of value not exceeding rupees ten per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508·20	-Of value exceeding rupees ten but not exceeding rupees twenty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508·30	-Of value exceeding rupees twenty but not exceeding rupees twenty-five per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508·40	-Of value exceeding rupees twenty-five but not exceeding rupees fifty per square metre	10% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
	5508·50	-Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5508·60	-Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(10) for sub-heading No. 5511.13, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

	"5511·13	- -Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
	5511·14	- -Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(11) for sub-heading No. 5511.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

	"5511·28	- -Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	5511·29	——Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred pes square metre	20%";

(12) for sub-heading No. 5512.13 the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

5512·13	——Of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	15%
5512·14	——Of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

(13) for sub-heading No.5512.29, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"5512·28	——Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees fifty but not exceeding rupees one hundred per square metie	15%
5512·29	——Other fabrics of value exceeding rupees one hundred per square metre	20%";

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Resolution on Final Budget Statements

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. (डी.एन.)-127

REGISTERED NO. D. (D.N.) 127

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1

PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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No. 224] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1987/KARTIKA 15, 1909

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as separate compilation

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्तूबर, 1987

संख्या एफ. 2(169)--बी. (डब्ल्यू एन्ड एम)/87:--28 फरवरी, 1987 को संसद में यथा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, 1987-88 सामान्य सूचना के लिए अब अन्तिम रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. वित्त विधेयक, 1987 में 1987-88 में 514.02 करोड रुपए की सकल अतिरिक्त कर की प्राप्ति के प्रस्ताव निम्न प्रकार से अनुमानित किए गए:--

	(करोड़ रुपए)
सीमा शुल्क	66.92
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	301.80
निगम कर	85.00
अन्य कर	60.30
जोड़ :	514.02

3. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों से अतिरिक्त राजस्व का राज्यों का हिस्सा 192.32 करोड रुपए अनुमानित किया गया था।

4. उपर्युक्त प्रस्तावों में से 1987-88 में केन्द्र के राजस्व में निवल जमा रकमें तदनुसार 321.70 करोड़ रुपए अनुमानित की गई और राजस्व खाते का घाटा 6742.46 करोड़ रुपए अनुमानित किया गया था।

5. वित्त विधेयक, 1987 में किए गए संशोधनों से उपर्युक्त प्राप्ति अनुमानों पर वास्तविक प्रभाव शून्य है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें बिना संशोधन के स्वीकार की गई थीं। फलतः राजस्व खाते में अनुमानित घाटे और सम्पूर्ण घाटे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है।

के०एस० शास्त्री, अपर सचिव (बजट)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1987

No.F. 2 (169)-B(W&M)/87:—The Annual Financial Statement for 1987-88, as presented to Parliament on the 28th February, 1987, is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals in the Finance Bill, 1987 were estimated to yield a gross additional tax receipt of Rs. 514-02 crores in 1987-88, as follows:—

	(In crores of rupess)
Customs	66.92
Union Excise Duties	301.80
Corporation Tax	85.00
Other Taxes	60.30
Total :	514.02

3. The States' share of the additional revenue from Union excise duties was estimated at Rs. 192.32 crores.

4. The net accretion to the Centre's revenue in 1987-88, out of the above proposals, was accordingly estimated at Rs. 321.70 crores and the deficit on Revenue Account was estimated at Rs. 6742.46 crores. The overall deficit was estimated at Rs. 5688.40 crores.

5. The net effect on the above Receipt estimates from modifications made in the Finance Bill, 1987 is 'nil'. The Demands for Grants for 1987-88 were voted without modification. Consequently, there is no change in the estimated deficit on Revenue Account and in the overall deficit.

K.S.SASTRY, Addl, Secy. (Budget

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1987—88

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR

1987-88

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As finally Adopted)

एस० वेंकटरमणन
वित्त सचिव
भारत सरकार

S. VENKITARAMANAN
Finance Secretary
Government of India

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्तूबर, 1987

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1987

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विवरण 3--भारत का लोक खाता-प्राप्तियां	Statement III-Public Account of India-Receipts
भुगतान	Disbursements
बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय	Receipts and Expenditure of Union territories without Legislature

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. कर-राजस्व	**A. TAX REVENUE**					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) *Taxes on Income and Expenditure*:		*3586.01*	*3698.05*	*3934.77*	*4157.08*
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	2865.08	3123.00	3330.00	3537.00
आयकर निगम-कर से भिन्न कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	663.23	565.05	604.77	620.08
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0023	57.70	10.00	..	..
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	(b) *Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions*:		*168.57*	*114.39*	*138.67*	*133.63*
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	3.46	3.39	2.67	2.63
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	153.44	100.00	125.00	120.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	11.67	11.00	11.00	11.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) *Taxes on Commodities and Services*:		*22518.62*	*24496.80*	*25878.76*	*29592.63*
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	9525.78	10404.10	11500.00	12866.92
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	12955.72	14065.16	14346.82	16633.47
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	37.12	27.54	31.94	92.24
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	(d) *Taxes of Union territories*		*531.83*	*561.82*	*593.63*	*652.49*
जोड़ कर राजस्व	**TOTAL-TAX REVENUE**		**26805.03**	**28871.06**	**30545.83**	**34535.83**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B. NON-TAX REVENUE**					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(a) *Fiscal Services*		*735.95*	*403.65*	*464.43*	*781.06*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	206.36	262.06	323.53	338.32
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	529.59	141.59	140.90	442.74
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	(b) *Interest Receipts: Dividends and Profits*:		*5101.24*	*5976.84*	*5965.41*	*6782.46*
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	*4586.04*	5521.20	5504.55	6262.10
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union territory Governments		1872.28	2666.50	2651.00	3238.00
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		558.38	590.00	570.00	652.00
दूर संचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		170.11	191.70	213.00	237.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other interest Receipts		1985.27	2073.00	2070.55	2135.10
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	515.20	455.64	460.86	520.36
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) **Other Non-Tax Revenue:**					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	*(i) General Services*:		*903.23*	*1110.89*	*1025.44*	*1061.04*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	1.89	2.50	2.10	2.30
पुलिस	Police	0055	82.11	67.04	84.07	84.07
जेलें	Jails	0056	..	..	..	..

*1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 1.65 करोड रुपए और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 192.32 करोड रुपए की वह राशि शामिल नहीं है जो बजट प्रस्तावों में राज्यों का हिस्सा है।

टिप्पणी 1. ये आंकडे, लेखाओं के संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अनुसार दिए गए है, जो 1-4-1987 से लागू किया गया है।

2. 1985-86 के वास्तविक अनुमानों के कालम में दिखाए गए आंकडे अनन्तिम हैं।

*Excludes Rs. 1.65 crores in Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 192.32 crores in Budget Estimate 1987-88 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.

Note : 1. The figures shown are according to the revised accounting classification introduced from 1-4-1987.

2. The figures shown under the column "Accounts 1985-86" are provisional.

विवरण--1 भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड रुपए)(Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	28.57	27.70	31.07	30.39
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	14.17	19.67	19.72	20.30
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	0059	16.70	13.46	24.20	24.93
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	35.22	33.35	33.55	33.90
पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	20.29	12.26	14.30	14.64
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	446.40	650.01	487.39	501.97
रक्षा सेवाएं	*Defence Services*		*257.88*	*284.90*	*329.04*	*348.54*
थल-सेना	Army	0076	191.25	170.24	176.40	193.54
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	12.57	14.70	15.46	20.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	54.06	50.96	70.28	70.00
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	..	49.00	66.90	65.00
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	*(ii) Social Services:*		*148.82*	*134.26*	*524.12*	*478.70*
शिक्षा	Education	0202	18.96	4.49	5.00	4.85
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	5.49	7.23	6.66	7.65
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	4.97	5.79	5.93	8.35
आवास	Housing	0216	14.74	13.79	20.95	21.81
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	10.20	11.16	13.58	13.36
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	80.19	80.27	111.58	161.26
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	1.01	0.46	1.09	1.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	8.31	10.98	359.23	260.23
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0250	4.94	0.06	0.07	0.06
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(iii) Economic Services:*		*9219.65*	*9770.71*	*12267.00*	*12033.98*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	4.32	0.97	1.06	1.09
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	2.25	2.01	1.92	2.33
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	41.37	50.00	48.24	57.49
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	0.89	0.95	0.85	0.96
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	0.64	0.50	0.60	0.70
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	3.03	4.19	5.07	5.27
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.76	1.92	2.55	2.94
लघु सिचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	..	0.40	0.30	0.35
विद्युत	Power	0801	282.24	402.67	323.58	415.19
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	159.95	172.21	2100.07	428.33
कोयला और लिगनाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	..	0.05	0.09	0.11
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	4.85	2.08	25.90	2.60
उद्योग	Industries	0852	44.48	76.50	68.99	95.91
अलोह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	0.91	1.01	1.00	1.00
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	38.17	41.01	36.56	41.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	7.86	23.36	22.36	23.14
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	0.83	0.54	0.67	0.71

विवरण 1--भारतीय की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	52.02	0.42	8.91	0.15
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	19.69	19.18	19.18	19.46
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	1056	..	0.01	0.01	..
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	133.47	0.61	0.51	0.55
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	..	3.50	4.34	4.58
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	0.76	11.45	10.47	11.26
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	14.01	15.01	15.01	14.50
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	26.80	23.46	35.73	33.74
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		*6590.67*	*6996.69*	*7683.02*	*8417.61*
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	476.84	550.00	563.00	744.00
दूर-संचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	1309.84	1370.00	1287.00	1709.00
ग. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**484.61**	**433.74**	**501.12**	**511.96**
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	413.15	364.99	436.99	462.18
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	71.46	68.75	64.13	49.78
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories		69.35	36.65	60.61	61.81
जोड़-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE		*16662.85*	*17866.74*	*20808.13*	*21711.01*
जोड़-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		*43467.88*	*46737.80*	*51353.96*	*56246.84*
अग्रनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 9)	Carried over (see page 9)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements *over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)*		*5564.52*	*7155.33*	*7232.81*	*6742.46*
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**49032.40**	**53893.13**	**58586.77**	**62989.30**

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता --भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENT

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	**A. GENERAL SERVICES**		**18292.12**	**20707.72**	**23182.93**	**24439.01**
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) *Organs of State*		*180.08*	*192.65*	*217.89*	*217.47*
संसद	Parliament	2011	12.28	17.25	17.49	17.81
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	1.57	1.59	1.90	1.99
मंत्रि परिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	8.48	8.17	10.13	10.27
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	3.21	3.37	4.59	4.01
निर्वाचन	Elections	2015	24.94	24.99	23.07	18.73
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	129.60	137.28	160.71	164.66
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) *Fiscal Services*		*983.35*	*1132.81*	*1217.76*	*1122.79*
(i) कर संग्रह	(i) *Tax Collection*		*275.03*	*290.85*	*386.08*	*412.02*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	102.07	106.66	125.09	126.61
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	11.33	11.87	13.63	13.80
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	84.80	93.71	139.72	138.43
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	76.66	78.36	107.40	132.92
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.17	0.25	0.24	0.26
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(ii) *Other Fiscal Services*		*708.32*	*841.96*	*831.68*	*710.77*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	218.43	227.77	226.37	232.19
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	489.89	614.19	605.31	478.5
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	(c) *Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt*		*7503.46*	*8750.00*	*9550.00*	*10650.00*
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	7503.46	8750.00	9550.00	10650.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) *Administrative Services*		*1046.86*	*1368.82*	*1383.45*	*1806.70*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	7.63	7.86	10.89	11.5
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	109.26	115.16	136.89	144.90
पुलिस	Police	2055	631.25	659.98	870.62	978.53
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	14.61	11.53	12.79	13.59
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	53.37	37.67	54.32	40.67
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	41.24	39.92	51.39	51.96
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	131.52	124.18	166.37	173.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	57.98	372.52	80.18	392.47
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) *Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*		*1300.36*	*1348.54*	*1518.33*	*1759.48*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	681.45	768.61	960.82	1181.65
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	618.91	579.93	557.51	577.83
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) *Defence Services*		*7278.01*	*7914.90*	*9295.50*	*8882.57*
थल सेना	Army	2076	4851.50	5317.28	6247.67	6553.01
नौ सेना	Navy	2077	600.80	680.12	683.76	615.50
वायु सेना	Air Force	2078	1825.71	1867.50	2163.82	1648.06
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079		50.00	200.25	66.00

विवरण--1 भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
ख. समाजिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**		**1321.59**	**1541.60**	**1752.98**	**2068.99**
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	305.39	378.74	428.34	564.18
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	155.53	156.98	152.18	262.94
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	23.99	46.33	42.41	54.35
कला और संस्कृति	Arts and Culture	2205	45.45	75.86	112.79	102.98
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	179.53	190.31	197.42	217.45
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	31.46	50.14	51.64	58.28
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	3.75	7.97	19.40	44.24
आवास	Housing	2216	34.54	34.00	39.28	41.29
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	2.08	2.58	3.10	2.83
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	41.72	47.03	46.79	53.29
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	158.52	175.35	221.64	289.81
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	2225	5.70	6.19	6.24	6.97
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	170.80	175.56	228.16	161.35
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	141.58	178.51	186.07	189.35
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	0.72	1.08	0.87	0.97
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	19.38	14.15	16.08	17.63
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2252	1.45	0.82	0.57	1.08
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**16017.65**	**17218.24**	**18775.15**	**20057.07**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(a) *Agriculure and allied Activities*		*2351.21*	*2504.61*	*2746.54*	*2710.14*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	364.09	301.15	304.86	214.02
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	4.97	3.89	3.57	3.49
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	6.74	7.68	6.97	8.45
डेयरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	88.38	94.30	84.15	94.25
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	10.37	14.88	11.47	16.11
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	11.09	26.99	24.99	35.28
बागान	Plantations	2407	29.46	46.60	46.28	48.24
खाद्य, भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	1790.64	1835.98	2088.59	2099.80
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	36.91	158.67	163.03	172.76
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	..	..	2.87	5.74
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	4.68	9.00	4.13	6.15
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	3.88	5.47	5.63	5.85
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	(b) *Rural Development*		*8.59*	*309.62*	*306.83*	*337.56*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	0.12	280.20	281.25	310.52
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	0.39	8.98	7.23	9.18
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	0.23	0.11	0.13	0.10
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	7.85	20.33	18.22	17.76
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(c) *Special Area Programmes*		*11.12*	*14.64*	*10.82*	*11.34*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	11.12	14.64	10.82	11.34

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*		*47.85*	*66.40*	*75.10*	*74.06*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	33.31	24.06	25.31	27.86
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	13.31	22.63	31.31	25.59
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705		0.50	0.50	0.50
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	2711	1.23	19.21	17.98	20.11
(ङ) ऊर्जा	*(e) Energy*		*2188.31*	*603.06*	*634.18*	*687.91*
विद्युत	Power	2801	387.88	448.49	450.46	519.43
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	1659.58	..	30.57	4.50
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	82.59	103.18	91.14	105.49
ऊर्जा के गैर पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	58.26	51.39	62.01	58.49
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	*(f) Industry and Minerals*		*911.60*	*2595.44*	*2878.04*	*2742.91*
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	243.30	316.31	295.40	277.07
उद्योग	Industries	2852	395.79	2072.15	2294.79	2226.73
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	230.78	92.47	96.80	99.62
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	41.73	41.05	42.40	42.94
उद्योग और खनिज पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885		73.46	148.65	96.55
(छ) परिवहन	*(g) Transport*		*7029.87*	*7439.61*	*8091.23*	*8872.74*
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		6590.67	6996.69	7683.02	8417.61
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	49.81	49.84	48.61	46.55
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	71.30	65.35	44.93	60.18
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	59.38	25.01	28.69	17.91
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	121.62	131.65	123.91	130.83
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.20	2.71	0.86	0.97
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	8.75	10.59	4.84	10.05
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	128.14	157.77	156.37	188.64
(ज) संचार	*(h) Communications*		*2003.09*	*2159.78*	*2198.97*	*2602.15*
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	639.86	773.60	898.00	877.00
दूर संचार	*Telecommunications*		*1309.84*	*1370.00*	*1287.00*	*1709.00*
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	942.75	904.50	1003.00	1165.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	170.11	191.70	213.00	237.00
दूर संचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	196.98	273.80	71.00	307.00
विदेश संचार सेवाएं	Overseas Communication Services	3251	41.31	0.60	1.00	..
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	1.55	2.06	2.16	2.40
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	10.53	13.52	10.81	13.75
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(i) Science, Technology and Environment*		*523.55*	*650.20*	*648.97*	*782.32*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	113.79	127.48	135.57	154.81

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	Space Research	3402	122.89	133.31	151.33	193.35
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	13.70	26.51	21.46	24.04
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	258.34	286.67	290.82	334.74
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	14.83	76.23	49.79	75.38
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(j) General Economic Services*		*942.46*	*874.88*	*1184.47*	*1235.94*
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	37.87	53.68	60.98	66.41
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	11.45	17.39	22.63	25.73
विदेश व्यापार निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	651.69	648.54	859.21	959.78
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	14.40	39.70	46.50	49.11
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	28.65	27.07	26.78	32.08
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	139.58	71.82	112.61	33.12
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466		0.13	0.17	0.17
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	58.82	16.55	55.59	69.54
घ. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**12776.24**	**13834.67**	**14141.31**	**15656.88**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grans-in-aid to State Governments	3601	6704.49	7137.27	7312.61	8508.56
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to Union territory Governments	3602	362.08	392.40	401.36	217.72
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	5625.47	6189.48	6294.72	6781.76
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	81.26	112.42	129.51	145.73
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	2.94	3.10	3.11	3.11
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	**Disbursements of Union territories**		**624.80**	**590.90**	**734.40**	**767.35**
जोड़--राजस्व भुगतान	TOTAL—REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS		*49032.40*	*53893.13*	*58586.77*	*62989.30*
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		..	..	..	..
जोड़ :	TOTAL		*49032.40*	*53893.13*	*58586.77*	*62989.30*

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजी खाता--प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Bugted 198-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 19887-88
क. लोक ऋण	**A. PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		139566.87	153703.34	157850.00	155688.30
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		5543.34	6350.00	6350.00	7121.00
अन्य	Others		1073.58	1226.47	1429.96	890.42
केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल आन्तरिक ऋण	*Total Internal Debt of Central Government*		*146183.79*	*161279.81*	*165629.96*	*163699.72*
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	2144.96	3377.90	2946.02	3822.71
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**148328.75**	**164657.71**	**168575.98**	**167522.43**
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		2701.97	3325.99	3280.00	3713.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union territory Governments		37.35	45.06	45.54	52.49
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		50.79	81.00	54.00	347.00
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1075.03	1329.00	1300.00	1100.00
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL-RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**3865.14**	**4781.05**	**4679.54**	**5212.49**
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	**C. OTHER RECEIPTS**		..	..	..	..
राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 6 से आगे लाया गया)	*REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 6)*		*43467.88*	*46737.80*	*51353.96*	*57246.84*
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS**		*195661.77*	*216176.56*	*224609.48*	*228981.76*

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**		**1648.16**	**1335.75**	**1468.74**	**4252.71**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	48.07	89.11	73.52	58.76
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	564.01	63.00	57.72	65.64
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationary and Printing	4058		..	..	3.48
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059.	67.65	83.99	109.41	145.66
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	1.07	1.65	1.00	1.20
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	967.36	1098.00	1227.09	3977.97
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**		**173.70**	**326.36**	**382.76**	**283.72**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	2.84	16.55	68.60	32.54
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	67.28	6.05	1.59	—1.04
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	4.57	3.17	2.44	0.71
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	—66.45	0.05	0.01	0.50
आवास	Housing	4216	76.48	92.75	98.87	96.15
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	3.90	4.35	4.35	6.50
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	1.27	2.94	11.53	2.91
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	81.61	197.56	192.84	142.07
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	1.37	1.66	1.01	1.66
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	0.83	1.28	1.52	1.72
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**6942.60**	**7560.32**	**8688.72**	**6763.16**
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	(a) *Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied activities*		*474.40*	*89.72*	*84.72*	*79.69*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	327.84	5.08	3.31	15.94
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.02	0.20	0.20	0.30
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.18	2.16	1.21	1.99
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	0.19	2.42	1.31	1.71
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	1.18	2.42	2.31	3.12
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	2.08	3.28	1.78	3.09
बागान	Plantations	4407		..	..	1.68
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	91.34	68.68	68.30	46.49
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416		5.00	5.00	5.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	50.55	0.16	0.07	0.01
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	0.02	0.32	1.23	0.36
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	(b) *Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes*		*43.83*	*57.46*	*64.32*	*64.20*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	43.83	57.46	64.32	64.20

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs.in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(ग) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	*(c) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control*		*3.63*	*3.71*	*4.12*	*4.30*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	4.98	3.41	3.41	4.00
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702		0.30	0.68	0.30
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	4711	8.61			
(घ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	*(d) Capital Account of Energy*		*1817.74*	*2116.30*	*2227.07*	*2046.44*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1108.80	1336.51	1130.78	1212.96
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	186.73	204.79	510.29	229.73
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	519.86	570.50	580.50	600.10
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	2.35	4.50	5.50	3.65
(ङ) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	*(e) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*		*2292.92*	*2213.53*	*2356.60*	*1428.36*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	7.98	7.58	6.89	8.73
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	942.80	663.59	708.84	332.61
अलोह, धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	495.10	536.16	565.56	165.38
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	21.00	25.00	25.00	32.50
उर्बरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	134.59	331.37	339.99	190.24
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	4857	64.14	10.60	10.40	11.20
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	76.84	89.50	64.32	83.12
दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	77.57	55.94	58.91	56.48
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	112.36	80.25	111.63	84.81
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	327.28	338.51	390.51	396.39
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	1.59	3.15	2.90	2.98
उद्योग और खनिज पर अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	Other capital outlay on Industries and Minerals	4885	31.67	71.88	71.65	63.92
(च) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	*(f) Capital Account of Transport*		*1190.36*	*1642.38*	*1818.77*	*1678.89*
रेलवे	Railways	5002	877.49	1280.00	1414.88	1231.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	7.35	5.50	6.72	7.50
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	1.46	3.38	1.84	4.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	65.32	3.04	55.14	6.17
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	226.01	330.26	326.60	407.49
सड़क परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	12.73	9.46	5.96	11.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075		10.74	7.63	11.73
(छ) संचार का पूंजी खाता	*(g) Capital Account of Communications*		*518.49*	*98.57*	*395.03*	*181.35*
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	31.93	32.67	32.52	32.84
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	447.13	12.00	294.20	92.80
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	39.43	53.90	68.31	55.71

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता— भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in Crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(ज) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	*(h) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment*		*105.99*	*120.64*	*127.91*	*145.80*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	34.53	39.38	37.22	42.17
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	69.75	75.52	87.73	95.77
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403		1.20	0.50	2.31
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	1.71	4.54	2.46	5.55
(झ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	*(i) Capital Account of General Economic Services*		*495.24*	*1218.01*	*1610.18*	*1134.13*
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	8.85	8.11	8.11	10.67
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	18.24	22.50	20.84	15.37
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	7.46	12.24	8.92	10.19
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	440.40	403.79	415.01	203.27
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	20.28	770.58	1156.80	893.95
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	0.01	0.79	0.50	0.68
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	*Disbursements of Union territories*		*135.14*	*231.42*	*275.02*	*90.13*
जोड़—राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT**		**8899.60**	**9453.85**	**10815.24**	**11389.72**
लोक ऋण	**PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		133004.90	150000.00	150000.00	150000.00
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		658.93	1050.47	1050.47	820.91
अन्य	Others		17.89	406.90	405.07	263.37
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	**Total—Internal Debt of Central Government**		**133681.72**	**151457.37**	**151455.54**	**151084.28**
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	629.72	770.76	885.47	1036.52
जोड़—लोक ऋण	**TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT**		**134311.44**	**152228.13**	**152341.01**	**152120.80**
उधार और अग्रिम	**LOANS AND ADVANCES**					
क. सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए ऋण और अग्रिम	**A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**		**35.27**	**18.03**	**17.05**	**15.83**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	6.76	2.50	7.75	0.50
आवास	Housing	6216	19.95	13.90	8.40	13.90
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	6.00	0.87	0.45	0.47
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	2.06	0.51	0.20	0.46

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—निधि पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I— CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**3235.90**	**3135.71**	**4839.53**	**3758.03**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	*(a) Loans for Agriculture and allied activities*		*280.82*	*261.01*	*1490.18*	*278.03*
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	46.27	42.67	44.11	36.14
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405	7.40	6.50	39.40	11.65
बागान	Plantations	6407	9.76	5.78	5.03	4.19
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	6408	3.36	0.01	1200.01	..
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	71.85	130.00	130.00	150.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	142.18	76.05	71.63	76.05
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	*(b) Loans for Special Area Programme*		*3.00*	*6.15*	*8.82*	*7.84*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	3.00	2.15	4.82	3.84
(ग) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(c) Irrigation and flood control*					
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705		4.00	4.00	4.00
(घ) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	*(d) Loans for Energy*		*1326.05*	*1257.28*	*1552.28*	*1354.27*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	721.92	554.40	662.33	673.17
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	116.67	134.73	302.41	206.10
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	487.46	568.15	587.54	475.00
(ङ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	*(e) Loans for Industry & Minerals*		*1223.86*	*1190.89*	*1286.23*	*1679.80*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	147.30	141.61	141.39	83.78
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	106.30	86.19	69.79	501.71
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	98.45	85.78	87.77	104.57
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854		24.57	24.57	22.50
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	217.75	268.18	290.58	239.40
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	23.56	46.00	45.00	152.00
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857		8.17	6.55	11.80
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	193.55	222.93	259.98	181.14
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	39.13	34.95	38.65	45.05
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	336.13	217.52	271.85	257.97
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861		6.75	5.06	17.75
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	0.55	2.20	2.20	1.70
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	61.14	46.04	42.84	60.43
(ड.) परिवहन के लिए उधार	*(e) Loans for Transport*		*384.47*	*399.61*	*491.01*	*432.29*
रेलवे	Railways	7002		15.06	103.26	50.26
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	36.01	92.60	81.38	168.73
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	150.00	168.85	160.00	108.65
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	33.62	35.00	28.00	2.50
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	151.74	77.13	98.58	91.05
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	11.60	9.97	7.79	10.10
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	1.50	1.00	12.00	1.00

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि पूंजी खाता -भुगतान

STATEMENT I— CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(च) संचार के लिए उधार	*(f) Loans for Communications*		*1.76*	*15.00*	*6.00*	..
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	1.76	15.00	6.00	..
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	*(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment*		*1.76*	*0.15*	*0.15*	*0.20*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	1.76	0.15	0.15	0.20
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	*(h) Loans for General Economic services*		*14.18*	*5.62*	*4.86*	*5.60*
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	3.78	2.95	2.95	3.35
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	10.40	2.67	1.91	2.25
ग. अन्य उधार	**C. OTHER LOANS**		**10315.47**	**8613.16**	**8938.65**	**9509.02**
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Lonns and Advances to State Governments	7601	9907.36	8077.65	8129.68	8967.72
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union territory Governments	7602	193.80	210.63	212.75	115.13
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	57.71	148.34	384.63	300.05
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार आदि	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	154.92	175.22	209.54	124.70
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	1.68	1.32	2.05	1.42
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	**Loans of Union territories**		**220.51**	**224.09**	**259.98**	**275.57**
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	**TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**13807.15**	**11990.99**	**14055.21**	**13558.45**
जोड़—पूंजीगत व्यय	**TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**		*157018.19*	*173672.97*	*177211.46*	*177068.97*
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि-भुगतान	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS**		**206050.59**	**227566.10**	**235798.23**	**240058.27**

विवरण Iक—भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित भुगतान

STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपये) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.08	0.08	0.09
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	1.45	1.75	1.83
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	5.20	8.44	7.87
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	2.57	2.94	3.23
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.02	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.01	0.01	0.01
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.04	0.03	0.03
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.00	0.20	0.00
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	0.00	0.03	0.00
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	8750.00	9550.00	10650.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	5.97	7.45	8.11
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat—General Services	2052	0.03	0.04	0.03
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.02	0.04	0.04
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.25	0.15	0.15
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationary and Printing	2058	0.01	0.01	0.01
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	2059	0.00	0.01	0.00
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	12.69	5.51	9.47
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services—Army	2076	0.58	1.70	0.75
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services—Navy	2077	0.02	0.02	0.02
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Service—Air Force	2078	0.11	0.11	0.12
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079	0.03	0.03	0.02
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.01	0.02	0.01
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.02	0.02	0.02
आवासन	Housing	2216	1.92	2.31	2.29
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.00	0.01	0.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.01	0.01	0.01
श्रम और नियोजन	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.02	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.05	0.04	0.02
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.01	0.01	0.01
खाद्य, भंडारण और भंडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.01	0.01	0.01
वृहद और माध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	30.00	15.00	9.00
उद्योग	Industries	2852	0.01	0.00	0.00
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.05
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	0.01	0.01	0.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	0.01	0.00	0.00
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	0.00	0.01	0.00
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.08	0.20	0.20
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.30	0.10	0.11
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.50	0.50	0.50
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Rescarch	3401	0.00	0.02	0.00

विवरण 111--भारत का लोक खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपये) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 198687	बजट Budget 1987-88
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.00	0.01	0.01
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	0.00	0.01	0.00
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat Economic Services	3451	0.13	0.13	0.13
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	0.00	0.10	0.00
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.00	0.01	0.01
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	0.09	0.10	0.09
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	1255.46	1041.71	1411.41
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	6189.48	6294.72	6781.76
जोड़--राजस्व खाते से पूरे किए जाने वाले भुगतान	**Total-Disbursements met from Revenue**		**16257.29**	**16933.75**	**1887.50**
करेंसी, सिक्के निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.00	0.02	0.02
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	0.15	0.14	0.12
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	5.52	23.65	7.45
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	0.00	0.01	0.00
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	0.00	0.03	0.00
आवास	Housing	4216	1.54	4.04	2.35
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	50.38	25.75	31.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.10	0.06	0.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	0.01	0.01	0.01
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.00	0.02	0.10
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	0.00	0.01	0.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.00	0.20	0.10
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.02	0.01	0.01
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.01	0.09	0.02
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	0.75	0.01	0.00
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.02	0.02
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	151457.37	151455.54	151084.28
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	770.76	885.47	1036.52
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	8077.65	8129.68	8967.72
जोड़--राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजीगत भुगतान	**TOTAL-CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT**		160364.29	**160524.77**	**161129.83**
जोड़--भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित भुगतान	*Total-Disbursements "Charged" on The Consolidated Fund of India*		*176621.58*	*177458.52*	*180017.33*

विवरण-II भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि--निवल

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—NET

(करोड़ रुपये) (Rs in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..

विवरण III— भारत का लोक खाता —प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	**13133.62**	**14153 26**	**15443.39**	**16450.18**
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*8431.45*	*9624 00*	*9584 00*	*10100 00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*1254.39*	*1206.54*	*1456.88*	*1596 59*
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1114.77	1051.54	1206.88	1321.59
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	139.62	155.00	250.00	275.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*3447.78*	*3322.72*	*4402.51*	*4753.59*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिक निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	165.46	44.31	90.94	102.72
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	3282.32	3278.41	4311.57	4650.87
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**1800.18**	**2236.56**	**2159.96**	**2637.17**
(क) सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearingInterest:*	*1585.31*	*2045.24*	*1962.92*	*2433.74*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1336.70	1699.31	1820.30	2054.50
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	207.87	285.60	82.72	319.33
(iii) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	40.74	60.33	59.90	59.91
(ख) निब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*214.87*	*191.32*	*197 04*	*203.43*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.88	10.42	6.89	8.35
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	11.68	11.68	11.68	10.97
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	15.45	14.59	13.77	4.37
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	110.00	80.00	80.00	90.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.77	2.77	1.55	1.55
(vi) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	65.09	71.86	83.15	88.19
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	**12015.33**	**12215.14**	**11346.58**	**10942.21**
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Depotits bearing interest:	*2852.84*	*4259.89*	*2518.76*	*1687.14*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	4.49	4.66	4.66	3.50
(ii) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family-Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc	376.44	521.69	581.74	616.35
(iii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(iii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	157.51	248.60	288.16	
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	2314.40	3484.94	1644.20	1067.29
(ख) निब्याज जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*6277.73*	*5193.33*	*6138.15*	*6497.22*
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	4536.11	4330.14	5426.88	5613 91
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	8.85	8.00	20.15	22.20
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका, करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974	13.84	3.40	3.98	4.20
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1718.93	851.79	687.14	856.91
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*2884.76*	*2761.92*	*2689.67*	*2757.85*
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**955.04**	**0.06**	**0.71**	**0.71**
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	216.35	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	90.64	..	..	..
	Departmental Balances (Net)	275.09	..	..	..
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment (Net)				
अन्य	Others	372.96	0.06	0.71	0.71

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs in crores)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	**332.19**	**6879.53**	**5892.72**	**6158.13**
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	50.94	1909.50	2173.80	2196.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	281.25	4970.03	3718.92	3962.13
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS**	**28236.36**	**35484.55**	**34843.36**	**36188.40**
कुल जोड़ (I+II+III)	**GRAND TOTAL-(I+II+III)**	*223898.13*	*251661.11*	*259451.44*	*265168.56*
रोकड़ बाकी	*CASH BALANCE*	*487.93*	*50.59*	*484.95*	*50.50*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**224386.06**	**251711.70**	**259936.39**	**265219.06**

विवरण III —भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs in crores)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	**5954.92**	**6027.84**	**6864.75**	**7270.25**
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*4139.19*	*4324.00*	*4684.00*	*4700.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*759.23*	*775.78*	*882.94*	*961.12*
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	696.06	725.78	772.94	841.12
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	63.17	50.00	110.00	120.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*1056.50*	*928.06*	*1297.81*	*1609.13*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिक निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	52.59	25.24	25.90	29.73
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	1003.91	902.82	1271.91	1579.40
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**1741.28**	**2139.71**	**1863.61**	**2369.54**
(क) सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:*	*1638.91*	*2004.76*	*1755.25*	*2229.00*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1431.11	1717.04	1669.67	1907.23
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	205.90	282.00	80.30	316.5
(iii) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.90	5.72	5.28	5.27
(ख) निब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*102.37*	*134.95*	*108.36*	*140.54*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.93	10.43	6.89	8.35
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	11.68	1.40	11.68	10.97
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	16.62	18.41	13.76	8.09
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	18.36	52.54	39.04	67.10
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य विधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	1.60	4.79	2.84	2.84
(vi) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	44.18	47.38	34.15	43.19
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	**9393.31**	**8839.92**	**9687.61**	**9660.17**
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*447.70*	*828.06*	*823.36*	*356.10*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	0.11	1.00	3.66	1.00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन जीवन बीमा निधि आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc	..	41.00	41.00	45.00
(iii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(iii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	128.40	291.75	288.16	..
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	319.19	494.31	490.54	310.10
(ख) निब्याज जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*5896.13*	*5187.89*	*6000.10*	*6366.37*
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	4735.92	4293.73	5375.72	5463.82
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	12.27	10.00	11.04	12.05
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo—US Agreement 1974	92.81	84.60	78.20	75.60
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1055.13	799.56	535.14	814.90

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता-भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(Rs in crores)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*3049.48*	*2823.97*	*2864.15*	*2937.70*
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**367.72**	**0.86**	**1.12**	**1.05**
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	..	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	..	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	..	..	..	..
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment (Net)				
अन्य	Others	367.72	0.86	1.12	1.05
ड. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	**393.29**	**7086.82**	**5671.97**	**5810.98**
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	1.19	1909.50	2173.80	2196.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	392.10	5177.32	3498.17	3614.98
जोड़—लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	17850.52	24095.15	24089.06	25111.99
कुल जोड़— (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	*223901.11*	*251661.25*	*259885.89*	*265168.66*
रोकड़ बाकी	*CASH BALANCE*	*484.95**	*50.45*	*50.50*	*50.40*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**224386.06**	**251711.70**	**259936.39**	**265219.06**

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के खातों के अनुसार

**According to the books of Reserve Bank of India*

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS

	करोड़ रुपए) (Rs in crores)		
	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
			दिल्ली
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	544.27	558.36	617.00
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	10.43	14.41	15.05
जोड़ Total	**554.70**	**572.77**	**632.05**
			चंडीगढ़
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	16.53	33.06	33.06
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	14.38	28.76	28.76
जोड़ Total	**30.91**	**61.82**	**61.82**
			अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.54	1.57	1.57
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	9.48	13.85	13.85
जोड़ Total	**10.02**	**15.42**	**15.42**
			दादरा और नगर हवेली
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.45	0.61	0.83
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	1.45	2.68	3.24
जोड़ Total	**1.90**	**3.29**	**4.07**
			लक्षद्वीप
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.03	0.03	0.03
कर -भिन्न राजहव Non Tax Revenue	0.91	0.91	0.91
जोड़ Total	**0.94**	**0.94**	**0.94**
			सारांश
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	561.82	593.63	652.49
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	36.65	60.71	61.81
Total	**598.47**	**654.24**	**714.30**

व्यय EXPENDITURE

	(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)		
	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
DELHI			
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	424.83	515.13	531.11
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	148.90	187.86	23.07
उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	222.09	256.71	272.12
जोड़ Total	**795.82**	**959.70**	**826.30**
CHANDIGARH			
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	38.93	81.57	90.26
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	10.95	21.57	19.75
उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	1.49	2.74	3.01
जोड़ Total	**51.37**	**105.88**	**113.02**
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	59.69	64.76	69.46
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	64.62	58.99	40.64
उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.22	0.20	0.17
जोड़ Total	**124.53**	**123.95**	**110.27**
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI			
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	9.61	9.94	11.06
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	4.98	4.32	4.65
उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.20	0.23	0.20
जोड़ Total	**14.79**	**14.49**	**15.91**
LAKSHADWEEP			
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	19.03	19.37	22.51
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	1.97	2.28	2.02
उधार और अग्रिम Loans & Advances	0.09	0.10	0.07
जोड़	**21.09**	**21.75**	**24 60**
SUMMARY			
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	552.09	690.77	724.40
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	231.42	275.02	90.13
उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	224.09	259.98	275.57
जोड़ Total	**1007.60**	**1225.77**	**1090.10**

1987-88 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1987-88

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
दिनांक 28 अक्टूबर, 1987

एस.के. मित्रा
वित्त आयुक्त रेलवे

Ministry of Railways
(Railway Board)
Dated the 28th October, 1987

S. K. Mitra
Financial Commissioner
Railways

विषय-सूची

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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+) कमी (-) Increase (+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper	189,16,28	210,23,00	234,72,00	(+) 24,49,00	238,80,00
£यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा £Passenger—Second	1530,50,92	1665,77,00	1710,28,00	(+)44,51,00	1734,20,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	1719,67,20	1876,00,00	1945,00,00	(+)69,00,00	1973,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	210,46,12	203,00,00	319,00,00	(+)116,00,00	271,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	4376,37,91	4626,00,00	5102,00,00	(+)476,00,00	5819,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	132,89,26	139,00,00	137,00,00	(—) 2,00,00	141,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	6439,40,49	6844,00,00	7503,00,00	(+)659,00,00	8204,00,00
उचंत Suspense	—11,30,54	—25,00,00	..	(+)25,00,00	(—)25,00,00
*भारतीय रेलों की सकल प्राप्तियां *Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	6428,09,95	6819,00,00	7503,00,00	(+)684,00,00	8179,00,00
*इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	27,58	2,74,00	1,17,00	(—)1,57,00	1,92,00
**इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	24,37	41,86	20,75	(—)21,11	21,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किए गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government.

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—)/ Increase (+/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
बी (सी)(iii)—रेलवे—व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
£(1) साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses	4643,14,18	4700,00,00	5392,00,00	(+)692,00,00	5750,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	920,00,00	1250,00,00	1250,00,00	..	1350,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	260,00,00	280,00,00	350,00,00	(+)70,00,00	450,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and Other Misc. Organisations	40,65,84	52,69,09	53,52,11	(+)83,02	56,60,72
दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	(+)1,50,00	60,00,00
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	13,56,45	25,00,00	25,00,00	..	30,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश— **Dividend to General Revenues—	482,37,02	564,10,90	545,33,42	(—)18,77,48	627,33,42
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,54,58	2,77,10	1,54,58	(—)1,22,52	1,54,58
जोड़—अग्रेनीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	6411,84,01	6927,69,09	7672,02,11	(+)744,33,02	83,48,60,72
*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	5,00,00	6,00,00	4,00,00	(—)2,00,00	4,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	4,91	18,44	13,20	(—)5,24	13,34
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	12,90	12,00	..	(—)12,00	9,90
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account	..	..	..	..	..
£इसमें मैट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल है। £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	1,13,61	1,86,37	2,49,21	(+)62,84	5,45,11

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(जारी)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
रेलवे—राजस्व **RAILWAYS—REVENUE**					
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 2	6428,09,95	6819,00,00	7503,00,00	(+)684,00,00	8179,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेलें विभिन्न प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies	3,38	4,34	3,18	(—)1,16	6,74
(2) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	6,96,06	66,22	1,60,80	(+)94,58	80,46
(3) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	(+)1,50,00	60,00,00
(4) लाभांश राहतों और अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	128,13,66	146,98,53	146,88,13	(—)10,40	177,73,52
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—Miscellaneous Receipts	162,57,04	177,69,09	180,02,11	(+)2,33,02	238,60,72
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—Receipts	6590,66,99	6996,69,09	7683,02,11	(+)686,33,02	8417,60,72

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किए गये व्यय का विवरण -(जारी)

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (--) Increase (+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
पृष्ठ 3 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 3	6411,84,01	6927,69,09	7672,02,11	(+)744,33,02	83,48,60,72
3006—रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि से विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	62,11,31	69,00,00	11,00,00	(—)58,00,00	69,00,00
(2) 1978-79 से पहले की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	40,70,64	..	..	..	..
(3) 1978-79 और इसके आगे की अवधि से संबंधित आस्थगित लाभांश Deferred Dividend in respect of period from 1978-79 onwards	76,01,03	..	..	..	..
(4) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—Expenditure	6590,66·99	6996,69,09	7683,02,11	(+)686,33,02	8417,60,72

3. रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अधिशेष Surplus	178,82,98	69,00,00	11,00,00	69,00,00
8117 रेलवे विकास निधि 8117 Railway Development Fund	62,11,31	69,00,00	11,00,00	69,00,00
1978-79 से पहले की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Defzrred Dividend Liability	40,70,64	..	..	..
1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Post-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	76,01,03	..	..	..
8116 रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116 Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
3007 विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिए गये ऋणों की अदायगी 3007 Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues for Development Fund	..	..	..	..

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87,	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
(सी (एफ)--पूंजी C(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती-- *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003--रेलों का निर्माण कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways . . .	877,49,16	1280,00,00	1414,88,00	(+)134,88,00	1231,00,00
जे--आरक्षित निधि-- J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है-- Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115--मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	981,47,88	1250,00,00	1110,34,00	(—)139,66,00	1285,00,00
8117--विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund . .	42,10,31	60,00,00	90,00,00	(+)30,00,00	90,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)--राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004--चालू लाइन निर्माण--राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . .	13,56,45	25,00,00	25,00,00	..	30,00,00
8112--दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	26,93,81	35,00,00	35,20,00	(+)20,00	44,00,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1941,57,61	2650,00,00	@2675,42,00	(+)25,42,00	@@2680,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	85,06,70	90,00,00	90,07,00	(+)7,00	90,06,77

@इसमें बाजार से ऋण लेकर जुटायी जाने वाली 250 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित राशि शामिल है।

@Includes Rs. 250 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings.

@@रेलों पर योजना निवेशों के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा.रे.वि.नि.) द्वारा बाजार से ऋण की प्रस्तावित 300 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को छोड़कर।

@@Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be issued through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IFRC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

क—रेलवे मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88		लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अवशेष					मुल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोज				
*Opening Balance	188,82,95	154,57,94	144,21,32	309,68,84	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	981,47,88	1250,00,00	1110,34,00	1285,00,00
मुल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	(क) (a)	(ख) (b)	(ग) (c)	(घ) (d)					
Apropription to Deprecia-tion Reserve Fund	926,37,93	1257,61,08	1261,52,77	1362,31,05					
मुल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज					प्रति शेष—				
					Closing Balance	144,21,32	172,48,52	309,68,84	409,64,12
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	10,48,32	10,29,50	14,28,75	22,64,23					
जोड़ TOTAL	1125,69,20	1422,48,52	1420,02,84	1694,64,12	जोड़ TOTAL	1125,69,20	1422,48,52	1420,02,84	1694,64,12

0इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,38,27), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,20,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (79,66) तथा पहिया एवं धूरा संयंत्र (2,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 6,37,93 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,44,42), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,30,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (86,66) तथा पहिया एवं धूरा संयंत्र (3,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,61,08 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,12,77), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,40,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,00,00) तथा पहिया एवं धूरा संयंत्र (3,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 11,52,75 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,91,06), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,50,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2'20,00) तथा पहिया एवं धूरा संयंत्र (3,69,99) से संबंधित कारखान निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,31,05 शामिल हैं।

*Includes 7,83,93 (rprovisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 6,37,93 debitable to Workshop Manufact ire Suspense Account—CLW (1,38,27), DLW (2,20,00), ICF (79,66) and W&AP (2,00,00)
(b) „ 7,61,08 „ „ „ „ „ „ (1,44,42) „(2,30,00) „ (86,66) „ „ (3,00,00)
(c) „ 11,52,27 „ „ „ „ „ „ (4,12,77) „ (2,40,00) „ (2,00,00)„ „ (3,00,00)
(d) „ 12,31,05 „ „ „ „ „ „ (3,91,06) „ (2,50,00) „ (2,20,00) „ „ (3,69,99)

87/1562/GI—5

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
	(a) (क)	(b) (ख)	(b) (ख)	(b) (ख)
अथशेष Opening Balance	48,99	52,28	60,91	64,41
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	*10,46	1,50	1,50	1,50
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	1,46	2,00	2,00	2,00
जोड़ Total	60,91	55,78	64,41	67,91

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (i) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (ii) Making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (iii) Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (iv) Interest on loans	(ख) ..	..	..	..
इतिशेष Closing Balance	(b) 60,91	(b) 55,78	(b) 64,41	(b)
जोड़ TOTAL	60,91	55,78	64,41	67,91

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 31.80 लाख रुपये शामिल है।
(a) Includes Rs. 31.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
(ख) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
(b) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investment in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
* इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के ऋणों की वापसी के 9.00 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
* This includes Rs. 9.00 lakhs on account of refund of "Loan to Branch Line Companies."

ग—रेलव विकास निधि

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised, Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अथशेष Opening Balance	4,37,65	..	16,41	..
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	62,11,31	69,00,00	11,00,00	69,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	15,06,00	10,352,63	50,25,77
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	16,41	87,22	1,06	..
जोड़ TOTAL	66,65,37	84,93,22	114,43,10	119,25,77

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमन Budgete Estimat 1987-88
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	42,10,31	60,00,00	90,00,00	90,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	24,38,65	24,93,22	24,43,10	29,25,77
इतिशेष Closing Balance	16,41	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	66,65,37	84,93,22	114,43,10	119,25,77

ध—रेलवे पेंशन निधि

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88		लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88
प्रथशेष Opening Balance	†456,81,41 (a)	398,05,80 (b)	†417,90,43 (c)	*409,45,26 (d)					
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) ††279,88,64	(ख) 292,00,00	(ग) ††370,65,03	(घ) 461,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	352,58,29	344,00,00	405,14,47	453,89,92
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	27,70,05	24,18,38	26,04,27	26,84,52	इतिशेष Closing Balance	411,81,81	370,24,18	409,45,26	443,39,86
जोड़ TOTAL	764,40,10	714,24,18	814,59,73	897,29,78	जोड़ TOTAL	764,40,10	714,24,18	814,59,73	897,29,78

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि के अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1985-86 में 2455,06 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में 6,08,62 शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान क राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1985-86 में 9,88,57 हजार रुपये और सं.अ. 1986-87 में प्रस्तावित 10,65,03 हजार रुपये इसमें शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,95,37) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,09,39) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,71,26) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (24,05) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 5,00,07 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,40,47) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,30,49) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,03,80) तथा पहिया एवं धूरा संयंत्र (35,23) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खातू के 6,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,47,38) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,68) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,05,37) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (22,57) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 6,00,00 शामिल है।

(घ) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,85,35) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,46,96) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,40,41) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,28) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 24,55,06 thousand in 1985-86 and 6,08,62 thousand in RE 1986-87 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionery form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

†† Includes Rs. 9,88,57 thousand in 1985-86 and 10,65,03 thousand proposed in R. E. 1986-87 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a) Includes 5,00,07 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,95,37) DLW (1,09,39), ICF (1,71,26) and W&AP (24,05)
(b) „ 6,00,00 „ „ „ „ „ „ (2,30,48) „ (1,30,49) „ (2,03,80) „ „ (35,23)
(c) „ 6,00,00 „ „ „ „ „ „ (2,47,38) „ (1,24,68) „ (2,05,37) „ „ (22,57)
(d) „ 7,00,00 „ „ „ „ „ „ (2,85,35) „ (1,46,96) „ (2,40,41) „ „ (27,28)

ङ-रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अथशेष Opening Balance	13,31,06	7,89,30	12,43,83	6,17,08
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	27,43,94	39,00,00	31,50,00	60,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	81,05	24,95	58,57	80,82
जोड़ TOTAL	41,56,05	38,14,25	44,52,40	66,97,90

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—				
(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,18,41	3,11,00	3,15,32	3,47,32
(2) संरक्षा कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety works and Passenger amenities	26,93,81	35,00,00	35,20,00	44,00,00
इतिशेष Closing Balance	12,43,83	3,25	6,17,08	19,50,58
जोड़ TOTAL	41,56,05	38,14,25	44,52,40	66,97,90

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प्रस्तावना - टिप्पणी

पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों में प्रस्तुत व्यारव्यात्मक ज्ञापन के व्यय भाग और आयोजनागत बजट प्रलेख के स्थान पर यह खण्ड प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के आयोजना-भिन्न और आयोजनागत दोनों प्रकार के कुल व्यय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना और सरकारी व्यय के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बेहतर मूल्यांकन को बढ़ावा देना है ।

इस वर्ष बजट अनुमान भारत के नियन्त्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के परामर्श से राष्ट्रपति द्वारा निर्धारित संशोधित लेखा वर्गीकरणों के अन्तर्गत, जो वर्ष 1987-88 से प्रभावी है, तैयार किये गये हैं । नये वर्गीकरण में ऊर्जा, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और पर्यावरण जैसे वर्तमान महत्व के क्षेत्रों पर बल दिया गया है और इसके अन्तर्गत आयोजनाओं में लेखाओं में मुख्य शीर्षों और विकास शीर्षों के बीच परस्पर सादृश्य स्थापित किया गया है । इसका तात्पर्य न केवल व्यय को पुनः समूहबद्ध करना है प्रत्युत राजस्व और पूंजी के बीच कतिपय लेन-देनों का पुनः वर्गीकरण करना भी है । उदाहरणस्वरुप रक्षा सेवाओं के कुछ लेन-देनों को राजस्व से पूंजी में अन्तरित कर दिया गया है जबकि आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता को पूंजी से राजस्व में अन्तरित किया गया है । वर्ष 1986-87 से संबधित लेन-देनों को यथासंभव सीमातक नये वर्गीकरण के अनुरुप समूहबद्ध किया गया है ।

वाणिज्यिक विभागों का व्यय उनकी निवल प्राप्तियों के रुप में लिया गया है ताकि लेन-देनों की मात्रा में वृद्धि से दोनों और के आंकड़े बढ़ न जाएं । इसी प्रकार राज्यों को दिये गये अल्पकालीन ऋणों और अग्रिमों को उसी वर्ष हुई वसूलियों को कम करके दिखाया गया है । कतिपय ऐसे लेन देनों को जिनमें नकद राशि की निकासी अन्तर्ग्रस्त नहीं होती है और वे प्राप्तियों के बराबर हैं जैसा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को अंशदान, शामिल नहीं किया गया है जिससे कि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों पर ही ध्यान दिया जा सके ।

आलेख भाग को निम्न प्रकार से विभाजित किया गया है:

(i) संशोधित अनुमान, 1986-87, बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच भिन्नताओं की संक्षिप्त व्यारव्या प्रस्तुत करने के लिए,

(ii) बजट अनुमान, 1987-88, चालू वर्ष के बजट संशोधित अनुमानों के संदर्भ में आगामी वर्ष के प्रावधानों को स्पष्ट करने के लिए,

(iii) आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, केन्द्रीय सरकार का आयोजना भिन्न व्यय संक्षिप्त रुप में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, और

(iv) आयोजनागत परिव्यय, वार्षिक योजना, 1987-88 के परिव्यय की व्यारव्या करने के लिए ।

आगे प्रस्तुत विवरण स्वतः स्पष्ट है और आलेख में समुचित स्थानों पर उनका उल्लेख किया गया है। अनेक नये विवरण जोड़े गये हैं । विवरणों में मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार व्यय का विश्लेषण किया गया है जिससे कि व्यय पर नियंत्रण रखने में सुविधा हो और साथ ही व्यय को स्थूल वर्गों के अनुसार भी दर्शाया गया है जिससे कि व्यय का विश्लेषण करने में और संसाधनों के आवंटन में सुधार लाने में मदद मिल सके ।

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This volume replaces the expenditure portion of the Explanatory Memorandum and the Plan Budget document presented in the earlier years with a view to focussing attention on the total expenditure of Central Government, both Non-Plan and Plan, and promote a better appreciation of the various areas of public spending.

The Budget estimates have been compiled this year under the revised accounting classification, effective from the year 1987-88, prescribed by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The new classification emphasises current areas of concern like energy, scientific research and environment, and brings about one to one correspondence between major heads in the Accounts and heads of development in the Plans. This has meant not only regrouping of expenditures but also reclassification of certain transactions between revenue and capital. For example, while certain transactions of defence services have been transferred from revenue to capital, subsidy on imported fertilisers has been transferred from capital to revenue. To the extent possible, transactions relating to 1986-87 have been regrouped to correspond to the new classification.

The expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short-term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts e.g. subscription to International Monetary Fund have been excluded so that focus is on real items of expenditure.

The write up portion is divided into --

(i) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 to give brief explanations for variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates, Non-plan and Plan;

(ii) Budget Estimates, 1987-88 to explain the provisions for next year with reference to the Revised Estimates for the current year, Non-plan;

(iii) Non-Plan Expenditure 1987-88, to give a bird's eye view of the non-plan expenditure of Central Government; and

(iv) Plan outlays 1987-88, to describe the outlays for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

The Statements that follow are self explanatory and have been referred to in the write-up at the appropriate places. A number of new statements have been added this year. These statements analyse expenditure both by Ministries/Departments to facilitate control over expenditure, as well as by broad categories to help analyse expenditure and improve resource allocation.

इस प्रलेख में बजट व्यय के अनुमानों में रेलवे और दूर संचार के लेन-देनों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है सिवाय उन लेन देनों के जो सामान्य बजट में से आयोजनागत निवेशों के लिए किए गए है । तथापि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय शामिल है ।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत की गई मांगों के संबंध में लेखाओं में व्यय कम करने में ली गई 'वसूलियां' हिसाब में लिए बिना व्यय की 'सकल' राशि के लिए संसद का अनुमोदन अपेक्षित है । इन वसूलियों की राशि भी तत्सम्बन्धी अनुदानों के लिए मांगों में दर्शायी गई है । प्रत्येक मुरव्य लेखा शीर्षो के अन्तर्गत व्यय इन वसूलियों को लेते हुए वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया है । जैसा की ऊपर स्पष्ट किया गया है इस प्रलेख में कुछ और प्राप्तियों को कम कर दिया है जिससे कि व्यय की विभिन्न मदों को समुचित रुप से समझाने में सुविधा हो सके । इस प्रलेख का अनुबन्ध - 1 प्रत्येक मुरव्य लेखा शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 'निवल' व्यय को दर्शाता है । अनुबन्ध - 1 के जोड़ों का और वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में व्यय जोड़ों का समायोजन अनुबन्ध -2 में दर्शाया गया है ।

संशोधित अनुमान, 1986-87

बजट में व्यय के संशोधित अनुमानों में, बजट अनुमानो की तुलना में 7445 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है जिसमें से 5508 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना-भिन्न खाते में और 1937 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना खाते के अन्तर्गत है । इस वृद्धि की मुरव्य मदें इस प्रकार है:-

(करोड़ रुपए में)

	बजट अनुमान 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87	वृद्धि
आयोजना-भिन्न			
1. ब्याज	8750	9550	800
2. रक्षा	8728	10194	1466
3. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	1750	2000	250
4. भारतीय खाद्य निगम को संकट-रोधक भण्डार के लिए उधार	-	1200	1200
5. निर्यात संवंधन	555	788	233
6. डाक संबंधी घाटा (निवल)	220	331	111
7. पुलिस	657	868	211
8. पेंशनें	769	961	192
9. विद्युत	49	134	85
10. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	433	609	176
11. तकनकी ऋण	60	300	240
12. अन्य	9917	10461	544
जोड़:-आयोजना-भिन्न	**31888**	**37396**	**5508**

The estimates of budgetary expenditure in this document exclude the transactions of Railways and Telecommunications except to the extent of Plan investments made from the General Budget. The Annual Financial Statement presented separately under Article 112 of the Constitution, however, incorporates the expenditure of all the Central Government Ministries/Departments.

The Demands for Grants presented separately under Article 113 of the Constitution seek the approval of Parliament for "gross" amounts of expenditure without taking into account "recoveries" taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Amounts of these recoveries are also shown in the respective Demands for Grants. The expenditure under each major head of account is shown in the Annual Financial Statement after taking into account these recoveries. A further netting of some receipts is done in this document, as explained above, to facilitate proper appreciation of various items of expenditure. Annexure 1 to this document shows the "net" expenditure under each major head of account. Annexure 2 reconciles the totals of Annexure 1 and the expenditure totals in the Annual Financial Statement.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1986-87

Revised Estimates of expenditure from the Budget show an increase of Rs7445 crores over the Budget Estimates, of which Rs.5508 crores are on Non-plan account and Rs.1937 crores on Plan. The main items of increase are:-

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Increase
Non-Plan			
1. Interest	8750	9550	800
2. Defence	8728	10194	1466
3. Food subsidy	1750	2000	250
4. Loans to FCI for buffer-stocks	-	1200	1200
5. Export promotion	555	788	233
6. Postal deficit (net)	220	331	111
7. Police	657	868	211
8. Pensions	769	961	192
9. Power	49	134	85
10. Expenditure of UTs without Legislature	433	609	176
11 Technical credits	60	300	240
12. Others	9917	10461	544
Total Non-Plan	**31888**	**37396**	**5508**

यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई है:-

1. **ब्याजः** बाजार ऋणों, छोटी बचतों, भविष्य निधि, आदि पर अधिक ब्याज की अदायगियां ।

2. **रक्षाः** रक्षा सेवाओं का आधुनिकीकरण और चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन ।

3. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताः** लेखाओं को अन्तिम रुप देने पर बकाया राशि की अदायगी ।

4. **बफर स्टाक के लिए ऋणः** गेंहू और चावल के बड़े भंडार बनाए रखने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को उदार ऋणों की अदायगी करने के लिए, जिनका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक उधारों द्वारा किया जाता था ।

5. **निर्यात संवर्धनः** नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता की स्कीम का विस्तार करने के लिए, जो कि पहली जुलाई, 1986 से प्रभावी हुई ।

6. **डाक संबंधी घाटाः** चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के कारण कर्मचारियों पर व्यय में हुई वृद्धि तथा और अधिक मात्रा में डाक का निपटान करने के कारण इस व्यय को डाक दरों में वृद्धि करके अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित कर दिया गया है । व्यय की राशि 770 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 894 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच गई है जबकि प्राप्तियां 550 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 563 करोड़ रुपए हो गई हैं ।

7. **पुलिसः** वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन और अतिरिक्त बटालियन बनाने के कारण ।

8. **पेंशनः** पेंशन नियमों को उदार बनाना और चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन करने के कारण ।

9. **विद्युतः** मुख्यतः दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की बकाया राशियों की अदायगी न करने के कारण । बजट में 130 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था जबकि वसूली 60 करोड़ रुपए की हुई । नवम्बर, 1986 के अन्त में संचयी बकाया राशि 44.0 करोड़ रुपए की थी ।

10. **बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का व्ययः** यह वृद्धि मुख्य रुप से चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के कारण हुई जिनको दिल्ली में अधिगृहीत भूमि के निपटान से हुई प्राप्तियों द्वारा अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित कर दिया गया ।

11. **तकनीकी ऋणः** यह वृद्धि मुख्य रुप से तेल के मूल्यों में आई गिरावट के फलस्वरुप सोवियत संघ द्वारा इस सुविधा का उपयोग करने के कारण हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरुप रुपया साधनों को जुटाने में कमी आई ।

अन्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करना है ।

The increases are due to the following reasons:-

1. **Interest:** Due to larger interest payments on market loans, external loans, small savings, provident funds, etc.

2. **Defence:** Due to modernisation of Defence services and implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

3. **Food subsidy:** Due to payment of arrears on finalisation of accounts.

4. **Loans for buffer stock:** For payment of soft loans to Food Corporation of India to maintain buffer stocks of wheat and rice which were earlier financed by bank credit.

5. **Export promotion:** Due to enlargement of the scheme of Cash Compensatory Support effective from 1st July, 1986.

6. **Postal deficit:** Due to increase in expenditure on staff on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and of larger volume of traffic handled partly offset by revision of rates for postal articles. The expenditure has gone up from Rs.770 crores to Rs.894 crores while receipts have gone up from Rs.550 crores to Rs.563 crores.

7. **Police:** Due to implementation of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and raising of additional battalions.

8. **Pensions:** Due to liberalisation of pension rules and on account of implementation of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

9. **Power:** Mainly due to non-payment of dues of Badarpur Thermal Power Station by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Against the Budget assumption of Rs.130 crores, the anticipated realisation is Rs.60 crores. The cumulative arrears at the end of November, 1986 were Rs.440 crores.

10. **Expenditure of UTs without legislature:** The increase is mainly due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and non-realisation of recoveries assumed at the time of Budget due to delay in development and disposal of land in Delhi.

11. **Technical credits:** The increase is mainly due to larger disbursements to USSR in terms of trade and payment agreements, following decline in oil prices resulting in temporary shortfall of rupee resources to finance imports from India.

Increase in other heads is mainly due to implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

(करोड़ रुपए)

	बजट 1986-87	संशोधित 1986-87	वृद्धि
आयोजना			
केन्द्रीय आयोजना			
1. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	20	300	280
2. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	337	770	433
3. खाने	603	676	73
4. वस्त्रोद्योग	91	191	100
5. परमाणु ऊर्जा	548	612	64
6. रेलवे	1030	1244	214
7. अन्य	10988	10999	11
जोड़	**13617**	**14792**	**1175**
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रोंकी आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	7378	8140	762
जोड़ आयोजना	**20995**	**22932**	**1937**

1. **दूरसंचार सेवाएं:** इस के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि बढ़े हुए आयोजना परिव्यय और चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरुप आन्तरिक संसाधनों में आई कमी के कारण है ।

2. **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस:** इसके अन्तर्गत वृद्धि मुख्यतः एच.बी.जे. पाइपलाइन हेतु भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में निवेश करने अथवा उसे ऋण देने के कारण हुई है ।

3. **खानें:** इसके अन्तर्गत वृद्धि भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि. में निवेश के कारण हुई है ।

4. **वस्त्रोद्योग:** इसके अन्तर्गत वृद्धि पटसन आधुनिकीकरण निधि की स्थापना हेतु व्यवस्था करने के कारण हुई है ।

5. **परमाणु ऊर्जा:** इसके अन्तर्गत वृद्धि मुख्य रुप से भारी पानी परियोजनाओं और भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र हेतु बढ़ाये गये परिव्यय के कारण हुई है ।

6. **रेलवे:** अतिरिक्त राशि का कारण नई परिसम्पत्तियों पर अधिक खर्च होना है, जिसकी वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय पूंजी में से की जाती है और उस सीमा तक अनुमान है कि सामान्य राजस्व में रखे रेलवे के सी.आर.एफ. में बकाया में वृद्धि होगी ।

बजट अनुमान 1987-88

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में इन अनुमानों में 2615 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है, जिसमें से 1870 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना-भिन्न और 745 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि आयोजना के अन्तर्गत हुई है । जिन मदों के अंतर्गत वृद्धि हुई है वे मुख्य रुप से निम्नलिखित हैं:-

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Increase
Plan			
Central Plan:			
1. Telecommunication Service	20	300	280
2. Petroleum and Natural Gas	337	770	433
3. Mines	603	676	73
4. Textiles	91	191	100
5. Atomic Energy	548	612	64
6. Railways	1030	1244	214
7. Others	10988	10999	11
Total	**13617**	**14792**	**1175**
Central assistance for State and Union territory Plans	7378	8140	762
Total Plan	**20995**	**22932**	**1937**

1. **Telecommunication Services:** The increase is due to increased Plan outlay and shortfall in internal resources due to impact of Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations.

2. **Petroleum and Natural Gas:** The increase is due to investment in and loans to Gas Authority of India Limited, mainly for Hazira - Bijaipur -Jagdishpur Pipe Line.

3. **Mines:** The increase is due to investment in Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.

4. **Textiles:** The increase is due to provision for setting up Jute Modernisation Fund.

5. **Atomic Energy:** The increase is mainly due to increased outlay for Heavy Water Projects and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

6. **Railways:** The additional amount is due to more expenditure on new assets which are financed from Government Capital and to that extent the balance in the Depreciation Reserve Fund of Railways lodged with the General Revenues is estimated to show an increase.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1987-88

The estimates show an increase of Rs.2615 crores over RE 1986-87: Rs.1870 crores increase is under Non-Plan and Rs.745 crores under Plan. The main items of increase under Non-Plan are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए)

	संशोधित 1986-87	बजट 1987-88	वृद्धि
आयोजना-भिन्न			
1. ब्याज	9550	10650	1100
2. रक्षा	10194	12512	2318
3. निर्यात संवर्धण	788	870	82
4. पुलिस	868	975	107
5. पेंशन	961	1182	221
6. राज्यों को अन्य अनुदान	1355	1581	226
7. महंगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	..	300	300
8. अन्य	13680	11196	-2484
जोड़	**37396**	**39266**	**1870**

उपरोक्त मदों के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि निम्नलिखित कारणों से है:

1. **ब्याज:** मुख्यत: बाजारी ऋणों और छोटी बचतों, भविष्य निधि आदि से संबंधित ब्याज की अदायगी में अधिक वृद्धि के कारण हुई है।

2. **रक्षा:** रक्षा सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के कारण।

3. **निर्यात संवर्धन:** इसके अंतर्गत वृद्धि नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत अदायगियों के कारण हुई है।

4. **पुलिस:** इसके अन्तर्गत वृद्धि सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा पर निर्माण कार्य हेतु बढ़े हुए व्यय के कारण हुई है।

5. **पेंशन:** इसके अन्तर्गत वृद्धि पेंशनभोगियों (रक्षा पेंशन भोगियों सहित) के संबंध में चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के कारण हुई है।

6. **राज्यों को अन्य अनुदान:** यह वृद्धि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदानों की अधिक अदायगियों के कारण है।

7. **महंगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था:** मंहगाई भत्ते के लिये व्यवस्था जिसकी स्वीकृति अगले वर्ष किए जाने की संभावना है।

8. **अन्य:** अन्य व्यय में कमी मुख्य रूप से अनाज के बफर-स्टाक के वित्तपोषण हेतु ऋण के लिये व्यवस्था का न होना, डाक संबंधी घाटे में कमी आना, तकनीकी ऋणों के अन्तर्गत कम आवश्यकताओं, दिल्ली में भूमि के विकास और बिक्री के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से बड़ी मात्रा

(In Crores Rupees)

	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88	Increase
Non-Plan			
1. Interest	9550	10650	1100
2. Defence	10194	12512	2318
3. Export promotion	788	870	82
4. Police establishment	868	975	107
5. Pensions	961	1182	221
6. Grants to States	1355	1581	226
7. Lump provision for DA	..	300	300
8. Others	13680	11196	-2484
Total	**37396**	**39266**	**1870**

The increases are mainly due to the following reasons:

1. **Interest:** Due mainly to further increase in the payment of interest on account of market loans, external loans and small savings, provident funds, etc.

2. **Defence:** Due to modernisation of Defence services.

3. **Export Promotion:** The increase is on account of payment under Cash Compensatory Support Scheme.

4. **Police:** Due to raising of additional battalions for the Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police.

5. **Pensions:** Due to implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission relating to pensioners (including Defence pensioners).

6. **Grants to States:** Due to larger payment of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

7. **Lump provision for DA:** Provision is for dearness alllowance that may be sanctioned next year.

8. **Others:** The fall in other expenditure is mainly due to absence of provision for loans for financing buffer stock of foodgrains, decline in postal deficit, reduced requirements under technical credits, larger recoveries from Delhi Development Authority

में वसूलियां, सरकारी उद्यमों को दिये जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों में कटौती तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम द्वारा राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त करने पर उनकी वित्तपोषण संबंधी प्रबन्धों में परिवर्तन के कारण से हुई है ।

अनुमानों में भिन्नताएं होने के अन्य कारणों को संबंधित मांगों के अन्तर्गत खण्ड 2 में देखा जा सकता है ।

towards development and disposal of land in Delhi, reduction in Non-plan loans to public enterprises and change in financing arrangements for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram consequent on their attaining Statehood.

Other reasons for variations in the estimates may be seen in volume 2, under the respective Demands.

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, 1987-88

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय शब्द का प्रयोग सरकार के ऐसे सारे व्यय के बारे में किया जाता है, जो आयोजना में शामिल नहीं होता । इसमें विकासात्मक और गैर-विकासात्मक दोनों प्रकार का व्यय शामिल है । व्यय का कुछ भाग अनिवार्य देनदारियों से सम्बन्धित होता है, जैसे ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां, पेंशन प्रभार और राज्यों को साविधिक अन्तरण । व्यय का अन्य भाग राज्य के दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में होता है अर्थात रक्षा और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा । इसके अलावा, केन्द्र की कुछ विशेष जिम्मेदारियां हैं, जैसे विदेश कार्य, और करेंसी तथा टकसाल, और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग । पिछली आयोजनाओं की अवधि में निर्मित परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी आयोजना भिन्न माना जाता है । इसी प्रकार, किसी एक आयोजना की अवधि में प्राप्त स्तरों पर जारी सेवाओं और गतिविधियों पर होने वाला व्यय अगली आयोजना में आयोजना-भिन्न के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं, पहले से चालू अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं और बिजली घरों का प्रचालन व्यय । इस प्रकार, जैसे जैसे अधिक आयोजनाएं पूरी होती जाती हैं, वैसे ही निर्मित सुविधाओं तथा सेवाओं के अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन पर होने वाले खर्च की बहुत बड़ी राशि, आयोजना के वित्त पोषण के वास्ते लिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज के अलावा, आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में बढ़ती जाती है ।

1987-88 के बजट में शामिल की गई आयोजना भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की जानकारी निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफों में दी गई है ।

1. ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां *(10650 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनका सम्बन्ध आन्तरिक ऋण पर ब्याज *(5625.43 करोड़ रुपए)* से है, जिसमें मुख्यतः बाजार ऋण और राजकोष हुंडियों पर बट्टा, *(5430.00 करोड़ रुपए)* विदेशी ऋण *(736.58 करोड़ रुपए)* , अल्प बचत जमा और बचत-पत्र *(2000.53 करोड़ रुपए)*, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों की जमा सहित भविष्य निधियां *(2025.22 करोड़ रुपए)* , सरकार के वाणिज्यिक विभागों की आरक्षित निधियां (72.73 करोड़ रुपए), और शामिल है, जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों की सरकार के पास जमा राशियों सहित, अन्य दायित्व *(189.81 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल है ।

2. रक्षा *(12512 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं पर होने वाला राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय, राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाकर, शामिल है । इसके ये घटक हैं: थल सेना *(6359.47 करोड़ रुपए)* , नौ सेना *(595.50 करोड़ रुपए)* , वायु सेना *(1578.06 करोड़ रुपए)* आयुध कारखाने *(1.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और उपर्युक्त सभी सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय (3977.97 करोड़ रुपए) ।

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE 1987-88

Non-Plan expenditure is a generic term used to cover all expenditure of Government not included in the Plan. It includes both developmental and non- developmental expenditure. Part of the expenditure is obligatory in nature e.g. interest payments, pensionary charges and statutory transfers to States. Part of the expenditure is an essential obligation of a State e.g. Defence and internal security . Then, there are special responsibilities of the Centre like external affairs, and currency and mint, and cooperation with other developing countries. Expenditure on maintaining the assets created in previous Plans is also treated as Non-plan expenditure. Similarly, expenditure on continuing services and activities at levels already reached in a Plan period is shifted to Non-plan in the next Plan e.g. educational and health facilities, continuing research projects and operating expenses of power stations. Thus, as more Plans are completed a large amount of expenditure on operation and maintenance of facilities and services created gets added to Non-plan expenditure, besides the interest on borrowings to finance the Plan.

Important items of Non-plan expenditure included in the Budget for 1987-88 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

1. INTEREST PAYMENTS *(Rs.10650 crores)*

These relate to interest on internal debt *(Rs 5625.43 crores)* which mainly comprise market loans and discount on Treasury bills *(Rs. 5430.00 crores);* external debt *(Rs. 736.58 crores)* , small savings deposits and certificates *(Rs 2000.53 crores)* provident funds including deposits of provident funds of non-Government employees *(Rs. 2025.22 crores)* Reserve funds of commercial departments of Government *(Rs. 72.73 crores)* and other obligations *(Rs. 189.81 crores)* which include deposits of public sector agencies lodged with Government.

2. DEFENCE *(Rs 12512 crores)*

This includes revenue and capital expenditure on Defence Services net of revenue receipts. The components are Army *(Rs. 6359.47 crores)*, Navy *(Rs. 595.50 crores)*, Air Force *(Rs. 1578.06 crores)*, Ordnance factories *(Rs. 1.00 crores)* and capital outlay on all the above services *(Rs. 3977.97 crores)*

3. आर्थिक सहायता *(5605.09 करोड़ रुपए)*

(i) **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** *(2000 करोड़ रुपए)* :- भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर निर्धारित खरीद-मूल्यों पर केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए खाद्यान्नों की खरीद करता है । ये अनाज (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से जनता को, (ख) आटे की रोलर मिलों और (ग) ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और अन्य राहत योजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्गम-मूल्यों पर दिए जाते हैं । आर्थिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति निगम को उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में की जाती है । निगम सरकार की ओर से संकट रोधक भंडार (बफर स्टाक) भी रखता है और इसे रखने की लागत की, जिसमें उठाने धरने और भंडारण का खर्च, ब्याज और प्रशासनिक प्रभार शामिल हैं, प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है । जिन महत्वपूर्ण घटकों के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है, ये हैं:-

	(लाख टन)	
	गेहूं	चावल
खरीद	110.00	92.67
बिक्री	105.00	80.00
औसत संकट रोधक भण्डार	38.47	57.31
	(प्रति क्विंटल दर, रुपयों में)	
खरीद लागत और खरीद सम्बन्धी आनुषंगिक व्यय	208.86	262.44
वितरण लागत समूहीकृत*	61.96	61.96
कुल आर्थिक लागत	270.82	324.40
बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि	192.06	245.63
उपभोक्ता संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	78.76	78.77
संकटरोधक भंडार रखने की लागत*	39.96	39.96
	वितरण लागत	*लाने-लेजाने की लागत का ब्यौरा*
भाड़ा	27.74	
उठाना धरना	5.07	3.80
भंडारण	4.16	12.54
ब्याज	21.44	20.96
प्रशासन संबंधी ऊपरी खर्च	3.55	2.66
	61.96	39.96

**इसमें भंडारण और परिवहन संबंधी हानियां शामिल नहीं है ।*

(ii) **उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता (1910 करोड़ रुपए)**

(क) देशी उर्वरक (1750 करोड़ रुपए):- देशी उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना 1977 से लागू है । इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उपयुक्त प्रतिलाभ दिलाना है । उर्वरक समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर बेचे जाते हैं ।

प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत निवल धनराशि पर 12 प्रतिशत के प्रतिलाभ की अनुमति है, यदि विनिर्माता अपने संयंत्र का प्रचालन, एमोनिया संयंत्र के 80 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग करते हुए, करें और निविष्टियों के उपभोग के मानदंडों का पालन करें । वितरण मार्जिन को घटा कर, इस प्रकार निर्धारित प्रतिधारण मूल्य और सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित उपभोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर के सम्बन्ध

3. SUBSIDIES *(Rs. 5605.09 crores)*

(i) ***Food subsidy (Rs. 2000 crores) :–*** The Food Corporation of India purchases foodgrains for the central pool on procurement prices fixed by government from time to time. These grains are issued to (a) public through public distribution system (b) roller flour mills and (c) rural employment programme and other relief schemes at issue prices fixed by Government. The difference between economic cost and the issue price is reimbursed to the Corporation as consumer subsidy. The Corporation also carries buffer stock on behalf of Government and is reimbursed the carrying cost including handling, storage, interest and administrative charges. Important parameters on which the subsidy estimate has been framed are :

	(in lakh tonnes)	
	Wheat	**Rice**
Procurement	110.00	92.67
Offtake	105.00	80.00
Average buffer stock	38.47	57.31
	(Rate per quintal in rupees)	
Purchase cost and procurement incidental	208.86	262.44
Distribution cost (pooled)*	61.96	61.96
Total economic cost	270.82	324.40
Sales Realisation	192.06	245.63
Consumer subsidy	78.76	78.77
Carrying cost of buffer*	39.96	39.96
Details	*Distribution cost*	*Carrying cost*
Freight	27.74	
Handling	5.07	3.80
Storage	4.16	12.54
Interest	21.44	20.96
Administrative overheads	3.55	2.66
	61.96	39.96

**Exclude storage and transit losses*

(ii) ***Subsidy on fertilisers (Rs. 1910 crores)***

(a) ***Indigenous fertilisers (Rs.1750 crores)*** :– A retention price scheme for indigenous fertilizers is in operation since 1977. This scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices fixed from time to time.

The retention price scheme allows a 12% return on net worth if the manufacturers operate their plant at capacity utilisation of ammonia plant at 80% and observe the input consumption norms. The difference between the retention price so fixed less distribution margin and the statutorily controlled consumer's price is allowed as

में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। प्रतिधारण मूल्य प्रत्येक संयंत्र के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की अवधि के लिए निश्चित किया जाता है। तथापि, मूल्य निर्धारण की अवधि के दौरान प्रमुख निविष्टियों की कीमतों में होने वाली घटबढ़ को देखते हुए आवश्यक समायोजन किए जाते हैं। अतएव आर्थिक सहायता की मात्रा प्रतिधारण मूल्य, उपभोक्ता मूल्य और उत्पादन के स्तर पर निर्भर होती है। इसके अलावा, विनिर्माताओं को कारखाने से वितरण के स्थान तक उर्वरकों को ले जाने के भाड़े के सम्बन्ध में भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। पोषक तत्वों के रूप में उर्वरकों का घरेलू उत्पादन 1987-88 में 77 लाख मीट्रिक टन के स्तर पर पहुंच जाने का अनुमान है।

(ख) आयातित उर्वरक (160 करोड़ रुपए) :- चूंकि देशी उत्पादन उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात किया जाता है। मुख्यतः, उर्वरकों की तीन किस्में अर्थात यूरिया, डी अमोनिया फास्फेट और म्यूरिस्ट आफ पोटाश आयात की जाती है।

चालू-प्रतिधारण मूल्यों और निर्गम मूल्यों के आधार पर, यूरिया उर्वरक के प्रति बोरे (50 किलोग्राम) पर आर्थिक सहायता की औसत दर 62.55 रुपए बैठती है।

(ii) निर्यात संवर्धन (870 करोड़ रुपए): - इसमें निर्यात-उत्पादों और संभावित निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूरक समर्थन के रूप में बाजार विकास सहायता, संभावित निर्यात के लिए शुल्क की वापसी के बदले पूरक नकद प्रतिपूरक समर्थन *(800 करोड़ रुपए)*, पात्र संस्थाओं को बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले निर्यात-वित्त के ब्याज-प्रभारों में 1.5 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए निर्यात ऋण सुविधा *(55 करोड़ रुपए)*, और निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों को सहायता अनुदान *(15 करोड़ रुपए)* आदि शामिल है।

(iii) रेलवे (177.74 करोड़ रुपए):- रेलवे अभिसमय समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे को कई मदों पर लाभांश कीअदायगी करने में छूट दी गई है। इनका विवरण प्राप्ति-बजट नामक प्रकाशन में दिया गया है। सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों पर होने वाली हानि से संबंधित लाभांश-छूट को छोड़कर, रेलवे को सामान्य राजस्व से अर्थिक सहायता के रूप में लाभांश-छूट प्रदान की जाती है।

(iv) मिल का बना कपड़ा और हथकरघों पर बना कपड़ा (154.42 करोड़ रुपए):- एक योजना, के अन्तर्गत, जिसका वित्त पोषण कपड़े और वस्त्रोद्योग सामग्री पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि से किया जाता है, उपभोक्ता को मिल के बने कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादित धोतियां और साड़ियां भी कम मूल्यों पर सप्लाई की जाती हैं। यह आर्थिक सहायता धोतियों और साड़ियों पर 2 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर और लट्ठे पर 1.50 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर और पोलिएस्टर सूती मिश्रित शर्टिंग पर 3.70 रुपए प्रति दर से दी जाती है अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1987-88 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 70 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर कपड़े पर सब्सिडी दी जाएगी। हथकरघों के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता 127.02 करोड़ रुपए और मिल से बने कपड़े पर 27.40 करोड़ रुपए है।

(v) शैक्षिक कार्यों के लिए सफेद मुद्रण कागज (24 करोड़ रुपए) :- भारत सरकार द्वारा 22-1-1987 से कागज नियंत्रण आदेश रद्द किए जाने के फलस्वरूप, सफेद मुद्रण कागज को बाजार मूल्य और कागज के रियायती मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की राशि राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में देने का निर्णय किया गया है ताकि शिक्षा क्षेत्र को सफेद कागज की समय पर और सुचारु पूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

(vi) ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (289.03 करोड़ रुपए):- सरकार द्वारा

subsidy. The retention price is fixed for each plant over the pricing period. Necessary adjustments are, however, made during the pricing period on account of variation in the prices of major inputs. The quantum of subsidy, therefore, depends on the retention price, the consumers' price and the level of production. In addition, the manufacturers are also allowed freight subsidy for movement of fertilisers from factory to delivery points. Domestic production of fertiliser in terms of nutrients is expected to reach a level of 77 lakh tonnes in 1987 - 88.

(b) Imported fertilizers (Rs.160 crores) :– As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilisers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz. Urea, Di - ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash, are imported.

Based on the current retention prices and issue prices the average rate of subsidy per bag (50 Kgs.) of Urea fertilizer works out to Rs 62.55.

(ii) Export promotion (Rs. 870 crores) :– This comprises market development assistance in the form of cash compensatory support for export products and deemed exports, supplementary cash compensatory support in lieu of duty drawback for deemed exports *(Rs. 800 crores)*, export credit facilities to provide subsidy of 1.5% in interest charges on export finance provided by banks to eligible institutions *(Rs. 55 crores)* and grants in aid to export promotion councils etc *(Rs. 15 crores)* .

(iii) Railways (Rs. 177.74 crores) :– In terms of the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee the Railways have been given concessions in payment of dividend on a number of items. These have been explained in the document Receipts Budget. The dividend concession except that relating to loss in the working of strategic lines is provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(iv) Mill made and handloom cloth (Rs.154.42 crores) :– Under a scheme which is financed from the proceeds of the additional duties of excise levied on textile and textile articles, the consumer is supplied mill made controlled cloth and also dhoties and sarees produced in the handloom sector at subsidised rates. The subsidy is Rs. 2 per square metre for dhotis and sarees Rs. 1.50 per sq. metre for long cloth and upto Rs. 3.70 per sq. metre for polyester cotton blended shirting. The scheme is expected to cover 700 million sq. metre of cloth in 1987-88. Subsidy on handloom cloth is Rs. 127.02 crores and on mill made cloth Rs.27.40 crores.

(v). White printing paper for educational purposes (Rs.24 crores) :– Consequent upon the repeal of the Paper Control Order by the Government of India with effect from 22nd January, 1987, it has been decided to grant subsidy to State Governments on the difference between the market price and concessional price of white printing paper to ensure smooth and timely supply to the educational sector.

(vi) Interest subsidies (Rs. 289.03 crores) :– Interest on loans sanctioned

स्वीकृत ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी सामान्यतः समय-समय पर निर्धारित दरों पर की जाती है । उन विशेष मामलों में, जहां किसी पार्टी को ब्याज की दरों में रियायत दी जाती है अथवा जहां ऋणकर्ता को ऋण पर ब्याज की अदायगी से छूट दी जाती है ब्याज के बदले आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । आर्थिक सहायता के बराबर की राशि को सरकार की ब्याज-प्राप्ति मान लिया जाता है ।

ब्याज की कम दरों की अनुमति खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों और जहाजों तथा ट्रालरों के अभिग्रहण के लिए दी जाती हैं । कुछ विशेष सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे कोल इंडिया लि., भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि., राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम आदि के पूंजी आधार को पुनर्गठित करने के भाग के रूप में भी ब्याज संबंधी छूट दी गई है ।

(vii) अन्य आर्थिक सहायता (179.90 करोड़ रुपए):- मुख्य मदों में ये शामिल हैं: कपास निगम *(48.19 करोड़ रुपए)*, जूट निगम *(24.58 करोड़ रुपए)* को मूल्य-समर्थन कार्यों के लिए सब्सिडी, और जहाज-निर्माण के लिए शिपयार्डों *(11.50 करोड़ रुपए)*, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों को हवाई ईंधन पर लगने वाले बिक्री कर के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां *(36 करोड़ रुपए)* और घाटे वाली नौवहन सेवाओं के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता *(10.37 करोड़ रुपए)* ।

5. डाक सम्बन्धी घाटा *(130 करोड़ रुपए)*

यह डाक सेवाओं के नियत घाटे का द्योतक है । विभाग का अनुमानित कार्यचालन व्यय 874 करोड़ रुपए और प्राप्तियां 744 करोड़ रुपए है और इस प्रकार कुल 130 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह जाता है ।

6. सामान्य सेवाएं

(क) राज्य के अंग (217.47 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें संसद *(17.81 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति *(1.99 करोड़ रुपए)*, मंत्रिपरिषद *(10.27 करोड़ रुपए)*, न्याय प्रशासन *(4.01 करोड़ रुपए)*, निर्वाचन *(18.73 करोड़ रुपए)* और लेखा-परीक्षा विभाग *(164.66 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) कर-संग्रह (412.02 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था कर संग्रह एजेंसियों के व्यय के लिए है और यह मुख्यतः आयकर विभाग *(138.02 करोड़ रुपए)*, सीमाशुल्क *(138.43 करोड़ रुपए)* और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क *(132.92 करोड़ रुपए)* के सम्बन्ध में है ।

(ग) अनिवार्य जमा पर ब्याज (110 करोड़ रुपए):- अनिवार्य जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना, के अन्तर्गत अनिवार्य जमा पर ब्याज की अदायगी यथास्थिति, देय किस्तों की वापसी-अदायगी अथवा जमा राशि की परिपक्वता-पूर्व वापसी अदायगी के साथ, की जाती है ।

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार (296.83 करोड़ रुपए) :- इनका सम्बन्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1984 तक 39000 लाख विशेष आहरण अधिकारों के समतुल्य ली गई विदेशी मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभारों से है ।

by the Government is normally payable at the rates prescribed from time to time. In specific cases where a concession is allowed in the rate of interest to a party or where the loanee is exempted from payment of interest on the loans, subsidies are paid in lieu of interest. An amount equal to the subsidy is taken as interest receipt of the Government.

Subsidised interest rates are allowed on loans for khadi and village industries and for acquisition of ships and trawlers. Interest exemption has also been allowed as a part of restructuring of capital base of certain public enterprises like Coal India Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., National Textile Corporation, etc.

(vii) Other Subsidies (Rs. 179.90 crores) :- The main items are price support operations by Cotton Corporation *(Rs. 48.19 crores)* and Jute Corporation *(24.58 crores)* Shipyards for ship construction *(Rs. 11.50 crores)*, Payments to State Governments towards sales tax on aviation fuel to International air lines *(Rs. 36 crores)* and Shipping Corporation of India for uneconomic shipping services *(Rs.10.37 crores)* .

5. POSTAL DEFICIT *(Rs. 130 crores)*

This represents the net deficit of the Postal services. Working expenses of the Department are estimated at Rs. 874 crores and receipts at Rs. 744 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 130 crores.

6. GENERAL SERVICES

(a) Organs of State (Rs. 217.47 crores) :- The provisions are for Parliament *(Rs.17.81 crores)*, President/Vice President *(Rs.1.99 crores)*, Council of Ministers *(Rs.10.27 crores)*, Administration of Justice *(Rs.4.01 crores)*, Election *(Rs.18.73 crores)* and Audit Department *(Rs. 164.66 crores)*.

(b) Tax Collection (Rs. 412.02 crores) :- The provisions are for the expenditure of tax collecting agencies, and relate mainly to Income tax department *(Rs.138.02 crores)*, Customs *(Rs.138.43 crores)* and Central Excise *(Rs. 132.92 crores)*.

(c) Interest on Compulsory Deposits (Rs. 110 crores):- Interest on compulsory deposits under the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, is paid along with the repayments of instalments due or premature repayment of deposits as the case may be.

(d) Charges payable to IMF (Rs. 296.83 crores):- These charges payable to IMF against drawal of foreign currency equivalent of SDR 3900 million upto April 1984 under the extended fund facility of the IMF.

(ङ) पुलिस (974.53 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था विभिन्न पुलिस बलों के लिए है । इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लिए 283.51 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा सुरक्षा बल के लिए 376.49 करोड़ रुपए, आसाम राइफल्स के लिए 123.23 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के लिए 93.72 करोड़ रुपए, भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिए 44.27 करोड़ रुपए और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के लिए 13.09 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(च) विदेश कार्य (173 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यय मुख्यतः विदेशों में स्थित 136 दूतावासों और मिशनों तथा विशेष राजनयिक व्यय के लिए है ।

(छ) पेंशनें (1181.65 करोड़ रुपए):- इनमें रक्षा सेवाओं (703.86 करोड़ रुपए) और अन्य सिविल विभागों (277.79 करोड़ रुपए) के सेवा-निवृत्त कार्मिकों की पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ शामिल हैं । पेंशनों में संशोधन के कारण हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए की एक मुश्त की व्यवस्था भी की गई है । रेलवे और डाक और दूर संचार विभागों के पेंशन प्रभारों को इन विभागों के कार्यचालन व्यय का भाग माना जाता है ।

(ज) राज्य को दिए गए उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालना (84.45 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें आठवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार कुछ राज्यों को दिए गए उधार को बट्टे खाते में डालने के लिए 81.04 करोड़ रुपए और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए दिये गए उधारों को बट्टे खाते में डालने के लिए 3.04 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

(झ) महंगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था (300 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था वर्ष 1987-88 में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंजूर किए जाने वाले अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई है ।

(ञ) अन्य (371.09 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें सामान्य सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में सचिवालय और सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के लिए 144.65 करोड़ रुपए, भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों सहित लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण के लिए 40.62 करोड़ रुपए, लोक निर्माण-कार्य के लिए 51.77 करोड़ रुपए, आसूचना कार्यालय (इंटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो) के लिए 69.33 करोड़ रुपए, संघ लोक सेवा और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के लिए 11.58 करोड़ रुपए, पूर्ति और निपटान के लिए 13.56 करोड़ रुपए और भारत सरकार की टकसालों के लिए 30.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभाग का राजस्व व्यय इस सैक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभागों, कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग और विभिन्न प्रतिपूर्ति मुद्रण, करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट मुद्रणालयों और प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाने का राजस्व व्यय 741.29 करोड़ रुपए और उनकी प्राप्तियां 777.93 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है, जिससे 36.64 करोड़ रुपए का निवल अधिशेष रहेगा ।

7. सामाजिक सेवाएं

(क) सामाजिक सेवाएं शिक्षा (347.39 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए 75.35 करोड़ रुपए, गैर-तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 142.74 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं और क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए 67.03 करोड़ रुपए और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद के लिए 12.39 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(e) Police (Rs. 974.53 crores):– The provision is for the various police establishments. It includes Rs. 283.51 crores for Central Reserve Police, Rs. 376.49 crores for Border Security Force, Rs. 123.23 crores for Assam Rifles, Rs. 93.72 crores for Central Industrial Security Force,Rs. 44.27 crores for Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Rs. 13.09 crores for Central Bureau of Investigation.

(f) External Affairs (Rs. 173 crores):– This expenditure is mainly on the 136 embassies and missions abroad and for special diplomatic expenditure.

(g) Pensions (Rs. 1181.65 crores):– These include pensions and other retirement benefits of retired personnel of defence services *(Rs. 703.86 crores)* and other civil departments *(Rs. 277.79 crores)*. A lump provision of Rs. 200 crores to cover increase due to revision of pensions has also been made. Pensionary charges of Railways and Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are treated as part of operating expenses of these Departments.

(h) Loans to States written off (Rs. 84.45 crores) :– This includes Rs. 81.04 crores for write off of loans to certain States as recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission and Rs. 3.41 crores for write off of loans advanced for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

(i) Lump provision for D.A. (Rs. 300 crores) :– This is to cover the cost of additional D.A. instalments that may have to be sanctioned to Government employees in 1987-88.

(j) Others (Rs. 371.09 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 144.65 crores for secretariat and attached offices dealing with General Services, Rs. 40.62 crores for stationery and printing including Government of India presses, Rs. 51.77 crores for Public works, Rs. 69.33 crores for Intelligence Bureau, Rs. 11.58 crores for Union Public Service and Staff Selection Commissions, Rs. 13.56 crores for Supplies and Disposals and Rs. 30.40 crores for Government of India mints.

The revenue expenditure of the commercial departments included in this sector namely the Canteen Stores Department and the various security printing, currency note and bank note presses and Security Paper Mill is estimated at Rs. 741.29 crores and their receipts are placed at Rs. 777.93 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs. 36.64 crores.

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Education (Rs.347.39 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 75.35 crores for Kendriya Vidyalayas, Rs. 142.74 crores for University Grants Commission for non-technical education, Rs. 67.03 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Engineering Colleges and Rs. 12.39 crores for National Council for Educational Research and Training.

(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (138.17 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए 26.35 करोड़ रुपए, अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए 20.62 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के लिए 18.91 करोड़ रुपए, पी.जी.आई.एम.ई.आर, चण्डीगढ़ के लिए 13.04 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 11.04 करोड़ रुपए, ऐलोपैथी से भिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिए 9.27 करोड़ रुपए और लोक स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए 8.62 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ग) सूचना और प्रसारण (132.93 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें विभिन्न सूचना और प्रचार अभिकरणों जैसे फिल्म डिवीजन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय, प्रैस सूचना सेवा, संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग, प्रकाशन प्रभाग आदि के लिए 45.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । प्रसारण के लिए 91.53 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि में वाणिज्यिक राजस्व के निवल अन्तरण के लिए 86.82 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । आकाशवाणी का कार्यचालन व्यय 78.87 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 22.89 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । अनुमान है कि दूरदर्शन का कार्यचालन व्यय 78.27 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 138.37 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

(घ) श्रमिक कल्याण (152.89 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना को अंशदान के लिए 73.60 करोड़ रुपए, कोयला खान श्रमिक परिवार पेंशन-एवं-जीवन बीमा निधि में अंशदान के लिए 24.46 करोड़ रुपए और औद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए 22.50 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । अन्य योजनाएं, जिनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, ये हैः औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, काम की स्थितियां और सुरक्षा, श्रमिक कल्याण, श्रमिक शिक्षा और कारीगरों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण

(ङ.) सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण (132.13 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन और अन्य लाभों के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपए, गरीब परिवारों के लिए वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना योजना के लिए 16 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए 7.10 करोड़ रुपए, बाल और महिला कल्याण के लिए 13.28 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए 16.45 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(च) अन्य (125.81 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः खेलों और युवा सेवाओं (15.13 करोड़ रुपए), कला और संस्कृति (45.23 करोड़ रुपए), आवास (40.50 करोड़ रुपए) और सामाजिक सेवाओं से संबंधित सचिवालय व्यय (15.98 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. आर्थिक सेवाए

(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध कियाकलाप (258.26 करोड़ रुपए) :-इसमें, कृषि कार्य, भूमि और जल संरक्षण, पशु पालन, डेरी विकास, मीन उद्योग, वानिकी औरवन्य-जीवन खाद्यानों, के भंडारण, भांडागारण, आदि से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है । मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा (90.76 करोड़ रुपए) , चीनी विकास निधि के लेन-देनों (80.90 करोड़ रुपए) और बागानों (23.37 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है । अनुमान है कि दुग्ध योजना का व्यय 68.02 करोड़ रुपए होगा और इसकी प्राप्तियां 57.49 करोड़ रुपए की होंगी ।

(ख) ऊर्जा (107.88 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें विद्युत केन्द्रों/स्कीमों के निवल व्यय के लिए 65.71 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । अनुमान है कि न्यूक्लीय विद्युत स्कीमों के संबंध में

(b) Health and Family Welfare (Rs. 138.17 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 26.35 crores for Central Government Health Scheme, Rs. 20.62 crores for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 18.91 crores for All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rs. 13.04 crores for PGIMER, Chandigarh, Rs. 11.04 crores for Indian Council of Medical Research, Rs. 8.62 crores for systems of medicine other than allopathy, and Rs. 9.27 crores for public health research institutes.

(c) Information and Broadcasting (Rs. 132.93 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 45.60 crores for the various information and publicity agencies like Films Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information Service, Song and Drama Division, Publications Division. etc. The provision of Rs. 91.53 crores for broadcasting includes Rs. 86.82 crores for net transfer of commercial revenues to Commercial Revenues Fund. Operational expenses of Akashvani are estimated at Rs. 78.87 crores and the receipts at Rs. 22.89 crores. Doordarshan's operational expenses are placed at Rs. 78.27 crores and receipts at Rs. 138.37 crores.

(d) Labour Welfare (Rs.152.89 crores) :– The provision includes Rs. 73.60 crores for contribution to Employees Family Pension Scheme, Rs.24.46 crores to Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for coal mine workers and Rs.22.50 crores for Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for industrial workers. Other schemes for which provision has been made include industrial relations, working conditions and safety, labour welfare, labour education, and training of craftsmen and supervisors.

(e) Social Security and Welfare (Rs. 132.13 crores) :– The provision includes Rs.70 crores for pension and other benefits to freedom fighters Rs. 16 crores for Personal Accident Scheme for poor families, Rs.7.10 crores for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs.13.28 crores for child and women's welfare and Rs.16.45 crores for the welfare of handicapped etc.

(f) Others (Rs.125.81 crores) :– The provisions are mainly for sports and youth services *(Rs.15.13 crores)*, art and culture *(Rs.45.23 crores)* housing *(Rs.40.50 crores)* and secretariat expenditure relating to social services *(Rs. 15.98 crores)* .

8. ECONOMIC SERVICES

(a) Agriculture and Allied activities (Rs. 258.26 crores) :– The provisions are for various schemes relating to crop husbandry, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry and wild life, food, storage warehousing etc. Major provisions are for agricultural research and education *(Rs. 90.76 crores)*, Sugar Development Fund transactions *(Rs. 80.90 crores*) and Plantations *(Rs. 23.37 crores)* . The expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme is placed at Rs. 68.02 crores and its receipts at Rs. 57.49 crores.

(b) Energy (Rs. 107.88 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 65.71 crores for the net expenditure on power stations/schemes. While in the case of nuclear power

प्राप्तियां (282.59 करोड़ रुपए), व्यय (257.99 करोड़ रुपए) की अपेक्षा अधिक होंगी । लेकिन बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की प्राप्तियां (130 करोड़ रुपए) व्यय (207.88 करोड़ रुपए) से कम होने की संभावना है, जिसका मुख्य कारण दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा अदायगियां न किया जाना है । इस क्षेत्र में अन्य बड़ी व्यवस्थाएं कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा (22 करोड़ रुपए) और कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़क विकास (14 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

(ग) उद्योग और खनिज (210.27 करोड़ रुपए) :- मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये हैं:-खादी ग्राम और लघु उद्योग के लिए 73.14 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के लिए 46.18 करोड़ रुपए न्यूकलीय ईंधन परियोजनाओं सहित परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए 45.49 करोड़ रुपए, वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट से संबंधित संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए 18.65 करोड़ रुपए और औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए 15.42 करोड़ रुपए, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं के निवल व्यय के लिए 12.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है, जिसे वाणिज्यिक सेवा माना जाता है-इसके लिए 55.42 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय और 42.62 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(घ) परिवहन (184.65 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण *(101.60 करोड़ रुपए)* , सामरिक और सीमावर्ती सड़कों *(8.16 करोड़ रुपए)*, फरक्का बराज परियोजना *(10.39 करोड़ रुपए)* , तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन *(22.47 करोड़ रुपए)* से सम्बन्धित है । दीप-स्तम्भ और दीप पोत विभाग, जिसे वाणिज्यिक विभाग माना जाता है, का व्यय 20.03 करोड़ रुपए और उसकी प्राप्तियां 22 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) विज्ञान, औद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण (360.32 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था में परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के लिए 129.98 करोड़ रुपए, अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के लिए 51.12 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्कीमों के लिए 60.10 करोड़ रुपए, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 103.00 करोड़ रुपए और समुद्र-वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए 6.35 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

(च) अन्य (258.79 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण (35.71 करोड़ रुपए), निर्यात-सब्सिडी के अलावा, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के संगठनों और स्कीमों (62.45 करोड़ रुपए), जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी (37.41 करोड़ रुपए), मौसम विज्ञान (30.52 करोड़ रुपए), नागरिक पूर्ति (27.44 करोड़ रुपए) और आर्थिक कार्यों से संबंधित सचिवालयिक सेवाओं (63.21 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

9. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय (527.47 करोड़ रुपए)

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये हैं- रक्षा मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश के लिए 51 करोड़ रुपए, भारी जल के उत्पादन और अभिग्रहण के लिए 139.98 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए 72.99 करोड़ रुपए तट-रक्षक संगठन के लिए इमारतों और समुद्री जहाज तथा छोटे जहाजों के अभिग्रहण के लिए 53.36 करोड़ रुपए, विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपए, आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति के अभिग्रहण के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस के लिए आवासीय और अन्य इमारतों के लिए 68.12 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्मित कार्यालयों और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए

schemes the receipts *(Rs. 282.59 crores)* are expected to be higher than expenditure *(Rs. 257.99 crores)* , the receipts of Badarpur Thermal Power Station *(Rs.130 crores)* are likely to be less than the expenditure *(Rs. 207.88 crores)* mainly due to defaults by DESU. Other major provisions in this sector relate to conservation and safety in coal mines *(Rs. 22 crores)* and development of roads in coal field areas *(Rs. 14 crores).*

(c) Industry and Minerals (Rs. 210.27 crores) :– The main provisions are Rs. 73.14 crores for khadi, village and small industries, Rs. 46.18 crores for the Geological Survey of India, Rs. 45.49 crores for the industrial projects of Atomic Energy Deptt. including nuclear fuel projects, Rs. 18.65 crores to organisations and schemes relating to textiles and jute, Rs. 15.42 crores for organisations and schemes of the Department of Industrial Development. The provision for projects of Atomic Energy Deptt. includes Rs. 12.80 crores for the net expenditure on Fuel Fabrication Facilities which is treated as a commercial service - expenditure is estimated at Rs. 55.42 crores and receipts at Rs. 42.62 crores.

(d) Transport (Rs. 184.65 crores) :– The provisions mainly relate to maintenance of national highways *(Rs. 101.60 crores)* , strategic and border roads *(Rs. 8.16 crores)*, Farakka Barrage Project *(Rs.10.39 crores)*, Dredging and Survey organisation *(Rs. 22.47 crores)*. The expenditure of Light houses and Lightships department which is treated as a commercial undertaking is placed at Rs. 20.03 crores and its receipts at Rs. 22 crores.

(e) Science,Technology and Environment (Rs.360.32 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 129.98 crores for Atomic Energy research, Rs. 51.12 crores for Space research, Rs. 60.10 crores for the schemes of the Department of Science and Technology, Rs 103.00 crores for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Rs. 6.35 crores for oceanographic research.

(f) Others (Rs. 258.79 crores) :– The provisions are mainly for irrigation and flood control *(Rs. 35.71 crores)*, organisations and schemes of Ministry of Commerce other than export subsidies (Rs. 62.45 crores) Census survey and statistics *(Rs. 37.41 crores*), Meteorology *(Rs. 30.52 crores)* Civil Supplies *(Rs. 27.44 crores*) and Secretariat services relating to economic functions *(Rs. 63.21 crores).*

9. NON-PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Rs. 527.47 crores)*

The main provisions are Rs. 51 crores for investment in Public sector undertakings under the control of Ministry of Defence, Rs. 139.98 crores for production and acquisition of heavy water, Rs. 72.99 crores for construction of national highways, Rs. 53.36 crores for buildings and acquisition of ships and vessels for the Coast Guards Organisation, Rs. 22 crores for office and residential buildings for embassies and missions abroad, Rs. 30 crores for acquisition of immovable property under the Income-tax Act, Rs. 68.12 crores for Police buildings, including housing, Rs. 67.34 crores for

67.34 करोड़ रुपए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अंशदान के लिए 17.76 करोड़ रुपए ।

10. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार (464.75 करोड़ रुपए)

इनमें निवेश प्रयोजन के लिए 76 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए 388.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में उर्वरक कम्पनियों के लिए 43 करोड़ रुपए, सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कम्पनियों के लिए 91.60 करोड़ रुपए वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट कम्पनियों के लिए 196.81 करोड़ रुपए और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । ब्यौरा विवरण-6 में दिया गया है ।

11.अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार (156.51 करोड़ रुपए)

सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार के लिए 125 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें 80 करोड़ रुपए गृह निर्माण (इसमें से 46 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा होने वाली राशि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) के लिए और 37.70 करोड़ रुपए वाहनों की खरीद के लिए है ।

12.राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान (1581.32 करोड़ रुपए)

इनमें आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान और विशेष योजनाओं अथवा प्रयोजनो के लिए-अन्य अनुदान शामिल है । अगले वर्ष अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत 1281.90 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान दिए जाने का अनुमान है जिसमें अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम के नए बनाए गए राज्यों के लिए 129 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपए और प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से राहत के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए है । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में पुलिस योजनाओ के लिए 15.33 करोड़ रुपए, होम गार्ड और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए 22.30 करोड़ रुपए, जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय सेवा और राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजनाओं के लिए 11.63 करोड़ रुपए, सड़कों के निर्माण एवं-अनुरक्षण के लिए 63.14 करोड़ रुपए वृउत्तर बम्बई विकास योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

13. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(67.18 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें दूसरे हुगली पुल के लिए की गइ 43.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न - अनुदान *(107.99 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसके अन्तर्गत गोवा, दमन और दीव के लिए 57.15 करोड़ रुपए और पांडिचेरी के लिए 21.33 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था उनके आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर को पूरा करने और 28.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए की गई है ।

construction of office and residential buildings by the CPWD, Rs. 17.76 crores for subscriptions to international financial insititutions.

10. NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES *(Rs. 464.75 crores)*

These include Rs. 76 crores for investment purposes and Rs. 388.75 crores for other purposes. The latter include Rs. 43 crores for fertilizers companies, Rs. 91.60 crores for the companies under the Department of Public Enterprises, Rs. 196.81 crores for textile and jute companies and Rs. 20 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation.Details are given in Statement 6.

11. OTHER NON-PLAN LOANS *(Rs.156.51 crores)*

A provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for loans to Government servants etc. This includes Rs. 80 crores for house building (of which Rs. 46 crores will be met from the accretions to the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme) and Rs. 37.70 crores for purchase of conveyances.

12. NON -PLAN GRANTS TO STATES *(Rs.1581.32 crores)*

These include grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission and other grants for specific schemes or purposes. Article 275(1) grants next year are estimated at Rs.1281.90 crores including Rs.129 crores for the newly formed States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Grants in lieu of tax on passenger fares are placed at Rs.95 crores and grants for relief from natural calamities at Rs.100 crores. Other provisions include Rs.15.33 crores for Police schemes, Rs.22.30 crores for home guards and civil defence, Rs. 15 crores for modernisation of prison administration, Rs.11.63 crores for National Service and National Discipline schemes, Rs.63.14 crores for construction and maintenance of roads, and Rs. 20 crores for Greater Bombay development scheme.

13. NON-PLAN LOANS TO STATES *(Rs.67.18 crores)*

The provisions include Rs.43.50 crores for the Second Hooghly bridge.

14. NON-PLAN GRANTS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.107.99 crores)*

The provision include Rs.57.15 crores for Goa,Daman and Diu and Rs.21.33 crores for Pondicherry to cover their Non-Plan revenue gap and Rs.28.60 crores for strategic roads.

15. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(31.22 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजीगत अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए गोवा, दमन और दीव के लिए 24.52 करोड़ रुपए और पांडिचेरी के लिए 6.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय *(456.53 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें यह व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैः- दिल्ली के लिए 302.16 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें पुलिस के लिए 85.86 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षा के लिए 149.29 करोड़ रुपए और स्वास्थ्य के लिए 32.98 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं, अंडमान और निकोबार द्विपसमूह के लिए 62.27 करोड़ रुपए, दादरा और नगर हवेली के लिए 6.91 करोड़ रुपए, लक्षद्वीप के लिए 15.10 करोड़ रुपए और चंडीगढ़ के लिए 70.09 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

17. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान *(145.45 करोड़. रुपए)*

इसमें मुख्यतः, भूटान के लिए 63 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 24.03 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य विकासशील देशों के लिए 44.99 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गइ है ।

18. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण *(300.05 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये हैः- व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार तकनीकी ऋणों के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए, बंगलादेश के लिए 10.57 करोड़ रुपए, भूटान के लिए 17.48 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए, वियतनाम के लिए 17 करोड़ रुपए और निकारागुआ के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए ।

15. NON-PLAN LOANS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.31.22 crores)*

The provisions comprise Rs.24.52 crores for Goa, Daman and Diu and Rs.6.70 crores for Pondicherry for covering their Non plan capital gap.

16. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE *(Rs.456.53 crores)*

The provisions are: Rs.302.16 crores for Delhi including Rs.85.86 crores for Police, Rs.149.29 crores for education and Rs.32.98 crores for health; Rs.62.27 crores for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Rs.6.91 crores for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Rs. 15.10 crores for Lakshadweep and Rs.70.09 crores for Chandigarh.

17. GRANTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.145.45 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.63 crores for Bhutan, Rs.24.03 crores for Nepal, and Rs.44.99 crores for other developing countries.

18. LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.300.05 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.200 crores for technical credits in terms of trade and payment agreements, Rs.10.57 crores for Bangladesh, Rs.17.48 crores for Bhutan, Rs.25 crores for Nepal, Rs.17 crores for Vietnam and Rs.10 crores for Nicaragua.

आयोजना परिव्यय 1987-88

इस पुस्तिका में 1987-88 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए आयोजना-परिव्यय का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। 1987-88 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना के विकास क्षेत्रों, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत विकास शीर्षों और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय के अनुसार सारांश भी दिया गया है। वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का संबंध, जहां कहीं वे दिए गए हों, समूचे आयोजना-परिव्यय से है और इसमें बजट सहायता तथा आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधन दोनों शामिल हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के कार्यनिष्पादन का और अधिक विश्लेषण कार्यनिष्पादन बजटों में दिया गया है, जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे जिनका उस विकास व्यय से संबंध है। जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा गया है, वहां बजट अनुमान 1986-87 और संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 के परिव्यय में हुई मुख्य मुख्य घटबढ़ के कारणों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

1986-87 के केन्द्रीय परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1987-88 के आयोजना परिव्यय में की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है:-

(करोड़ रुपए)

	बजट अनुमान 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट व्यवस्था	13617.33	14792.14	14922.68
2. सरकारी उद्यमों के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर संसाधन	8682.67	8833.09	9699.11
जोड़-केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	22300.00	23625.23	24621.79
3. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए बजट में दर्शायी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	7377.80	8139.78	8753.76

कृषि और संबंधित गतिविधियां

फसल की देख-भाल: इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत बारानी खेती सहित फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रमों, लघु और सीमान्तिक किसानो से सम्बद्ध योजना आदि पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। सातवीं आयोजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले मुख्य फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रम ये हैं: राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास कार्यक्रम, पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष चावल उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, और दालों के उत्पादन के लिए राष्ट्रीय परियोजना। इसमें विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण, सांख्यिकी, बीजों, उर्वरकों, पौधों के रख रखाव, कृषि संबंधी औजार और मशीनें, बागवानी और फसल बीमा के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। 207.26 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 224.66 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 215.55 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

PLAN OUTLAY 1987-88

This part depicts the Plan outlay for various projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1987-88. The summary of the Central Plan 1987-88 by sectors of development and heads of development under various sectors and Central Plan outlays for various Ministries/Departments are also given. The physical targets, wherever given, are relatable to the entire Plan outlay which includes both the budetary support and the internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A more detailed analysis of the performance of various projects, programmes and schemes will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental expenditure. The reasons for major variations in the outlays between the BE 1986-87 and RE 1986-87 under each head of development, wherever deemed necessary, have also been high-lighted.

The Central Plan outlay for 1987-88 compares with the outlay for 1986-87 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 1986-87	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budet Estimates 1987-88
1. Budgetary support for Central Plan	13617.33	14792.14	14922.68
2. Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	8682.67	8833.09	9699.11
Total Central Plan Outlay	**22300.00**	**23625.23**	**24621.79**
3. Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans as reflected in the Budget	7377.80	8139.78	8753.76

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry: The major thrust under this head is on all the crop oriented programmes including dry land farming, small and marginal farmers scheme, etc. The main crop oriented programmes under implementation during the Seventh Plan are National Oil Seeds Development Programme, Special Rice Production Programme for the Eastern Region, and National Project for Pulses Production. It also includes outlays for extension and training, statistics, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, agricultural implements and machinery, horticulture and crop insurance. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 207.26 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 224.66 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 215.55 crores.

भूमि और जल संरक्षण: इस शीर्ष के अधीन किए गए परिव्यय में मुख्यतः इनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है:- मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को कम करने के लिए भूमि और जल संरक्षण उपाय, मृदा मिश्र का संरक्षण और जलाशयों में गाद को रोकना, और सिन्धु-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में समन्वित जलक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध करना और दस्यु प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए खड्ड-भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम । 43.81 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1986-87 के लिए 35.57 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है । वर्ष 1986-87 के लिये 36.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें दस्यु प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए खड्ड-भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम हेतु 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है ।

पशुपालन: पशु-विकास के सामान्य रूप से दो उद्देश्य है । पहला बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए जानत्व प्रोटीन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करना, और दूसरा, कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त पशु-शक्ति प्रदान करना है । 17.12 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 14.23 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1986-87 के लिए 24.69 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

डेरी विकास: इस शीर्ष में मुख्य रूप से भरपूर दूध की पूर्ति-II कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1978 में स्वीकृत किया गया था, और जिनके लिए 7 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 485.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । यह कार्यक्रम यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की वस्तु सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से ऋण सहायता, और भारतीय डेरी निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य एक करोड़ ग्रामीण दुग्ध उत्पादक परिवारों और 1.5 करोड़ संकर नस्ल की गायों और भैंसों के राष्ट्रीय दुधारू मवेशी झुण्ड को लाभ पहुंचाना है । इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दूध का उत्पादन करने वाले 158 जिले शामिल हैं जिनका उनकी दुग्ध उत्पादन संभाव्यता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है । इसमें दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । 80.26 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 71.36 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 65.31 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

मीन उद्योग: इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय को समुद्री साधनों का अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण करने, गहरे समुद्र में मछलियां पकड़ने, अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग के साधनों का विकास करने आदि के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा । 30.94 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 57.35 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें मुख्य और छोटे पत्तनों में उतारने और घाट लगाने की सुविधाओं के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है ।

वन-पालन और वन्य जीवन: 75.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 71.78 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी का कारण कई नई योजनाओं के चालू करने में देरी होना है । वर्ष 1987-88 के परिव्यय में 92 करोड़ रुपए की बड़ी राशि निर्धारित की गई है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की योजनाओं, एकीकृत भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए और सामाजिक वनपालन के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है ।

पर्यावणात्मिक गिरावट और वन संसाधनों की क्षीणता, मानव और पशुओं की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि, वन उत्पादों की मांग और खपत में बढ़ता हुआ अन्तराल, जैसे विपरीत घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक नई और विशिष्ट नीति तैयार की गई है । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश के वनों की रक्षा में सुधार

Soil and Water Conservation: The outlay under this head is provided for undertaking soil and water conservation measures in catchments of major river valley projects with a view to reducing soil erosion, conserving soil mixture and preventing siltation in reservoirs, and integrated watersheds management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin and Ravine Reclamation Programme for dacoit infested areas. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 43.81 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 35.57 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 36.00 crores. It includes a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores for Ravine Reclamation Programme for dacoit infested areas.

Animal Husbandry: Development of livestock in general has a two fold objective. First, to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the growing population, and second to supply adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agricultural production. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 17.12 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 14.23 crores. The outlay for 1986-87 has been kept at Rs. 24.69 crores.

Dairy Development: This head mainly provides for Operation Flood II Programme, which was sanctioned by the Government during 1978 with an outlay of Rs. 485.50 crores for a period of 7 years. The programme is being implemented with commodity assistance from European Economic Community, credit assistance from International Development Agency (IDA), and internal resources of the Indian Dairy Corporation. The project is intended to benefit 10 million rural milk-producer families and national milch herd of about 15 million cross-bred cows and buffaloes. The project will cover 158 milch herd districts identified on the basis of their potential for milk production. It also includes provision for Delhi Milk Scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 80.26 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 71.36 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 65.31 crores.

Fisheries: The outlay under this head is utilised for conducting exploratory surveys of marine resources, exploitation of deep Sea fishing potential, development of inland fisheries resources, etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 30.94 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 57.35 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 is kept at Rs. 40 crores. It includes Rs. 5.00 crores for providing landing and berthing facilities at major and minor ports.

Forestry and Wild Life: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 75.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 71.78 crores. The main reason for the shortfall in the revised outlay is late initiation of a number of new schemes. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at a much higher at Rs. 92.00 crores. It includes an outlay for the schemes of National Waste lands Development Board, Integrated soil and water conservation scemes and for social forestry.

Taking into account the diverse factors such as environmental degradation and depletion of forest resources, the phenomenal rise in human and cattle population, the ever widening gap between demand and supply of forest produce, a new and well

लाना और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा वनों के क्षेत्र में विस्तार करना तथा अपेक्षित स्तर तक अपने वनों के उत्पादों को बढ़ाना है ताकि समस्त राष्ट्र के लोगों की मूल आवश्यकताओं को लगातार पूरा किया जा सके ।

वनरोपण और पेड़ लगाने के व्यापक कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से देश की बंजर भूमि को उत्पादन के योग्य बनाने के लिए मई, 1985 में राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी । बोर्ड वनरोपण और सामाजिक वन पालन योजनाओं का कार्य संभालेगा ।

बागान: इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का उपयोग, चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची और तम्बाकू जैसे निर्यात-प्रधान बागानों के विकास के लिये किया जाता है । 33.17 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1986-87 के लिये 32.90 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । 1987-88 के लिए 31.52 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागारण: 95.06 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय (जिसमें 18 करोड़ रुपए की आन्तरिक और बजटेतर सहायता भी शामिल है) के मुकाबले 1986-87 के लिये 90.12 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय है । 1987-88 के लिए 72.16 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है । जहां भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा भंडारण क्षमता के निर्माण कार्य पर किया जाने वाला 51 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय पूरी तरह से बजट सहायता से पूरा किया जाएगा, वहां केन्द्रीय भांडागारण निगम के परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण पूरी तरह से आन्तरिक/संस्थागत साधनों से किया जाएगा । खाद्य संसाधन के परिव्यय में मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड की स्कीमों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है जिसे कम्पनी द्वारा अपने आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधन जुटा कर पूरा किया जाएगा ।

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा: इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और उसकी अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को सहायता देने के लिए है । 81 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1986-87 के लिए 76.00 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1987-88 के परिव्यय को 82 करोड़ रुपए के कुछ ऊंचे स्तर पर रखा गया है ।

कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं: वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय और संशोधित परिव्यय दोनो के लिए 135.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नवार्ड) द्वारा किये जा रहे भुगतान की गति को देखते हुए इस बैंक (नवार्ड) को दी जाने वाली सहायता को इसी स्तर पर रखा गया है ।

1987-88 के लिये 155.00 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इस परिव्यय में राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के लिये 130 करोड़ रुपए, भूमि विकास बैंकों के जरिये कृषि ऋण देने के लिये 20 करोड़ रुपए तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी में अभिदान के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अन्य कृषि-संबंधी कार्यक्रम: इस परिव्यय की व्यवस्था कृषि विपणन को सुधारने, नियमित बाजारों का विकास करने तथा विशेष रूप से पिछड़े इलाकों में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिये फलों, सब्जियों तथा वाणिज्यिक फसलों के व्यापार हेतु आधारभूत सुविधाओं को प्रदान करने के लिये की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाजार-अनुसंधान, जांच, मानकीकरण तथा गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रक जैसी अन्य स्कीमें सम्मिलित हैं ।

conceived strategy has been evolved. The main objective is to improve and revitalise the husbandry of the forests of the country as also to increase substantially the forest coverage and enhance the productivity of our forests to the desired level, to help to fulfil the basic needs of the people of the nation as a whole on a sustained basis.

The National Waste lands Development Board was set up in May, 1985 to bring waste lands in the country under productive use through a massive programme of afforestation and tree planting. The Board will be handling the schemes of afforestation and Social Forestry Schemes.

Plantations: The outlay under this head is utilised for development of export oriented plantations, such as tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 33.17 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 32.90 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 31.52 crores.

Food, Storage and Warehousing: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 95.06 crores (including internal and extra budgetary support of Rs. 18 crores), the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 90.12 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 72.16 crores. While the outlay of Rs. 51 crores on the construction of storage capacity by FCI will be fully met from the budgetary support, the outlay of the Central Warehousing Corporation will be entirely financed from internal/institutional resources. The outlay on food processing includes provision for the schemes of Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. which will be met by the Company out of its internal and extra budgetary resources.

Agricultural Research and Education: Provision under this head is made mainly for assistance to Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its research institutions for research and education in agriculture and allied fields. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 81.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 76.00 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at a slightly higher level of Rs. 82.00 crores.

Agricultural Financial Institutions: Both the approved outlay and the revised outlay for 1986-87 have been kept at 135.00 Rs. crores. Keeping in view the pace of disbursements by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), the quantum of budgetary assistance to NABARD has been kept at the same level.

The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 155.00 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs. 130.00 crores for NABARD, Rs. 20.00 crores for providing agricultural credit through Land Development banks and Rs. 5.00 crores for subscription towards share capital of Regional Rural Banks.

Other Agricultural Programmes: Outlay is for improving agricultural marketing, development of regulated markets and providing infrastructural facilities for marketing fruits, vegetables and commercial crops, particularly for the small and marginal farmers in backward areas. Market research, investigation, standardisation and quality control are the other schemes covered by this programme.

सहकारिताः *इस परिव्यय में निम्नलिखित के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है:--*
कम विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी, विपणान संघ लिमिटेड, संस्थाओं की इमारतों के लिये सहकारी विकास योजना, सहकारिता की दृष्टि से पिछडे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं के लिये विशेष योजना, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बनाई गई सहकारी समितियों के लिये विशेष योजना, दीर्घ कालीन सहकारी ऋण ढांचों के विकास कें लिये विस्तृत योजना, भूमि विकास बैंक आदि ।

103.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1986-87 के लिये 83.87 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्य रूप से कृषि ऋण के लिये सहकारी योजनाओं, सहकारी शीत भंडारण कार्यक्रम आदि के परिव्यय में कमी होने के कारण हुई है । 1987-88 के लिए 91.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम : 1987-88 के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 412.40 करोड़ रुपए है । गरीबी-हटाओ कार्यक्रम का एक प्रमुख अंग के रूप में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य सहायता-अनुदानों और विभिन्न संस्थानों के ऋण के माध्यम से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी के चुनींदा परिवारों के लिए आय-उपार्जक परिसम्पत्तियों की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उनकी आय के स्तर में सुधार हो तथा अन्ततः वे गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ सकें । जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरणों को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों में से 30 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित होंगे तथा अन्य 30 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां होंगी ।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण युवक आत्म नियोजन प्रशिक्षण सकीम (5.50 करोड़ रुपए) का मुख्य उद्देश्य निर्धारित-समूह में से चुने गए ग्रामीण युवकों को तकनीकी कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार अथवा वेतन वाले रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को वजीफे और औजारों के किट निशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं । प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आधारभूत संरचना को मजबूत बनाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को बराबर-बराबर आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

सूखा आशंकित क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम (48.80 करोड़ रुपए) को दीर्घकालीन सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सूखे की समस्या से निपटने के लिए तैयार किया गया है तथा यह कार्यक्रम भूमि और जल संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने पर आधारित है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्य अंग सम्बद्ध विषयों में अनुसंधान तथा विभिन्न स्तरों पर भागीदारों को प्रशिक्षण देना है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 के अनुपात में धन दिया जाता है ।

मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम (39 करोड़ रुपए), जिसका शत-प्रतिशत निधिकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है, का उद्देश्य चुनींदा उष्ण और शीत शुष्क क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है जिसके लिए ऊसरता का नियंत्रण करके इन क्षेत्रों की उर्वरता को उन्नत किया जाता है, इससे इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की आय तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में बढ़ोतरी होती है । अभी तक शुरू की गई प्रमुख गतिविधियां ये हैं :- वनरोपण, चरागाहों का विकास, रेत के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण,भूमिगत जल का विकास और उपयोग आदि ।

ग्रामीण रोजगार : 1987-88 के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 1205.00 करोड़ रुपए है । ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रत्येक भूमिहीन परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य

Co-operation: The provison includes outlay for assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in under-developed States, National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited. Cooperative Development Scheme for institution building, special scheme for cooperative institutions in cooperatively weaker States/Union Territories, special scheme for cooperative societies set-up for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe, comprehensive scheme for development of long-term cooperative credit structure, Land Development Banks etc.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 103.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 83.87 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay is mainly due to reduction in the outlays for cooperative schemes for agricultural credit, cooperative cold storage programme, etc. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.91.00 crores.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development : The total outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 412.40 crores. As a major poverty alleviation programme, the objective of IRDP is to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of subsidy and institutional credit to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Subsidy is given to District Rural Development Agencies by the Central Government and State Government concerned on a matching basis. 30% of the beneficiaries would be SC/ST and another 30% women.

The main objective of TRYSEM (Rs.5.50 crores) is to provide training to identified rural youth from the target group in technical skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. Stipends and free tool kits are provided to the trainees. Financial assistance is provided to the training institutes for strengthening training infrastructure by the Centre and States on matching basis.

The DPAP (Rs. 46.50 crores) is designed to tackle the problem of drought with a long-term perspective, based on the strategy of optimum utilisation of land and water resources. Research in allied subjects and training of various levels of participants are also among the components of the programme. The funds for the programme are provided by the Centre and States on 50:50 basis.

The DDP (Rs.39 crores) which is funded 100% by the Central Govt., aims at the development of selected hot and cold arid areas by controlling desertification and raising the productivity of these areas, thereby increasing the income and employment opportunities of the population. Some of the major activities undertaken are afforestation, grassland development, sand dune stabilisation, development and utilisation of ground water etc.

Rural Employment : The total outlay for 1987-88 is 1205.00 crores. The RLEGP has the basic objective of improving and expanding the employment

को एक वर्ष में 100 दिन तक का रोजगार उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों में सुधार और वृद्धि करना है। इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आधारभूत-ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए टिकाऊ सामुदायिक सम्पदाओं का निर्माण करना भी है ताकि ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था का तेजी से विकास हो सके। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए सारी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस धनराशि का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत भाग सामाजिक वनपालन के लिए निर्धारित होता है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (433 करोड़ रुपए) यह एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों के द्वारा बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बेरोजगार और अपूर्ण रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर पैदा करना तथा इसके साथ-साथ ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उत्पादक और टिकाऊ सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना है। ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के पोषाहार मानक को सुधारने के लिए, दैनिक भत्ते में से 1 किलोग्राम गेहूं रियायती दर पर दिया जाता है। संसाधनों का 10 प्रतिशत भाग अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को सीधा लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यों के ही उपयोग के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। संसाधनों का अन्य 25 प्रतिशत भाग सामाजिक वानिकी के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है।

भूमि सुधार : कृषि जोत सीमा को लागू कर दिए जाने पर फालतू घोषित भूमि पर बसाए गए नए मालिकों की सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकारों को समरूप आधार पर सहायता-अनुदान दिया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए तथा भू-अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए भी समनुरूप आधार पर सहायता दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 5.75 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम : 1987-88 के लिए 27.80 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के लक्षित समूह के परिवारों की महिलाओं पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि उनकी आय में बढ़ोतरी की जा सके और उन्हें स्व-नियोजन द्वारा आय के साधन जुटाने के लिए तैयार करने में आवश्यक सहायक साधन जुटाए जा सकें। चूंकि व्यक्तिगत उद्यम प्रभावी नहीं है, इसलिए इनका सामूहिक गठन करने के लिए नीति अपनाई गई है। बहुउद्देश्यीय सामुदायिक केन्द्रों के निर्माण की एक योजना आरम्भ की गई है। इस योजना का वित्तपोषण आंशिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों और यूनिसेफ द्वारा किया जाता है।

बहुसंख्यक जनजाति वाले राज्यों को सहायता दी जा रही है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में सड़क संचार की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण

सातवीं योजना में इस क्षेत्र के लिए 834.93 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1986-87 के लिए बजट में 156.98 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि संशोधित अनुमान 163.10 करोड़ रुपए का है। आगामी वर्ष में 167.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई : मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत

opportunities available for the rural landless labour with a view to providing a guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household up to 100 days a year. It also aims at creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. This programme is fully funded by the Central Government. A minimum of 50% of the funds under the programme are earmarked for social forestry.

NREP (Rs. 480 crores) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is funded on matching basis by the Centre and the States. It aims at generating additional gainful employment opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas, simultaneously creating productive and durable community assets to strengthen the rural infrastructure. To improve the nutritional standards of rural poor, 1 Kg. of foodgrains are given at subsidised rates as part of daily wages. 10% of the resources are to be earmarked for utilization exclusively on works of direct benefit to members of the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes. Another 25% of the resources are earmarked for social forestry.

Land Reforms: Assistance in the form of grants-in-aid is given to the State Govts. on a matching basis to assist new assignees of such land which has been declared surplus on implementation of ceiling on agricultural holdings. Under this programme, assistance is also proposed to be given to States for strengthening of revenue machinery and updating of land records on a matching basis. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.75 crores.

Other Programmes of Rural Development : The total outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 27.80 crores. DWCRA is meant to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group of the rural poor so as to increase their income and also to provide the supporting sources needed to enable them to take up income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. Since individual ventures are not effective, a strategy of group formation has been adopted. A scheme of construction of multipurose community centres has been started. The scheme is funded partly by Central Government and partly by State Governments and UNICEF.

Assistance is being given to States which have large tribal areas so that road comminication can be provided in such areas.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The Seventh plan outlay for the sector is Rs. 834.93 crores. An outlay of Rs. 156.98 crores is provided in the Budget for 1986-87. As against this the revised estimates are estimated at Rs. 163.10 crores. The next year's outlay is kept at Rs. 167.00 crores.

Major and medium irrigation : Provision under this head is made for survey,

सुविधाओं को तैयार करने के लिए इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षण अन्वेषण, आंकड़ों के संग्रह तथा अनुसंधान की अन्य गतिविधियों से सम्बद्ध व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

लघु सिंचाई : लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम में खुदे हुए कुंओं के निर्माण, निजी उथले नल कूप, सार्वजनिक नलकूप, नलकूपों आदि का परिवेधन और उनको और गहरा करना, सतही जल का भंडारण तथा 2000 हैक्टेयर से कम कमान क्षेत्र के लिए दिशान्तर और उभार योजनाओं आदि के द्वारा भूमि जल विकास कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित है । 1987-88 के लिए 28 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । अधिक परिव्यय की आवश्यकता सर्वेक्षण की मौजूदा गतिविधियों और भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का पता लगाने तथा केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा रिगों की प्राप्ति/प्रतिस्थापन आदि के लिए है । सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों के पुनर्गठन के लिए 1986-87 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित एक नई योजना भी प्रारम्भ की गई है ।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों, शिक्षा संस्थानों तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को अनुदान और ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी इस तथ्य के कारण आई है कि राज्य सरकारों ने अपने-अपने बजट में समनुरूप व्यवस्थाएं नहीं की हैं । 1987-88 के लिए 90.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रमों का लक्ष्य बाढ़ और समुद्री कटाव से संबंधित आंकड़ों को सुव्यवस्थित रूप से इकट्ठा करना, बारीकी से मानीटरिंग कार्य करना तथा समय पर चेतावनी आदि देना है । इस कार्यक्रम में ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी, उड़ीसा में रेंगली बांध तथा केरल का समुद्र तट शामिल हैं । ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के बेसिन में जल संसाधनों के एकीकृत विकास और उपयोग के लिए एक नई विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने के कार्यक्रम भी इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित हैं । 1987-88 में कुल 35.45 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह वृद्धि ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए अधिक आबंटन के कारण हुई है ।

ऊर्जा

विद्युत: वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 2994.72 करोड़ रुपए का है । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के लिए 956.64 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह व्यवस्था इसके निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए 1748.38 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता देने के लिए है : सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशनः- सिंगरौली चरण I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कोरबा चरण I और II (2100 मेगावाट), रामगुंडम चरण I और II (2100 मेगावाट), फरक्का चरण I और II (1600 मेगावाट), विंध्याचल चरण I और II (2260 मेगावाट), रिहन्द चरण I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कहलगांव चरण I (840 मेगावाट), एन.सी.टी.पी.पी. (दादरी)-(840 मेगावाट), तलचर चरण I (1000 मेगावाट), कवास (600 मेगावाट), अन्ता (430 मेगावाट) और ओरैया (600 मेगावाट)-गैस आधारित केन्द्र और उससे सम्बद्ध पारेषण लाइनें, अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाएं, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण करना तथा नई तापीय योजनाओं के लिए स्थान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण और खोज । इसमें बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए भी 26.74 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । अन्य व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली निगम के लिए 445.42 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजीगत परिव्यय में सहायता देने के लिए 170.93 करोड़ रुपए की बजट सहायता शामिल है जो इनसे संबंधित हैः-लोकतक (105 मेगावाट चालू कर दिया गया है) ,दुलहस्ती (450 मेगावाट), चमेरा (540 मेगावाट), टनकपुर (120 मेगावाट), रांगीत (60 मेगावाट), धौलीगंगा (260

investigation, data collection and other research activities for building up of infrastructural facilities needed for major and medium irrigation.

Minor irrigation : The minor irrigation programme includes ground water development through construction of dug wells, private shallow tube well, public tube wells, boring and deepening of tube wells etc., and surface water storage, diversion and lift schemes having culturable command area of less than 2000 hectares. For 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 28.00 crores has been made. The increased outlay is required for expansion of existing activities of survey and exploration of ground water resources and acquisition / replacement of rigs by Central Ground Water Board. A new Centrally sponsored scheme for rationalisation of irrigation statistics was also started during 1986-87.

Command Area Programme : Provision under this head is made for grants and loans to State and Union Territory Governments, educational institutions and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development for command area development projects. The decrease in the revised outlay is due to the fact that State Governments did not make matching provisions in their Budgets. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 crores has been provided for 1987-88.

Flood Control : Programmes under this head aim at systematic collection of data on floods and sea erosion, close monitering, and issue of warnings well in time. The areas covered include Brahmaputra Valley, Rengali Dam area in Orissa and sea coast in Kerala. A programme for preparation of master plan for integrated development and utilisation of water resources in the Brahmaputra river basin is also included under this head. A total outlay of Rs. 35.45 crores has been provided in 1987-88. Increase is due to more allocation for flood control in Brahmaputra Valley.

ENERGY

Power: Total outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 2994.72 crores.There is a provision of Rs. 956.64 crores for National Thermal Power Corporation to support its Plan outlay to the extent of Rs. 1748.38 crores for Singrauli Stage I & II (2000MW), Korba Stages I & II (2100 MW) Ramagundam Stages I & II (2100 MW), Farakka Stages I & II (1600 MW) Vindhyachal Stages I & II (2260 MW) Rihand Stages I & II (2000 MW), Kahalgoan Stage I (840 MW) NCTPP (Dadr)-(840 MW), Talcher Stage I (1000 MW) super thermal power stations, Kawas (600 MW) Anta (430 MW) & Auraiya (600 MW) -gas based stations and transmission lines associated with them, research and development schemes, renovation and modernisation and survey and investigation schemes for new thermal sites. This also includes a provision of Rs. 26.74 crores for Badarpur Thermal Power Project. Other provisions include budgetary support of Rs. 170.93 crores for National Hydro-electric Power Corproration towards its plan outlay of Rs. 445.42 crores for meeting capital expenditure on Loktak (105 MW already commissioned), Dulhasti (450 MW), Chamera (540 MW), Tanakpur (120 MW), Rangit (60 MW), Dhauliganga (260 MW) Uri (480 MW) hydro-electric projects; Jeypore-Talchar,

मेगावाट), उडी (480 मेगावाट) पन-बिजली परियोजनाएं ,जेपुर-तलचर, लीमाटेक जिरीबाम और चुक्का पारेषण लाइनें और नई पन बिजली परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण,सलाल पन-बिजली परियोजना (354 मेगावाट) के लिए 42 करोड़ रुपए, टिहरी और नाथ्पा झाकरी पन-बिजली परियोजना में से प्रत्येक के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए । इसमें मध्य प्रदेश के सरदार सरोवर परियोजना विद्युत संघटक के शेयर में साधनों के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार का 22.90 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान भी शामिल है । क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए समीप समीप की विद्युत प्रणालियों को जोड़ने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि अन्ततः एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण होगा । पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेक्षण केन्द्रों-उत्तरी दक्षिण, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थापना संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन एवं नियंत्रण के लिए की गई है । नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन के लिए ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के लिए 133.89 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से 81.46 करोड़ रुपए चालू स्कीमों के लिए तथा 17.44 करोड़ रुपए पारेषण और 10.36 करोड़ रुपए आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है ।

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के लिए रखे गए परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से ये शामिल है: काकरापार परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना (120.00 करोड़ रुपए), नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना (49.00 करोड़ रुपए), मद्रास परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र एकक I और II (4.60 करोड़ रुपए), तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र (4.40 करोड़ रुपए), परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रों के आगामी प्रयोग उपयोग के लिए उपस्करों और सामान की अग्रिम प्राप्तियां (85.00 करोड़ रुपए), कइगा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र और राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना एकक III और IV (15.00 करोड़ रुपए), 500 मेगावाट विद्युत परियोजना (5.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुपयोगी सामान की प्रबंध सुविधा (1.33 करोड़ रुपए), अन्य सहायक सुविधाएं (12.07 करोड़ रुपए) । नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र के प्रत्येक 235 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले दोनों एककों के 1988 और 1989 में चालू हो जाने की आशा है । मद्रास परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र की दोनों इकाईयां चालू हो गई है ।

पेट्रोलियम: वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 3265 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । इसमें से 2816.36 करोड़ रुपए की राशि पेट्रोलियम की खोज और उत्पादन के लिए तथा शेष 383.64 करोड़ रुपए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के संशोधन और विपणन, 50.87 करोड़ रुपए पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाओं तथा 14.13 करोड़ रुपए इंजीनियरी एककों के लिए हैं । 1987-88 के लिए रखे गये परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण 2830.45 करोड़ रुपए की सीमा तक आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों से किया जाएगा तथा शेष 434.55 करोड़ रुपए बजटीय सहायता के रूप में होंगे । 1986-87 में कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 302.4 लाख मीट्रिक टन रखा गया था । 1987-88 के लिए यह लक्ष्य 304.4 लाख मीट्रिक टन रखा गया है ।

कोयला और लिग्नाइट: देश के आर्थिक बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ बनाने की दृष्टि से ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के महत्व को देखते हुए, कोयले और लिग्नाइट क्षेत्र के लिए 1986-87 के परिव्यय को बढा कर 1179.77 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया था । बाद में इसे संशोधित करके 1237.90 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया । 1987-88 के लिए 1330 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । कोल इंडिया के लिये बजटीय सहायता 946 करोड़ रुपए (556 करोड़ रुपए इक्विटी और 390 करोड़ रुपए ऋणों के लिये) की है । 1987-88 के दौरान, इस कम्पनी और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों की योजना 1580 लाख मीट्रिक टन कोयले के उत्पादन करने की है । नेवली लिग्नाइट निगम के लिये बजटीय सहायता 139.00 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है और आशा है कि 1987-88 के दौरान 76 लाख मीट्रिक टन लिग्नाइट का उत्पादन होगा । सिंगरानी कोलरीज के लिये 125 करोड़ रुपए (10 करोड़ रुपए इक्विटी और 115 करोड़ रुपए ऋण के तौर पर) की व्यवस्था है । इसका उत्पादन लक्ष्य 200 लाख मीट्रिक टन का है ।

Leimatak Jiribam and Chukka transmission lines and investigation of new hydro-electric projects; Rs. 42 crores for Salal Hydro electric project (354 MW), Rs 2 crores each for Tehri and Nathpa Jhakri HE Project. It also includes Rs. 22.90 crores as Government of India's contribution to the resources gap in the share of Madhya Pradesh in the power component of Sardar Sarovar Project. There is a provision for construction of Inter-State transmission lines to connect contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grids leading ultimately to the formation of a national grid. Five Regional Load Despatch Stations for the Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North Eastern Regions are being established for the operation and control of respective regional grids. The outlay for Neyveli Lignite Corporation is Rs.133.89 crores for Power Sector, out of which Rs. 81.46 crores is for on going schemes, transmission Rs.17.44 crores and modernisation- Rs. 10.36 crores.

The outlay for Nuclear Power is mainly for Kakrapar Atomic Power project (Rs. 120 crores), Narora Atomic Power Project (Rs. 49.00 crores), Madras Atomic Power Station Unit I & II (Rs. 4.60 crores), Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Rs. 4.40 crores), Advance procurement of equipment and material for future atomic power stations (Rs. 85 crores), Kaiga Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic power project units III and IV (Rs. 15 crores) 500 MW Power Projects (Rs. 5 crores), Waste Management facilities (Rs. 1.33 crores), other Auxiliary Facilities (Rs. 12.07 crores). The two units Narora Atomic Power Station of 235 MW each, are expected to be operational in 1988 and 1989. Both units of Madras Atomic Power Station have become operational.

Petroleum: The outlay for 1987-88 has been fixed at Rs. 3265 crores. Out of this Rs. 2816.36 crores has been allocated for exploration and production and the balance Rs. 383.64 crores for refining and marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 50.87 crores for Petro-chemicals projects and Rs. 14.13 crores for Engineering units. The outlay for 1987-88 will be financed by internal and extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs. 2830.45 crores and budgetary support of Rs. 434.55 crores. The target for crude oil production in 1986-87 was fixed at 30.24 million tonnes. The target for 1987-88 has been kept at 30.44 million tonnes.

Coal & Lignite : Keeping in view the importance of the Energy Sector for strengthening the economic infrastructure in the country, the outlay for the Coal and Lignite Sector for 1986-87 had been stepped upto Rs. 1179.77 crores. It was revised to Rs. 1237.90 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 has been placed at Rs. 1330 crores. Budgetary support for Coal India is Rs. 946 crores (Rs. 556 crores for equity and Rs. 390 crores for loans). The Company and its subsidiaries plan to produce 158 million tonnes of coal in 1987-88. Budgetary support for Neyveli Lignite Corporation is Rs. 139.00 crores and the expected production in 1987-88 is 7.6 million tonnes of Lignite. Provision of Rs. 125 crores (Rs. 10 crores as equity and Rs. 115 crores as loan) is for Singareni Colleries Ltd. The production target is 20 million tonnes.

ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत 1986-87 के 100.75 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय को संशोधित अनुमानों में बढ़ाकर 124.97 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण, राज्य सरकारों और खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग आयोग तथा अन्य संगठनों को बायो-गैस और विकसित चूल्हों और सौर तापीय उपकरणों से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं, के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता अनुदान और आर्थिक सहायता देना है । आशा की जाती है कि संबंधित आवंटनों के कारण, 1986-87 के दौरान बायोगैस संयंत्रों और विकसित चूल्हों का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया जाएगा । 1987-88 के लिए 100.70 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इस परिव्यय का मुख्य भाग बायो गैस के लिए आवंटित किया गया है । ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

उद्योग और खनिज

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्राम उद्योग, शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम, ऋण गारंटी स्कीम, लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन की स्कीमों, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है । औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के 1986-87 के 327.76 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 293.15 करोड़ रुपए का है । संशोधित परिव्यय में हुई कमी मुख्यतः ऋण गारंटी स्कीम (15 करोड़ रुपए) स्व-रोजगार स्कीम (8.32 करोड़ रुपए) और खादी और ग्राम उद्योग (1.86 करोड़ रुपए) के अधीन हुई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 295.28 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम जिसे 1983-84 से प्रारंभ किया गया था, के अन्तर्गत जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, दसवीं या इससे अधिक कक्षा उत्तीर्ण, 18 से 35 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को उद्योगों, सेवाओं और छोटे-छोटे कारबार के जरिए स्व-रोजगार दिलाने में मदद करते हैं । लाभानुभोगियो का पता लगाने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक के नेतृत्व में प्रत्येक जिले में एक कार्यदल का गठन किया गया है । पता लगाए गए, ऐसे लाभानुभोगी अपने उद्यम चलाने के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 10 से 12-1/2 प्रतिशत और अन्य क्षेत्रों में 12 से 13.5 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दरों पर 35,000 रुपए तक मिश्रित ऋण लेने के पात्र हैं । इस स्कीम का एक मुख्य आकर्षण यह है कि ऋण का 25 प्रतिशत भाग सरकार द्वारा उधार देने वाले बैंकों को पूंजीगत आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है जो कि अन्तोतगत्वा लाभानुभोगियों को दे दिया जाता है । आशा है कि इस स्कीम से प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 2 से लेकर 2-1/2 लाख तक शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को लाभ पहुंचेगा । 1987-88 के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमानित परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1986-87 के दौरान 71.80 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसके द्वारा संबंधित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लगाई गई नई औद्योगिक इकाइयों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी ।

लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग : वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए रखे गए 1350 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 1366.54 करोड़ रुपए का है । इसमें 16.54 करोड़ रुपए की जो वृद्धि हुई है उसका मुख्य कारण विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करना और इसमे येलरू जल सप्लाई स्कीम के लिए आन्ध्रप्रदेश सरकार को ऋण दिया जाना तथा कुद्रमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि. के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बाकी वृद्धि स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के इस्पात संयंत्रों के होने वाली बचत से प्रति सन्तुलित हो जाएगी ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 1484 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका वित्तपोषण 873.82 करोड़

Non-Conventional Source of Energy : The approved outlay of Rs. 100.75 crores for 1986-87 has been revised to Rs. 124.97 crores at RE stage. The increase in the revised outlay is mainly due to payment of additional grants-in-aid and subsidy on the National Project on Bio-gas Development, improved chulhas and Solar Thermal Devices to State Governments, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other organisations. It is expected that with this increased allocation the target of biogas plants and improved chulhas during 1986-87 will be achieved. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 100.70 crores. A major portion of this outlay has been allocated for bio-gas. Provision has been made for programmes relating to the Advisory Board on Energy.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Village and Small Scale Industries: This head includes outlays for Khadi and Village Industries, self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Schemes, National Small Industries Corporation etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs.327.76 crores for 1986-87 for the Department of Industrial Development, the revised outlay is Rs.293.15 crores. The decrease in the revised outlay is mainly under Credit Guarantee Scheme (Rs.15 crores), Self-Employment Scheme (Rs.8.32 crores) and Khadi & Village Industries (Rs.1.86 crores). The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.295.28 crores.

Under the Self-Employment Scheme for educated unemployed youth, which was started from the year 1983-84, the District Industries Centres (DICs) assist educated unemployed youth falling in the age group of 18 to 35 years and having passed matriculation and above to get self-employment through industry, services and small business. A task force has been constituted in each district under the leadership of General Manager of the District Industries Centre to identify the beneficiaries. The identified beneficiaries are entitled to get composite loan upto Rs.35,000 at interest rates ranging from 10% to 12 1/2% in backward areas and 12% to 13.5% in other areas. A special feature of the scheme is that 25% of the loan is paid as capital subsidy by the Government of India to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries. It is expected that the scheme will benefit about 2 to 2 1/2 lakhs educated unemployed youth every year. The estimated outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.70.00 crores.During 1986-87 an additional outlay of Rs.71.80 crores was provided for payment of subsidy to new industrial units set up in related Backward areas.

Iron and Steel Industries : As against the approved outlay of Rs.1350 crores for 1986-87, the revised outlay is Rs.1366.54 crores. The increase of Rs.16.54 crores is mainly due to provision of additional outlay for Visakhapatnam Steel Project including loan to Andhra Pradesh Government for Yeleru water supply scheme and provision for Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. This is off-set by savings under the steel plants with SAIL.

The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.1484 crores which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs.873.82 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.610.18

रुपए की बजटीय सहायता और 610.18 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों द्वारा किया जाएगा। कुल परिव्यय में से 490.18 करोड़ रुपए स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) के लिए है। "सेल" संयंत्रों/एककों पर होने वाले 444.18 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय को आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा अर्थात् 280 करोड़ रुपए इस्पात विकास निधि और 164.18 करोड़ रुपए "सेल" के आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त होंगे।

विशाखापत्तनम में छठे सरकारी क्षेत्र समेकित इस्पात संयंत्र को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए 890 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। संयंत्र के निर्माण कार्य की 1990 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 136 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन स्टेज के विस्तार के लिए, समेकित नियंत्रण स्कीम, गतिरोधकों को दूर करने की स्कीमों के लिए, संशोधनों और प्रतिस्थापन आदि के लिए 90 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है। राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 61.50 करोड़ रुपए, दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 64 करोड़ रुपए, मिश्र इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 18.5 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 132.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 85 करोड़ रुपए 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन स्टेज के विस्तार के लिए, 3 करोड़ रुपए गतिरोधकों को दूर करने की स्कीम के लिए, 20 करोड़ रुपए विस्तार, संशोधन और प्रतिस्थापन के लिए रखे गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि. के लिए रखे गए 28 करोड़ रुपए में बैलाडिला - 5 एफ.ओ.एच. के 5.50 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है, जिसका निर्माण कार्य दिसम्बर, 1986 में पूरा हो चुका है। इस परिव्यय में कर्नाटक सरकार को कुद्रेमुख परियोजना से संबंधित सड़क और विद्युत स्कीमों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण, बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र को पानी की सप्लाई के लिए तेनुघाट बांध परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को 1 कोरड़ रुपए का ऋण और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र को पानी की सप्लाई के लिए महानदी जलाशय परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण शामिल किया गया है। 1986-87 में बिक्री योग्य इस्पात का उत्पादन 6.4 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने की संभावना है और आशा है कि यह उत्पादन 1987-88 में 7.5 लाख मीट्रिक टन के अनुमानित उत्पादन तक पहुंच जाएगा।

अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्मी उद्योग: वर्ष 1986-87 के 630.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 765.01 करोड़ रुपए का है। संशोधित परिव्यय में हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड (बाल्को) में अतिरिक्त निवेश करना है ताकि वह उपस्करों के आयात के लिए सीमा-शुल्क में हुई वृद्धि को पूरा कर सके और भारत गोल्ड माइन को सहायता देने के लिए है।

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 359.95 करोड़ रुपए (40.17 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों सहित) का परिव्यय रखा गया है। सकल परिव्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(क) एल्यूमीनियम (237.00 करोड़ रुपए),
परिव्यय का अधिकांश भाग (100.00 करोड़ रुपए) राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (नेल्को) के लिए है। 90.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड(बाल्को) के निजी बिजली संयंत्र के लिए, गंधमर्दन में बाक्साइड खान का विकास करने तथा प्रतिस्थापन एवं नवीकरण के लिए है।

(ख) तांबा (32.30 करोड़ रुपए), यह परिव्यय पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिए रखा गया है।

(ग) जस्ता और सीसा (25.15 करोड़ रुपए),

(घ) सोना (5.50 करोड़ रुपए),

(ङ) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (10.17 करोड़ रुपए),

(च) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (20.00 करोड़ रुपए), और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (4.79 करोड़ रुपए),

crores. Out of the total outlay Rs.490.18 crores are for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The expenditure to the extent of Rs.444.18 crores on SAIL, plants/units will be met from internal and extra budgetary resources i.e. Rs.280 crores from Steel Development Fund and Rs.164.18 crores from the internal resources of SAIL.

An outlay of Rs.890 crores has been provided for implementation of the Sixth Public Sector Integrated Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. The construction of the plant is expected to be completed in June 1990. An outlay of Rs.136 crores has been provided for Bhilai Steel Plant which includes Rs.90 crores for the expansion to 4 M.T. stage, Integrated Control Scheme, Debottlenecking schemes, Modifications and Replacements, etc. Outlay for Rourkela Steel Plant is Rs.61.50 crores, Durgapur Steel Plant Rs.64 crores, Rs.18.5 crores for Alloy Steels Plant. Outlay for Bokaro Steel Plant is Rs.132.50 crores out of which Rs.85 crores relate to expansion to 4 M.T. stage, Rs.3 crores for Debottlenecking schemes, Rs.20 crores for additions, modifications and replacements. Outlay of Rs.28 crores for National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd includes Rs.5.50 crores for Bailadila - 11C 5 which has been completed in December 1986. The outlay also includes Rs.1 crore towards loan to Government of Karnataka for Road and Power Schemes connected with Kudremukh Project, Rs.1 crore towards loan to Government of Bihar for construction of Tenughat Dam Project for supply of water for Bokaro Steel Plant and Rs.1 crore loan to Government of M.P. for construction of Mahanadi Reservoir Project for supply of water for Bhilai Steel Plant. The production of saleable steel is expected to be 6.4 million tonnes in 1986-87 and is expected to go up to an estimated production of 7.5 million tonnes in 1987-88.

Non ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 630.00 crores for 1986-87, the revised outlay is Rs. 765.01 crores. The increase in the revised outlay is mainly due to additional investment in the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) to enable it to pay enhanced customs duties for imported equipment and subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines.

The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 359.95 crores (including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs. 40.17 crores). The break-up of the gross outlay is as under:–

(a) Aluminium (Rs.237.00 crores);
Bulk of this outlay (Rs. 100.00 crores) is for NALCO Rs. 90 crores has been provided to BALCO for their Captive Power Plant, development of bauxite mine at Gandhamardan and for replacements and renewals.

(b) Copper (Rs. 32.30 crores):
The outlay is exclusively for Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) Zinc and Lead (Rs. 25.15 crores).

(d) Gold (Rs. 5.50 crores).

(e) Mineral exploration and development (Rs. 10.17 crores).

(f) Geological Survey of India (Rs. 20.00 crores) and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.4.79 crores).

सीमेन्ट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग : वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 83.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमोदित परिव्यय रखा गया है । जबकि संशोधित परिव्यय 49.57 करोड़ रुपए था ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसका अधिकांश भाग चालू योजनाओं तथा नई योजनाओं के लिए है । बड़ी बड़ी मदों में नयागांव विस्तार (13.55 करोड़ रुपए), ग्राइंडिंग यूनिट दिल्ली (19.21 करोड़ रुपए), ग्राइंडिंग यूनिट भटिंडा (12.24 करोड़ रुपए), येनागुटला विस्तार (30.00 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल हैं ।

उर्वरक उद्योग : 1986-87 के लिए 875.48 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें हजीरा में कृषक भारतीय कोआपरेटिव और आंवला में इफको की सहकारी उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए 265 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय शामिल है । इसकी तुलना में 934.36 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित कारणों से की गई है :-

(i) हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक लिमिटेड,राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड, इफको और कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव के लिए अधिक आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने, और
(ii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, मद्रास उर्वरक लिमिटेड, पी.पी.सी.एल. और राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकता ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 926 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 525.39 करोड़ रुपए की राशि राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्ज और फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (33.19 करोड़ रुपए) नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (135.00 करोड़ रुपए), फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड (43.00 करोड़ रुपए), मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (5.00 करोड़ रुपए) और पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड (65 करोड़ रुपए), फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (20 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (30 करोड़ रुपए), कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड (13.00 करोड़ रुपए), इंडियन फारमर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड (181.20 करोड़ रुपए) के आन्तरिक और अतिरिक्त बजट संसाधनों से जुटाई जाएगी । 386.13 करोड़ रुपए के बजट समर्थन की राशि इनके लिए है , नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड (160.00 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (30 करोड़ रुपए), फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड (52.00 रुपए), पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड (25.00 करोड़ रुपए), फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (14.33 करोड़ रुपए), पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (12.00 करोड़ रुपए), प्लैनिंग एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड (13.40 करोड़ रुपए), कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव (37.00 करोड़ रुपए) तथा इंडियन फारमर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड (38.40 करोड़ रुपए) । अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, 15.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए 2.75 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग :- इस क्षेत्र के लिए जितना परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह निम्नलिखित उद्योग समूहों के लिए रखे गए परिव्ययों के जोड़ के बराबर है :-

i) पेट्रो-रसायन, और
ii) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम तेल शोधक कारखानों का पेट्रो-रसायन भाग ।

वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए बजट अनुमान 189.49 करोड़ रुपए और इसी वर्ष के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 275.74 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया था । वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में 354.51 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं जिसमें से 352.24 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड (आई.पी.सी.एल.) को अपने कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार करने के लिए है । 352.24 करोड़ रुपए में से 152.00 करोड़ रुपए

Cement and Nonmetallic Mineral Industries: The approved outlay for 1986-87 was Rs. 83.00 crores which was revised to Rs. 49.57 crores.

Outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 85.00 crores. Major portion is for ongoing schemes and new schemes. Major items are Nayagaon Expansion (Rs. 13.55 crores), Grinding Unit Delhi (Rs. 19.21 crores), Grinding Unit, Bhatinda (Rs. 12.24 crores), Yerraguntla Expansion (Rs. 30.00 crores).

Fertilizer Industries: The approved outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 875.48 crores including an outlay of Rs. 265 crores for Cooperative Fertilizer Projects of KRIBHCO at Hazira and IFFCO at Aonla. Against this, the revised outlay is Rs. 934.36 crores. The increase in the revised outlay is mainly on account of the following :–

(i) increased outlay for Hindustan Fertilizer Ltd., National Fertilizer Limited, IFFCO and KRIBHCO and
(ii) Loans requirement by FCI, Madras Fertilizer Ltd., PPCL and RCF.

The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 926.00 crores, of which an amount of Rs. 525.39 crores will be met from the internal and extra budgetary resources of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 33.19 crores); National Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 135.00 crores), Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 43.00 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 5.00 crores) and Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (Rs. 65 crores). Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs.20.00 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (Rs.30.00 crores), Krishak Bharti Coop. Ltd. (13.00 crores), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Coop. Ltd. (Rs.181.20 crores). The budgetary support of 386.13 crores is for National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs. 160.00 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 30 crores), Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 52.00 crores), Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (Rs. 25.00 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs. 14.33 crores), Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Rs. 12.00 crores), Planning & Development India Ltd. (Rs. 13.40 crores), KRIBHCO (Rs. 37.00 crores) and Indian Farmers Fertilizers Coop. Ltd. (Rs. 38.40 crores). Under other schemes, there is a provision of Rs. 15.00 crores which includes Rs. 2.75 crores for Projects and Development India Ltd. for Research & Development activities in the field of Fertilizers.

Petrochemical Industries :– The outlay for this sector is the aggregate of the outlays provided for :

i) Petro-chemicals and
ii) Petro-Chemical portion of the petroleum refineries with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 was Rs. 189.49 crores and the Revised Estimates for the same year was Rs. 275.74 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is 354.51 crores consisting of Rs. 352.24 crores for Indian petro-chemical Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) for their expansion programmes. Rs. 352.24 crores consists of Rs. 152 crores

विश्व बैंक से उधार और 200.24 करोड़ रुपए आन्तरिक साधनों से जो बांड निर्गमों के माध्यम से और सार्वजनिक जमा के माध्यम से जुटाए जाएंगे ।

रसायन उद्योग :- वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 27.35 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया था जिसे संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में 29.93 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया था । यह मामूली सी वृद्धि हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड के परिव्यय में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें 19 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन तथा 11 करोड़ रुपए आई.ई.बी.आर.के होंगे (हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड) । 19 करोड़ रुपए का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड	4.50 करोड़ रुपए
इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल लिमिटेड	4.00 करोड़ रुपए
हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड	4.00 करोड़ रुपए
स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड	1.00 करोड़ रुपए
बंगाल कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड	2.50 करोड़ रुपए
बंगाल इम्युनिटी लिमिटेड	3.00 करोड़ रुपए

इंजीनियरी उद्योग :- बजट अनुमान 262.72 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले में संशोधित अनुमान 263.05 करोड़ रुपए है । 1987-88 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 268.57 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । इसमें मुख्य रूप से इंजीनियरी एकक के लिए 247.07 करोड़ रुपए, नौवहन में इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिए 17.00 करोड़ रुपए और 6 करोड़ रुपए में से आटोमोटिव रिसर्च एसोसिएशन के लिए (2.50 करोड़ रुपए) तथा केन्द्रीय मशीन टूल्स संस्थान के लिए (3.50 करोड़ रुपए) है । इंजीनियरी एकक के लिए 247.07 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय, 78.59 करोड़ रुपए बजटेतर सहायता तथा 168.48 करोड़ रुपए आन्तरिक बाह्य बजट संसाधनों से जुटाए जाएंगे । नौवहन इंजीनियरी उद्योग के लिए 17.00 करोड़ रुपए में से मुख्य रूप से हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड के लिए 4.70 करोड़ रुपए, कोचीन शिपयार्ड के लिए 6.80 करोड़ रुपए है ।

दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग : 1986-87 के आयोजना परिव्यय में 184.12 करोड़ रुपए के बजट अनुमान के मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान 263.32 करोड़ का था तथा 1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमान 273.30 करोड़ रुपए का है । इस परिव्यय में दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभागों के औद्योगिक एककों, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा (भारतीय इलेक्ट्रानिकी निगम) की आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । दूर संचार के दो एककों भारतीय टेलिफोन उद्योग और हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर लिमिटेड के लिए व्यवस्था इसी आयोजना परिव्यय में सम्मिलित है । इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग (इ.सी.आई.एल.) तथा वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि.) के लिए परिव्यय रखा गया है । इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग के परिव्यय में बजटीय सहायता तथा आन्तरिक बजट बाहय संसाधनों के रुप में सम्मिलित है । परिव्यय की मुख्य मदें सेमीकन्डक्टर कंम्पलेक्स लिमिटेड, सी.एम.सी. लिमिटेड, तथा नेशनल इन्फोरमेटिक सेंटर के लिए है ।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग : इसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय, सरकारी उद्यम विभाग तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय के उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । 1986-87 के लिए 151.45 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया था जिसे संशोधित करके 237.83 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया । 1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमान 139.44 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य विभाग, नागरिक आपूर्ति, सरकारी उद्यमों तथा वस्त्रोद्योग के लिए व्यवस्था है । नागरिक आपूर्ति के अंतर्गत परिव्यय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के लिए है जबकि खाद्य विभाग के अंतर्गत मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ऋण तथा इक्विटी सहायता देने हेतु है । सरकारी उद्यमों के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ता उद्योगों नेशनल न्यूज

World Bank Credit and internal resources of Rs. 200.24 crores granted through issue of Bonds and through public deposit.

Chemical Industries :– The outlay for 1986-87 was Rs.27.35 crores which was revised to Rs. 27.98 crores in Revised Estimates 1986-87. The small increase is due to increased outlay in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited .The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 30.00 crores with a Budgetary Support of Rs. 19 crores and I.E.B.R. of Rs. 11 crores (Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.). The break up of Rs. 19 crores is as follows :–

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Rs 4.50 crores
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Rs 4.00 crores
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Rs 4.00 crores
Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Rs 1.00 crores
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Rs 2.50 crores
Bengal Immunity Ltd.	Rs 3.00 crores.

Engineering Industries :– As against the outlay in the Budget Estimates of Rs. 262.72, the revised estimate is Rs. 263.05. The Plan outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 268.57 crores. It mainly consists of Rs. 247.07 crores for Engineering Units, Rs. 17.00 crores for Engineering Industries in Shipping, and Rs. 6.00 crores for Automotive Research Association (Rs. 2.50 crores) and Central Machine Tools Institute (Rs. 3.50 crores). For the Engineering Units the outlay of Rs. 247.07 crores consists of Rs. 78.59 crores as Budgetary Support and I.E.B.R. of Rs. 168.48 crores. Rs. 17.00 crores for shipping Engineering Industries mainly consists of Rs. 4.70 crores to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Rs. 6.80 crores for Cochin Shipyard.

Telecommunication and Electronic Industries: As against the Plan outlay in the BE 1986-87 of Rs.184.12 crores the RE was Rs.263.32 crores and the BE for 1987-88 is Rs.273.30 crores. The outlay includes the requirements of industrial units of Departments of Telecommunication and Electronics, Scientific and Industrial Research and Atomic Energy (Electronics Corporation of India). Plan outlay under the two units under Telecommunication is for Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. Outlay for Department of Electronics is for (ECIL) and for Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Central Electronics Ltd.). Outlay for the Department of Electronics consists of budgetary support and IEBR. The principal items of outlay are on Semi-conductor Complex Ltd., C.M.C.Ltd. and National Informaties Centre.

Consumer Industries. The outlays relating to consumer industries under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Public Enterprises and Textiles have been included. The outlay for 1986-87 was Rs.151.45 crores which was revised to Rs.237.83 crores. The BE for 1987-88 is Rs.139.44 crores consisting of provisions for Department of Food, Civil Suppplies, Public Enterprises and Textiles. The outlay under Civil Supplies relates to National Cooperative Development Corporation while under Department of Food it is extension of loan and equity support to Modern Food

प्रिंट, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वस्त्र उद्योग के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन, राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग : 1987-88 के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 274.70 करोड़ रुपए है । परिव्यय में भारी पानी संयंत्र के लिए 120 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं जो मुख्य रूप से मन्नगुरू में संयंत्रों के लिए (65.13 करोड़ रुपए) हाजिरा (30.00 करोड़ रुपए) तथा नांगल में सिंथेसिस गैस प्लांट (8.00 करोड़ रुपए) कोटा, बड़ौदा संयंत्रो के सुधार के लिए (11.87 करोड़ रुपए) और विभिन्न भारी पानी संयंत्र स्थलों पर आवास कालोनियों के लिए 2.39 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । बड़ौदा, तुतिकुडी, कोटा और तलचर स्थित संयंत्र पहले से ही प्रचालन में है । परिव्यय में भावा परमाणु अनुसंधान आयोग की ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन तथा अन्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए 99.44 करोड़ रुपए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है । न्यूक्लीयर फ्यूल काम्पलैक्स के लिए 14.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से बिजलीघरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए है । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में निम्नलिखित के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है :- इंडियन रेयन अर्थ लिमिटेड को उसकी उड़ीसा सैंड कम्पलेक्स प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए (18.71 करोड़ रुपए), यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड को उसकी खनन और यूरेनियम प्राप्ति परियोजनाओं के लिए (16.55 करोड़ रुपए) तथा परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग के विकास कार्यों के लिए 1.62 करोड़ रुपए वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में शामिल है ।

अन्य उद्योगः वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 3.80 करोड़ रूपए के परिव्यय को 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में संशोधित करके 3.57 करोड़ रूपए कर दिया गया है । केवल मामूली सी कमी हुई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 6.34 करोड़ रूपए का बजट अनुमान है जिसमें केन्द्रीय लुगदी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान ऊर्जा संरक्षण योजना आदि के लिएऔद्योगिक विकास विभाग के अन्तर्गत 5.34 करोड़ रूपए और गाजीपुर नीमच में अल्कालोइड संयंत्र के लिए राजस्व विभाग के अन्तर्गत 1 करोड़ रूपए की राशि शामिल है ।

उद्योगों तथा खनिजों के अन्तर्गत अन्य परिव्ययः वर्ष 1986-87 की 183.20 करोड़ रूपए की बजट व्यवस्था और 257.12 करोड़ रूपए की संशोधित व्यवस्था के मुकाबले वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट में 215.86 करोड़ रूपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानो में वृद्धि आई.डी.बी.आई, आई.एफ.सी.आई और आई.आर.बी.आई. जैसे वित्तीय संस्थानो के लिए अधिक आयोजना परिव्यय निर्धारित करने के कारण हुई है ।

परिवहन

रेलवेः रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर, 1986-87 के संबंध में निर्धारित 2650 करोड़ रूपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की राशि में वर्ष के दौरान 25 करोड़ रूपए की वृद्धि कर दी गई है । आबंटित की गई अतिरिक्त राशि का उद्देश्य भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के संबंध में रेलवे की सहायता करना था । वर्ष 1987-88 के संबंध में आयोजना परिव्यय में और वृद्धि करके 2980 करोड़ रूपये तक कर लिया गया है । इससे रेलवे के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य करना सुकर होगा (i) ई.एम.यू.एस. सहित 19,000 वैगनों, 251 लोकोमोटिव इंजनों और 1422 रेल डिब्बों की खरीद करना, (ii) 4200 कि.मी. रेल पटरी का नवीकरण कार्य हाथ में लेना, (iii) लगभग 670 किलोमीटर मार्ग का विद्युतीकरण कार्य आरंभ करना, (iV) कपूरथला में नई कोच फैक्ट्री की स्थापना करने संबंधी निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाना, और (V) 53 कि.मी. 'नई लाइनों', 226 कि. मी. गाज लाइनों को परिवर्तित करने के कार्य और लगभग 250 कि. मि. लाइनों को दोहरा बनाना ।

Industries. The outlay for consumer industries under Public Enterprises relates to National Newsprint Hindustan Paper Corporation and Hindustan Photo-films Manufacturing Co. The outlay for textiles relates to National Textile Corporation British India Corporation, National Jute Manufacturing Corporation and Research Association.

Atomic Energy Industries: The total outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.274.70 crores The outlay includes Rs.120 crores for Heavy Water Plants mainly for the plants at Manuguru (Rs.65.13 crores) Hazira (Rs.30 crores) and Synthesis Gas Plant at Nangal (Rs.8 crores), improvements to Kota, Baroda Plants (Rs.11.87 crores) and Rs.2.39 crores for housing colonies at various Heavy Water Plant sites. Plants at Baroda, Tuticorin, Kota and Talcher are already operational. The outlay also includes Rs.99.44 crores for fuel reprocessing and other industrial projects of BARC. A provision of Rs.14 crores has been made for Nuclear Fuel Complex mainly for expansion of fuel fabrication facilities to meet the needs of the power stations. Other provisions include financial assistance to Indian Rare Earths Ltd. for its Orissa Sands Complex Projects (Rs.18.71 crores), Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. for its mining and uranium recovery projects (Rs.16.55 crores) and Rs.1.62 crores for development works of Atomic Minerals Division.

Other Industries: The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs.3.80 crores revised to Rs.3.57 crores in the revised estimates for 1986-87. There is only a marginal decrease. The Budget estimate for 1987-88 is Rs.6.34 crores, inclusive of Rs.5.34 crores under Department of Industrial Development for Central Plup and Paper Research Institute, National Institute of Design, Energy Conservation Scheme etc. and Rs. 1 crore under Department of Revenue for Alkaloid Plant at Ghazipur and Neemuch.

Other outlays on Industries and Minerals: As against the budgetary provision of Rs.183.20 crores for 1986-87 and revised at Rs.257.12 crores, the outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.215.86 crores. The increase in RE 1986-87 was due to increased outlay to the financial institutions-IDBI, IFCI and IRBI

TRANSPORT

Railways: Keeping in view the requirements of Railways, the approved outlay of Rs.2650 crores for 1986-87 has been enhanced by an amount of Rs.25 crores during the course of the year. The additional amount allotted was to enable the Railways to invest in the share capital of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation. The outlay for 1987-88 has been further stepped upto Rs.2980 crores. It would enable the Railways to (i) procure 19,000 wagons, 251 locomotives and 1422 coached including EMUs; (ii) undertake renewals of 4200 track kms; (iii) undertake electrification of about 670 route kilometers; (iv) progress work on setting up of a new coach factory at Kapurthalla; and (v) complete 53 kms. of 'New Lines', 226 kms. of Gauge Conversion and approximately 250 kms. of 'doubling.'

पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भः पत्तन क्षेत्र में नीति पर मुख्यरूप से इन पर जोर देने का विचार है :- (1) जहाजों के प्रकार और आकार तथा साथ ही इन पत्तनों पर निपटाये जाने वाले माल के परिमाण और प्रकारों के अनुरूप आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास करना, (2) पत्तन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, (3) कंटेनर कार्यों के संबंध में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना, (4) वाहनों को घाट लगाने के लिये चुने हुए मुख्य पत्तनों पर गोदी (ड्राफ्ट) को गहरा करना, (5) सक्षम पत्तन प्रचालनों के संबंध में श्रमिकों और उपस्करों की उत्पादकता में सुधार लाना, (6) तलकर्षण क्षमता में वृद्धि करना, (7) बड़े पत्तनों के पूरक के रूप में भूमिका अदा करने के संबंध में चुने हुए छोटे पत्तनों का विकास करना। उपर्युक्त महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सातवीं आयोजना में इनको प्राथमिकता दी गई है :- (1) पहले से जारी आवश्यक स्कीमों को पूरा करना, (2) माल उठाने-धरने के पुराने उपस्करों और फलोटिंग क्राफ्टों का प्रतिस्थापन करना, (3) कंटेनर उठाने-धरने की सुविधाओं सहित पत्तन सुविधाओं का अधुनिकीकरण तथा सुधार करना और (4) निर्धारित यातायात और माल मिश्रण के संबंध में क्षमता में वृद्धि करना।

327.84 करोड़ रुपए के बजट परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1986-87 के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 260.53 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है। संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी का कारण यह है : (i) विभिन्न पत्तन न्यासों को ऋण (ii) दीप स्तम्भों का विकास (iii) भागीरथी हुगली नदी पर सुधार संबंधी कार्य और (iv) अन्य स्कीमें। बजटीय समर्थन के अतिरिक्त व्यय का कुछ भाग पत्तनों के आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है। 1987-88 के लिए 375.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः बम्बई के निकट न्हावा शेवा पत्तन के विकास से संबधित परियोजना के लिए बढ़ी हुई व्यवस्था के कारण हुई है। इस परिव्यय में शामिल की गई दीपस्तम्भों के विकास के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था 2.03 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित अनुमानों के मुकाबले में की गई है ताकि दीपस्तम्भों के विकास और अन्य सामुद्रिक सहायता की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा किया जा सके। बजटीय समर्थन के अतिरिक्त, ऐसी सम्भावना है कि पत्तनों की आवश्यकता उनके आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा पूरी की जाएगी।

नौवहनः नौवहन के क्षेत्र में सातवीं आयोजना में इन कार्यों के संबंध में विचार किया गया है :- (i) विकसित पोत डिजाइनों और ईंधन की कम खपत वाले इंजनों का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए जहाजी बेड़े का आधुनिकीकरण करना, (ii) चयनात्मक आधार पर पुराने जहाजी बेड़े का प्रतिस्थापन करना ताकि व्यापार की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके, (iii) सेल्यूलर, कंटेनर और विशिष्ट वाहकों की खरीद करके जहाजी बेड़े में विविधता लाना, (iv) तटीय नौवहन की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने के अलावा टैंकरों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने और कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत शुष्क थोक माल और 40 प्रतिशत जहाजी व्यापार की ढुलाई करने के दीर्घावधिक लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखकर चयनात्मक अधार पर जहाजी बेड़े में वृद्धि करना। भारतीय नौवहन उद्योग के विकास और विस्तार के लिए 172.86 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय का संशोधन करके 1986-87 के संशोधित बजट में 401.52 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 113.10 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

नागर विमाननः नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के 295.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 416.10 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए है। संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण हेलीकोप्टर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के लिए वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्यय का शामिल किया जाना है। ऐसा संशोधित अनुमान की स्टेज पर किया गया है, जिसके लिए 1986-87 की वास्तविक वार्षिक आयोजना में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी और इसका एक यह भी कारण है कि इंडियन एअर लाइन्स द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए 63.25 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त व्यय करना है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एअरपोर्ट प्राधिकरण द्वारा 1.73 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय और वायदूत द्वारा 1.80 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जाना है तथापि यह वृद्धि आंशिक रूप से एअर इंडिया के परिव्यय में

Ports and Lighthouses: The policy thrust in the port sector envisages (i) Development of infrastructure to match the type and size of vesels as also the volume and types of cargo being handed at these ports, (ii) Modernisation of port facilities; (iii) Expansion of facilities for the container cargo; (iv) Deepening of draft at the selected major ports to receive larger vessels; (v) Improvement in productivity of labour and equipment for efficient port operations, (vi) Augmentation of dredging capacity, and (vii) Development of selected minor ports to play a complementary role to major Ports. In the context of the above thrust areas, the Seventh Plan accords priority to (i) Completion of essential on-going schemes, (ii) replacement of obsolete cargo handling equipments and floating crafts; (iii) Modernisation and improvement of port facilities including container handling; (iv) Addition to the capacity in the context of projected traffic and cargo mix.

The revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 260.53 crores against the budget outlay of Rs. 327.84 crores. The shortfall in the revised estimates is in loans to various Port Trust, (ii) development of Lighthouses, (iii) corrective works on Bhagirathi Hooghly River and (iv) other schemes. Besides the budgetary support, a part of the expenditure is expected to be met from the Internal Resources of the Ports. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 375.50 crores. The increase is mainly on acount of increased provision for the project of development of Nhava-Sheva Port, near Bombay. The provision for the development of Lighthouses of Rs. 5.00 crores included in this outlay is as against the Revised Estimates provision of Rs. 2.03 crores for meeting increased requirement for development of Lighthouse and other navigational aids. In addition to the budgetary support, the Ports are expected to meet theirr equirements from their Internal Resources.

Shipping: In the shipping sector, the Seventh Plan envisages (i) Modernisation of fleet to take advantage of improved ship designs and fuel efficient engines, (ii) replacement of overaged fleet on a selective basis so that demands of trade are taken care of, (iii) Diversification of fleet by acquisition of cellular, container and specialised carriers, (iv) Addition to fleet on selective basis keeping in view the long term objective of achieving self-sufficiency in tankers and to carry at least 50 per cent of the dry bulk cargo and 40 per cent of liner trade, apart from meeting coastal shipping requirements in full. For development and expansion of Indian Shipping Industry, the approved outlay of Rs. 172.86 crores has been revised to Rs. 401.52 crores in Revised Estimate 1986-87. The outlay for 1987-88 has kept at Rs. 113.10 crores.

Civil Aviation: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 295.00 crores for the Civil Aviation Sector, the Revised Outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 416.10 crores. The increase in the Revised Outlay is mainly on account of inclusion of an annual Plan outlay for the Helicopter Corporation of India Limited, at the Revised Estimates stage, for which there was no provision in the original Annual Plan 1986-87 and also due to excess expenditure to the extent of Rs. 63.25 crores by Indian Airlines for their various plan schemes and Rs. 1.73 crores by International Airports Authority of India and Rs. 1.80 crores by Vayudoot. However, this excess expenditure has been partly off-set by a

कमी और नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय के परिव्यय में कमी करके प्रतिसन्तुलित की गई है । नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए 1987-88 के परिव्यय में 442 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किए गए हैं । इसके साथ बजट समर्थन 10.00 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है और आन्तरिक और बजट बाहय साधनों के लिए 432 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सड़कें और पुल: सड़क क्षेत्र में, सुरक्षित और द्रुत गति से यात्रा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राजपथ पद्धति में मौजूदा कमी को उत्तरोत्तर रूप से कम करने के कार्य को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है । ऊर्जा संरक्षण और वाहनों की प्रचालन संबंधी लागत को कम करने की दृष्टि से सड़कों की सतह को बेहतर बनाने के लिये सड़कों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के उत्थान संबंधी कार्य को भी उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है । अतः मौजूदा सड़क प्रणाली के पुनः सुधार कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण, विकास और अनुरक्षण के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की गई है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भी सामरिक और अन्तर-राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों की देखभाल की जाती है । 1986-87 के 300 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की राशि को संशोधित करके 299.51 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिये सड़कों के महत्व को देखते हुए 1987-88 के संबंध में 355 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और विकास के लिये (325.00 करोड़ रुपए), सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिये 10 करोड़ रुपए, अन्तर-राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों और पुलों के लिये (10 करोड़ रुपये), संवेदनशील सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के सुधार के लिये (8 करोड़ रुपए) तथा राजमार्ग अनुसंधान और आयोजना के लिये (2 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

सड़क परिवहन : 1986-87 के लिये 70.90 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 66.77 करोड़ रुपए का है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पैट्रोलिंग स्कीम के लिये ऋण की कम व्यवस्था करना है । 1987-88 के लिये परिव्यय की राशि 73.00 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है । इस राशि में शामिल परिव्यय इस प्रकार है :- राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदानों के लिये 50.00 करोड़ रुपए (2) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये 21.00 करोड़ रुपये, (3) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पैट्रोलिंग स्कीम के लिये 1.70 करोड़ रुपए और (4) अनुसंधान विकास और सांख्यिकी के लिये 30 लाख रुपये की नई व्यवस्था ।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन: 1986-87 के संबंध में 31.50 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय की राशि 16.48 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्यरूप से (1) केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम में कम निवेश/ऋण (7 करोड़ रुपए), (2) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों और भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण के लिये कम व्यवस्था (5.30 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पैट्रोलिंग स्कीम हेतु (2.13 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग (0.59 करोड़ रुपए) की कम व्यवस्था के कारण हुई । 1987-88 के लिये, 32 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । 15.52 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि इस प्रकार है : (क) केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को ऋण और निवेश के लिये (8.88 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के लिये (3.50 करोड़ रुपए) और (ग) राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के जलमार्गों के विकास के लिये अतिरिक्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था ।

अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं: फरक्का बराज परियोजना का उद्देश्य भागीरथी, हुगली नदी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र (रिजीम) और नौगम्यता में सुधार द्वारा कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह का परीक्षण और रख-रखाव करना है । अनुमोदित 8.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1986-87 का संशोधित परिव्यय 6.60 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने में होने वाली देरी के कारण हुई है । 1987-88 के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

reduction in the outlay of Air India and Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The outlay for 1987-88 for the Civil Aviation Sector has been fixed at Rs. 442.00 crores with a Budgetary Support of Rs. 10.00 crores and internal and external budgetary resources of Rs. 432.00 crores.

Road and Bridges: In the Road Sector, a high priority is accorded for progressive removal of the present deficiencies in the Highway system to ensure safe and speedy travel. A high priority is also given to upgrade the technology in the construction of roads to ensure better road surface in the interest of energy conservation and lowering the cost of operations of the vehicles. Rehabilitation of the present road system is, therefore, given the top priority.

Considerable progress has been made in construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the county. Strategic and roads of inter-state importance are also looked after by the Central Government. The approved outlay of Rs. 300.00 crores has been revised in 1986-87 to Rs. 299.51 crores. Keeping in view, the importance of Roads for development of National economy, the outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 355.00 crores. This includes provision for construction and development of National Highways (Rs. 325.00 crores), Strategic Roads (Rs. 10.00 crores), Roads and Bridges of Inter-State importance (Rs. 10.00 crores), improvement of Roads in Sensitive Border Areas (Rs. 8.00 crores), and for Highway Research and Planning (Rs. 2.00 crores).

Road Transport: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 70.90 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 66.77 crores. The decrease in the revised outlay is mainly due to less provisions for Loans to Delhi Transport Corporation and National Highway Patrolling Schemes. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 73.00 crores. It includes an outlay of (i) (Rs. 50.00 crores) for Central Government contribution to State Road Transport Corporation, (ii) (Rs. 21.00 crores) for Delhi Transport Corporation, (iii) (Rs. 1.70 crores) for national Highway Patrolling Schemes and (iv) (Rs. 30.00 lakhs) for other Research and Development Schemes.

Inland Water Transport: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 31.50 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 has been kept at Rs. 16.48 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay is mainly due to reduction in (i) Investment/Loan in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (Rs. 7.00 crores), (ii) provisions for National Waterways and Inland Waterways Authority of India (Rs. 5.30 crores), (iii) National Highway Patrolling Scheme (Rs. 2.13 crores), and (iv) Development of Inland Waterways (0.59 crores). The outlay for 1987-88 has been put to Rs. 32.00 crores. The increase of Rs. 15.52 crores, is, (a) (Rs. 8.88 crores) for Loan and Investment to CIWTC, (b) (Rs. 3.50 crores) for National Water Ways and (c) for Development of Waterways under the States and Union Territory, additional funds have been provided.

Other Transport Services: The Farakka Barrage project is intended to preserve and maintain the Calcutta Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hoogly River system. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 6.60 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay is due to delay in the execution of works. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 5 crores.

संचार

डाक सेवाएं: 1987-88 में 40 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय के एक बड़े भाग (33 करोड़ रुपए) को डाक-घरों के भवनों और स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है । डाक प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण और उसके मशीनीकरण के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

दूर-संचार सेवाएं: 1986-87 के लिए अनुमोदित 827 करोड़ रुपए को बढ़ाकर संशोधित अनुमानों में 974.20 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । यह बढ़ोत्तरी मुख्यतः भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड के लिए बढ़े हुए परिव्यय और उनकी दूरसंचार परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण तथा स्टाफ को अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते, अन्तिम राहत और बोनस आदि की अदायगी के कारण अतिरिक्त खर्च के वास्ते है । संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि की वित्त व्यवस्था अतिरिक्त बजटीय समर्थन और अतिरिक्त आंतरिक व बजट बाहय साधनों के जरिए की जा रही है । आंतरिक और बजट बाहय साधनों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः बांड जारी करने से हुई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 1126.92 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के विपरीत इस परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण मुख्यतः संचार क्षेत्र के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों से किया जाएगा ।

1987-88 के दौरान दूरसंचार सेवाओं के लिए इस परिव्यय का उपयोग स्विचिंग क्षमता की 3 लाख लाइनों की अतिरिक्त क्षमता, 2.40 लाख सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइनों और 23200 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले ट्रंक स्वचालिक एक्सचेंजों, 65 हस्तचालित ट्रंक बोर्डों, कोएक्सियल केबिल प्रणालियों के 1400 मार्ग किलोमीटर, माइक्रोवेव प्रणालियों के 1925 मार्ग किलोमीटर । यू.एच.एफ. प्रणालियों के 1365 मार्ग किलोमीटर, 1200 दूरवर्ती सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों और लगभग इतनी ही संख्या में तारघरों, 2800 टेलेक्स स्थानीय लाइनों और 3400 टेलेक्स मार्गस्थ लाइनों और साथ ही नेट वर्क को सुदृढ़ बनाने व सेवा की कोटि में सुधार करने के लिए किया जाएगा ।

समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवाएं: यह परिव्यय विदेश संचार निगम के लिए है जिसे पूर्णतः इसके आंतरिक और बजट बाहय साधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

अन्य संचार सेवाएं: यह परिव्यय बेतार आयोजना और सहयोग खंड तथा अनुवीक्षण संगठन के लिए है । अनुवीक्षण संगठन, रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी प्रबन्ध के लिए तकनीकी आंकड़ों की व्यवस्था करता है और राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो विनियमों को लागू करता है ।

विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान : 58.01 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 56.65 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के परिव्यय में 70.13 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों की प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान और विकास को जारी रखने, कल्पक्कम स्थित रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र में फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों और थोरियम प्रौद्योगिकी से संबद्ध अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य, इंदौर स्थित विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र करोड़, परमाणविक खनिजों के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम, टाटा आधारभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान, टाटा

COMMUNICATION

Postal Services: An outlay of Rs. 40 crores has been provided in 1987-88. A major portion of this outlay (Rs. 33 crores) is proposed to be spent on construction of buildings for Post Offices and staff quarters. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided for mechanisation and modernisation of postal system.

Telecommunication Services: The approved outlay of Rs. 827 crores for 1986-87 has been raised to Rs. 974 .20 crores at the RE state. The step-up is mainly due to provision of larger outlay for the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for financing their telecommunication projects and additional expenditure on staff due to payment of instalments of additional dearness allowance, interim relief and bonus, etc. The increase in the revised outlay is being financed by additional budgetary support and additional internal and extra-budgetary resources. The increase in the internal and extra budgetary resources is mainly due to issue of bonds. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 1126.92 crores. Unlike the previous years this outlay will be financed predominantly from the internal and extra budgetary resources of the Communication sector.

This outlay for Telecommunication Services during 1987-88 will be utilised for providing additional capacity of 3 lakh lines of switching capacity, 2.40 lakh Direct Exchange Lines, and trunk automatic exchanges with the capacity of 23,200 lines, 65 manual trunk boards, 1400 route kilometers of coaxial cable systems, 1925 route kilometers of microwave systems. 1365 route kilometers of UHF systems, 1200 long distance public telephones and nearly an equal number of telegraph offices, 2800 telex local lines and 3400 telex transit lines, apart from consolidating the net-work and improving the quality of service.

Overseas Communication Services: Outlay is for Videsh Sanchar Nigam to be met entirely from its internal and extrabudgetary resources.

Other Communication Services: Outlay is for wireless planning and cooperation wing and for monitoring organisation. Monitoring Organisation provides technical data for radio frequency management and enforcement of national and international radio regulations.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 58.01 crores, the revised outlay for 1986–87 is Rs. 56.65 crores. The outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 70.13 crores. The outlay for 1987–88 is mainly for continuing research and development of technologies involved in the atomic energy programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore, programme of survey and prospecting for atomic minerals financial assistance to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata

स्मारक केन्द्र और साहानाभिकीय भौतिकी संस्थान और नाभिकीय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए , राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए (0.75 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग के विभिन्न अनुसंधान और विकास एककों की आवास सुविधाओं आदि के लिए (9.91 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान : पहले से जारी योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 193.62 करोड़ रुपए है । इसमें केन्द्रों/यूनिटों के संगठन तथा आधारभूत ढांचे के रखरखाव के लिए (28.84 करोड़ रुपए) व्यवस्था और ए.एस.एल.वी./पी.एस.एल.वी., आई.आर.एस., एस. आर. ओ.एस.एस.,आई.आर.एस.-एस.सी.सी. तथा इन्सेट-II परियोजनाओं के लिए (158.56 करोड़ रुपए) व्यवस्था शामिल है । विशेष सुविधाओं के विस्तार सहित नई योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय में 44.38 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित हैं । ए.एस.एल.वी., एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. तथा आई. आर.एस.की निरन्तरता/प्रचालनात्मकता, (5 करोड़ रुपए) नई परियोजनाओं और जी. एस. एल.वी./क्रायोजेनिक इंजिन और अवस्था, सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनों और सूक्ष्म तरंग सुदूर संवेदन जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए (6.36 करोड़ रुपए) व्यवस्था शामिल कर दी गई है तथा दूरसंचार, सुदूर संवेदन और प्रक्षेपण वाहन विकास संबंधी उन्नत अनुसंधान तथा विकास/विविध परियोजनाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

परिव्यय में वी.एस.एस.सी., एस.ए.सी.,आई.एस.ए.सी. तथा श्री हरिकोटा, ए.पी.एस.यू., डी.ई.सी.यू. तथा आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी. के संगठन तथा आधारभूत ढांचे के रखरखाव सहित पहले से जारी क्रियाकलापों के लिए 28.84 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । श्री हरिकोटा में उपग्रह समन्वय सुविधा को पूरा करने और एन.आर.एस.ए. में स्पाट का विस्तार करने के अलावा ए.एस.एल.वी., पी.एस.एल.वी., आई.आर.एस., एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस.-यू.पी. आदि जैसी पहले से जारी प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । सूक्ष्म तरंग सुदूर संवेदन जैसे नए प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों और एन.एन.आर.एन.एस. के अंतर्गत राज्यों को बजट सहायता देने के लिए बजट में 3.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल कर दी गई है । भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट) प्रणाली के लिए 1987-88 के परिव्यय में 58 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । 1987-88 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 296 करोड़ रुपए है ।

समुद्रविज्ञान अनुसंधान : 21 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1986-87 के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 15.55 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्य रूप से अंटार्कटिका अनुसंधान , बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम , अन्य अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हुई है । 1987-88 के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय है ।

महासागर क्षेत्र में जीवित और जड़ संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग तथा सर्वेक्षण के संवर्द्धन, अंटार्कटिका अनुसंधान, गहरे समुद्र की तह में बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं की खोज, नवीकरण योग्य ऊर्जा के स्रोतों जैसे-समुद्र तापीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग, लहरों से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करना तथा सामुद्रिक प्रौद्योगिकी और जनशक्ति के विकास के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार करने पर मुख्य जोर दिया गया है । यह विभाग अभी तक अंटार्कटिका पर 6 वैज्ञानिक अभियान दल भेज चुका है तथा अंटार्कटिका में दक्षिण गंगोत्री नामक एक स्थायी केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है ।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था मुख्यरूप से वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की आयोजना स्कीमों तथा वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग के कुछ अन्य शेष कार्यक्रमों के लिए है । 1986-87 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 140.10 करोड़ रुपए है । 1986-87 के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 126.60 करोड़ रुपए का है । 1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमान 172.50 करोड़ रुपए का है ।

Memorial Centre and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and other institutions for carrying out research in the field of nuclear science, National Programmes (Rs. 0.75 crore) and for providing housing facilities for the various research and developmentunits of the Department (Rs. 9.91 crores), etc.

Space Research: The approved outlay on ongoing Schemes/Projects is Rs. 193.62 crores. This includes provision for organisation and infrastructure maintenance of Centre/Units Xray (Rs. 28.84 crores) and provision for major launch vehicles satellite projects like ASLV/PSLV, IRS, SROSS, IRS–SCC and INSAT–II Projects (Rs. 158.56 crores). The outlay for new Schemes/Projects including augmentation of special facilities is Rs. 44.38 crores. Provision are included for Continuation/ Operationalisation of ASLV, SROSS and IRS (Rs. 5.00 crores), new projects and Programmes like GSLV/Cryogonic Engine and Stage, Remote Sensing Technology Missions and Microwave Remote Sensing (Rs. 6.36 crores) and also for advanced R&D/Miscellaneous Projects on Communications, Remote Sensing and Launch Vehicle Development.

The outlay of Rs. 28.84 crores is for the ongoing activities including organisation and infrastructure maintenance of VSSC, SAC ISAC, and SHAR, APSU, DECU and well as ISTRAC. Provision is included for the major ongoing Projects like ASLV, PSLV, IRS, SROSS, IRS–UP, etc., in addition to completion of Satellite Integration Facility at SHAR and augmentation of SPOT at NRSA. For new major programmes like Microwave Remote Sensing and support to states under NNRNS and amount of Rs. 3.70 crores has been included. The outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 58 crores for the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System. The total outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 296 crores.

Oceanographic Research: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 21 crores, the revised outlay for 1986–87 is Rs. 15.55 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay is mainly under Antarctic Research, Polymetallic Nodules Programme, Other Research Programmes. The outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 20.00 crores.

In the Ocean Sector the main emphasis has been on promotion of survey & optimum utilisation of living and non–living resources, Antarctic Research, exploration of Polymetallic Nodules from the deep sea–bed, harnessing of renewable resources of energy such as, ocean thermal energy, energy from waves and creation of infrastructure for the development of marine technology and manpower. The Department has so far sent 6 scientific expeditions to Antarctica and has set up a permanent station named 'Dakshin Gangotri ' in Antractica.

Other Scientific Research : This head provides outlays mainly for Plan schemes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and some other remaining programmes of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The approved outlay for 1986–87 is 140.10 crores. The revised outlay for 1985–86 is Rs. 126.60 crores. The budget estimates for 1987–88 is Rs. 172.50 crores.

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण : 1986-87 के लिए अनुमोदित 75 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में गंगा प्रदूषण निवारण योजना हेतु और राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । गंगा नदी में प्रदूषण निवारण और उसके नियंत्रण से संबंधित एक वृहत कार्यक्रम 1985 के आरम्भ में शुरू किया गया था और केन्द्रीय गंगा प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया था । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी होना अर्थात यह परिव्यय 48.09 करोड़ रुपए के होने का मुख्य कारण विभिन्न स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कारणों से विलम्ब होना है :

i) ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है जबकि मल निकासी और जल निकासी क्षेत्र में भारी निवेश किया गया है और अधिकांश नगरों में मास्टर वेस्ट वाटर मैनेजमेन्ट नहीं है ।

ii) प्रदूषण निवारण परियोजना से संबंधित गैर-इन्जीनियरी पहलू पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार करना । तथापि , इन समस्याओं को 1987-88 में हल कर लिया जाएगा और तदनुसार 1987-88 में की गई बजट व्यवस्था को बढ़ाकर 74.95 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । चूंकि यह समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है, कई स्कीमों पर 1987-88 में कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम एक अन्य बड़ी योजना है । राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड की 1985 में स्थापना की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य वनों की कटाई की प्रवृति को रोकना है, जिसके कारण काफी बड़ी पारिस्थितिकी और आर्थिक समस्याएं सामने आती हैं । इस बोर्ड के द्वारा ईंधन, लकड़ी और पशु आहार के लिए वन लगाने का वृहत्त कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करना है । स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों, सहकारी संस्थानों और स्कूलों के माध्यम से इन कार्यक्रमों में लोगों का योगदान प्राप्त करने के लिए नए उपायों के अतिरिक्त बोर्ड द्वारा कई नई योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं ।

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं

सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं :- इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिव्यय का संबंध कृषि, जल संसाधन और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स से सम्बद्ध आर्थिक सेवा विभागों के सचिवालय व्यय से है ।

पर्यटन :- सातवीं आयोजना में पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य निर्धारित किए गए है :- (i) पर्यटन का तंत्र विकास, (ii) पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा प्रदान करना, (iii) सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका का निर्धारण करना ताकि पर्यटन के विकास में निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके, और (iv) स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प और दूसरी सर्जनात्मक कलाओं की सहायता के लिए पर्यटन क्षमता का उपयोग करना और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ाना ।

इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय का उपयोग पर्यटकों के लिए आवास तथा परिवहन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने, होटल विकास और प्रचार सामग्री तथा फिल्मों के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ पर्यटन विकास के संवर्धन के लिए किया जाएगा । 26.30 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1986-87 में 30.57 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । । 1987-88 के लिए 37 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन :- वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 26.64 करोड़ रुपए आबटित किए गए थे जिनका संशोधन करके 24.79 करोड़ रुपए किया गया । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 22.20 करोड़ रुपए के आबंटन किए गए है और 21.04 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था और आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य बजट साधनों के लिए 1.16 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं । परिव्यय में कमी का कारण निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्रों के लिए आवश्यकताओं में कमी का होना है ।

Ecology and Environment : The approved outlay of Rs. 75.00 crores for 1986–87 includes a provision for Ganga Action Plan for National Wasteland Development Board. Amajor programme for the provention and control of pollution of river Ganga was launched in early 1985 and a Central ganga Authority was constituted. The reduced revised outlay of Rs. 48.09 crores is due to delay in the execution of various schemes because:–

i) It is the first time that major investment in the sewerge and drainage sector has been undertaken and most of the towns do not have master waste water management;

ii) non engineering aspect of the Action Plan are to be considered thoroughly, however, these problems are likely to be sorted out in 1987–88 and accordingly Budget provision for 1987–88 has been stepped up to Rs. 74.95 crores. This being a time bound programme, a number of schemes will be taken up in 1987–88.

The other major scheme is the National Wastelands Development Programme. The National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 with the objective of reversing the trend of deforestation which is leading to major ecological and economic crises, by a massive programme of afforestation for fuel and wood and fodder. A number of schemes have been undertaken by the Board, in addition to innovative measures to foster people's involvement in these programmes through voluntary agencies, cooperatives and schools.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services : Outlay under this head relates to secretariat expenditure of the Economic Services department of Agriculture, Water Resources and Electronics.

Tourism : The objectives for the Tourism sector provided in the Seventh Plan are (i) faster development of tourism; (ii) according the status of an industry to tourism; (iii) redefining the roles of public and private sectors to ensure that the private sector investment is encouraged for developing tourism; and (iv) exploiting tourism potential to support local handicrafts and other creative arts thus providing national integration.

The outlay under this head is utilised for promotion and development of tourism including accommodation for transport facilities for tourists, hotel development and production of publicity literature and films.Against the approved outlay of Rs. 26.30 crores, the revised outlay for 1986–87 is Rs. 30.57 crores. The outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 37.00 crores.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion : The allocation for 1986–87 was Rs. 26.64 crores which was revised to Rs. 24.79 crores. The allocation for 1987–88 is Rs. 22.20 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 21.04 crores and IEBR of Rs. 1.16 crores. The reduced outlay is due to reduction in requirement for export processing zones.

जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी : 1987-88 के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए के इस परिव्यय में आयोजना स्कीमों हेतु केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन, कम्प्यूटर सेंटर भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

Census Surveys and Statistics : The outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores for 1987–88 includes provision for the plan scheme of the Central Statistical organisation (CSO), for the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), for the Computer Centre for the India Statistical Institute (ISI).

1987-88 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के मुख्य आयोजना कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित से सम्बद्ध होंगे - अनुवर्ती सर्वेक्षण की तीसरी श्रृंखला को आरम्भ करने के लिए आर्थिक संगणना के स्वरूप का आधुनिकीकरण करना, अनुवर्ती सर्वेक्षण की द्वितीय श्रृंखला से संबंधित कार्यक्रम को जारी रखना और राष्ट्रीय आय और सम्बद्ध विषयों के अध्ययन का सुधार और विस्तार, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार, तथा औद्योगिक डाटा बेस को मजबूत बनाना । राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन की आयोजना स्कीमों में ऐसी गतिविधियों पर जोर दिया गया है जिनसे आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने, संसाधित करने तथा क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों के स्तर को सुधारने से संबंधित मौजूदा मशीनरी को मजबूत और कारगर बनाया जा सके। भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान के 1987-88 की मुख्य आयोजना गतिविधियों में सांख्यिकी के अध्ययन का संवर्धन और इसकी जानकारी का विस्तार करना, आयोजना, राष्ट्रीय विकास तथा समाज कल्याण के विशेष संदर्भ में सांख्यिकी सिद्धान्त और प्रणालियों तथा अनुसंधान और व्यवहारिक अनुप्रयोग में उनके उपयोग का विकास करना सम्मिलित है ।

The major plan activities of the CSO during 1987–88 relate to updation of economic census frame for undertaking the third series of follow up surveys, continuing the work programme relating to second series of follow up surveys improvement and expansion of studies of national income and allied aggregagates expansion of training facilities and strengthening of Industrial data base. In the plan schemes of NSSO, emphasis has been laid on those activities which strength and streamline the existing machinery for data collection and processing and for improving the the quality of field data. The major plan activities of ISI during 1987–88 involve promoting the study and dissemination of knowledge of statistics, developing statistical theory and methods and their use in research and practical applications with special reference to problems of planning and national development and social welfare.

मौसम विज्ञान: यह परिव्यय मुख्य रुप से प्रशिक्षण, उपग्रह सेवाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं, मौसम कार्यालयों और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के लिए है । दूसरा बहुद्देश्यीय भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह अक्टूबर 1983 से पूरी तरह से प्रचालन में है । नैमित्तिक और मौसम संबंधी विशेष भविष्यवाणियों आदि के बारे में आम जनता तथा संचार माध्यम को सूचना प्रदान की जाती है ।

Meteorology: Outlay is mainly for training, satellite services, observatories, weather stations and research programme. The second multipurpose Indian National Settilite is fully operational since October 1983. Routine and Special weather forecasts etc., are provided to general public and media.

नागरिक आपूर्ति: 6.60 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में, शहरी क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थानों की सहायता के लिये व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को सहायता दी जाती है जिससे (1) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटे बिक्री केन्द्रों, बड़े पैमाने के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों तथा डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोरों की स्थापना की जा सके (2) थोक बिक्री के रुग्ण अथवा अलाभकारी भंडारगृहों का पुनरुत्थान किया जा सके तथा (3) सहकारी समितियों की परिचालन और व्यापारिक क्षमता को सुधारा जा सके तथा इनकी व्यवहार्यता का विकास किया जा सके । इसमें राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ (एन.सी.सी.एफ.)और सुपर बाजार (नई दिल्ली) को उनके विस्तार के लिये सहायता भी सम्मिलित है ।

Civil Supplies: Outlay of Rs.6.60 crores includes provision for assistance to Consumer Cooperative Institutions, in urban areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through State Governments for (i) setting up of small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) rehabilitation of sick/weak whole sale stores and (iii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives. This also includes assistance for NCCF and Super Bazar, New Delhi for their expansion.

सामान्य वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाएं: यह परिव्यय भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम और अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के लिए है जिसे मुख्य रुप से उनके आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त बजट संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा और साथ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी बढ़ाने के लिए भी है ।

General Financial and Trading Institutions: Outlay is for Tea Trading Corporation and Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd., to be met mainly from their internal and extra budgetary resources, and for augmenting the share capital of Nationalised Banks.

अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आथिक सहयोग: इसमे पंचेश्वर परियोजना सम्बंधी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries: Includes provision for investment in Pancheswar Project.

अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं: 4.15 करोड़ रुपए के वास्तविक बजट परिव्यय के मुकाबले में संशोधित आंकड़े (संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87) 40.70 करोड़ रुपए के हैं । वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के लिए स्वनियोजन स्कीमों हेतु अधिक आबंटन करना है । 1987-88 के लिए 55.30 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है और इसके साथ इसी कार्यक्रम के अधीन बढा हुआ परिव्यय भी रखा गया है ।

Other General Economic Services: Against the original Budget outlay of Rs.4.15 crores, the revised figures (RE 1986-87) are Rs.40.70 crores. The increase is mainly due to increased alocation for self-employment scheme for urban poor. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.55.30 crores with an increased outlay under the same programme.

सामाजिक सेवाएं

सामान्य शिक्षा : सातवी आयोजना में मानव संसाधन विकास से संबंधित समस्याओं को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है, और इसके लिए मानव संसाधन विकास से संबंधित विभिन्न विभागों के परिव्यय बढ़ा दिए गए है । छटी आयोजना में शिक्षा क्षेत्र के 600.74 करोड़ रुपए के वास्तविक परिव्यय को बढ़ाकर सातवीं आयोजना में 1738.64 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । सभी लोगों को बेसिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने और 1990 तक 15 से 35 वर्ष तक की आयु समूह के सभी व्यक्तियों में निरक्षरता के उन्मूलन से संबंधित संविधान में दिए गए दिशा निदेशों को सार्थक बनाने के लिए सातवीं परियोजना में परिकल्पना की गई है । 1986-87 के दौरान शिक्षा के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 274.90 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें संशोधित अनुमानों में मामूली सी कमी करके 247.06 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी का कारण माध्यमिक शिक्षा और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के संबंध में कम परिव्यय करना और विश्वविद्यालयीय शिक्षा में वृद्धि होना है । 1987-88 के परिव्यय में काफी वृद्धि करके उसके 625.06 करोड़ रुपए तक कर दिया गया है । माध्यमिक शिक्षा में तीन गुना वृद्धि होने विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा के अंतर्गत लगभग 58 करोड़ रुपए तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के अंतर्गत 12 करोड़ की वृद्धि होने के कारण परिव्यय में वृद्धि हुई है ।

तकनीकी शिक्षाः तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए परिव्यय में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज, भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकीयों के क्षेत्र में आधारभूत ढांचा और इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं तथा कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है । कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रमों (5.5 करोड़ रुपए) तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों (4 करोड़ रुपए) पर परिव्यय में कमी के कारण संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी हुई है । 1987-88 के लिए 173.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है । यू.जी.सी., आर.ई.सी., आई.आई.टी., आई.आई.एम. तथा उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकीयों के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे के निर्माण, इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं के आधुनिकीकरण तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा मे अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए आबंटनों में वृद्धि की गई है ।

खेल और युवा सेवाएंः 1986-87 के लिए 51.29 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय को संशोधित अनुमानों में 45.76 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 61.29 करोड़ रुपए का बजट अनुमान है । वर्ष 1986-87 के सोशोधित अनुमानों में मामूली सी कमी इस वजह से है कि युवा कल्याण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 2 करोड़ रुपए और खेल-कूद के अन्तर्गत 2 करोड़ रुपए से कम का उपयोग किया गया है । वर्ष 1987-88 की आयोजना में युवा और कल्याण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय में 3 करोड़ रुपए तक और खेल-कूद के अन्तर्गत 7 करोड़ रुपए तक के अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यमों से खेलों के विकास और राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनाओं के लिए अधिक आबंटन किया गया है ।

कला और संस्कृतिः वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 58.80 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में जिसमें निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 13 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय भी शामिल था, संशोधित करके 76.60 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया जिसमें 3 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है । वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 67 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें 8.78 करोड़ रुपए का निर्माण परिव्यय शामिल है । वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि का कारण कला और संस्कृति के प्रोन्नयन विशेष रुप से इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र और साहित्य अकादमी के लिए व्यवस्था है, तथापि अभिलेखागारों और संग्रहालयों के परिव्यय में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की कमी कर दी गई थी । वर्ष 1987-88 के आयोजना परिव्यय में कला और संस्कृति के प्रोन्नयन के लिए 32.87 करोड़ रुपए, अभिलेखागारों और संग्रहालयों के लिए 21.30 करोड़ रुपए और राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालयों तथा अन्य पुस्तकालयों के लिये 3.71 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन शामिल है । पूरे परिव्यय के लिए बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है ।

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: A high priority has been accorded to the problem of Human Resource Development in the Seventh Plan by considerably stepping-up the outlays for various Departments covered under the umbrella of Human Resource Development. The outlay for the Education sector has been stepped up from Rs.600.74 crores(actual) in the Sixth Plan to Rs.1738.64 crores in the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan document envisages the achievement of the Constitutional directive relating to universalisation of elementary education as also eradication of illiteracy from the age group 15-35 by 1990. The approved outlay fo Rs.274.90 crores for education during 1986-87 was slightly reduced to Rs.247.06 crores in revised estimates. Lesser RE is due to reduced outlay on secondary education and adult education and increase on University education. The outlay for 1987-88 has been stepped upto a much higher level of Rs.625.06 crores. The increase is due to three fold increase in secondary education, increase of approx. Rs.58 crores under university and higher education and Rs.12 crores under adult education.

Technical Education: Outlay on Technical Education includes IIT's, Regional Engg. Colleges, IIM's, infrastructure in areas of emerging technologies and modernisation of engineering laboratories and workshops. Reduced revised estimates are due to decrease in outlay on quality improvement programmes (5.5 crores) and other programmes of technical education (4 crores). The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.173.00 crores. The increase is in the allcoations to UGC, REC's IIT's, IIM's and creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technologies, modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops and other programmes of technical education.

Sports and Youth Services: The outlay for 1986-87 of Rs.51.29 crores was revised to Rs.45.76 crores in RE. The budget estimate for 1987-88 is Rs.61.29 crores. The marginal decrease in RE 86-87 was due to Rs.2 crores less utilisation under Youth Welfare Schemes and Rs.2 crores under sports and games. The plan for 87-88 envisage increased outlay under Youth and Welfare Schemes by Rs.3 crores and Sports and Games by Rs.7 crores. Development of sports through State Sports Councils and National Discipline Scheme and National Service Schemes receive higher allocations.

Art and Culture: The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs.58.80 inclusive of Rs.13 crores for Works, revised to Rs.76.60 crores with works outlay of Rs.3 crores. The budget estimate 1987-88 provides Rs.67 crores inclusive of Rs.8.78 crores works outlay. The increase in revised outlay 86-87 was towards promotion of Art & Culture particularly Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts and Sahitya Academy, while the outlay for Archieve and Museums was reduced by Rs. 1 crore. The Plan Outlay 87-88 envisages an allocation of Rs.32.87 crores for promotion of Art and Culture, Rs. 21.30 crores for Archieves & Museums and Rs.3.71 crores for National library & other Libraries. The entire outlay is met through budgetary support.

चिकित्सा और जनस्वास्थ्यः 1986-87 के संबंध में 200 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 183.18 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है। संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी, मुख्य रुप से केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य स्कीम (1.38 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (.50 करोड़ रुपए), क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, शिलांग (1.00 करोड़ रुपए) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (7.87 करोड़ रुपए) गलगण्ड नियात्रण कार्यक्रम (2.48 करोड़ रुपए), और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी (1.56 करोड़ रुपए) से सम्बंद्ध स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत हुई है, जिसका कारण सम्बद्ध अभिकरणों द्वारा इन स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन में देरी करना है। 1987-88 के संबंध में परिव्यय की राशि 205 करोड़ रुपए है।

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का अधिकांश भाग संचारी और अन्य बीमारियों की रोकथाम से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए है। यह कार्यक्रम मुख्य रुप से केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए है, जिनका कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वर्ष 1986-87 के परिव्यय में जिन कार्यक्रमों को मुख्य रुप से शमिल किया गया है यह कार्यक्रम ये हैः- राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय फिलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (83.50 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय कोढ़ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (17.00 करोड़ रुपए), अन्धेपन की रोकथाम जिसमें राष्ट्रीय रोहा और अन्धापन नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम शामिल है (6.70 करोड़ रुपए) क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (13.50 करोड़ रुपए), विशेषज्ञों के लिए प्रशिक्षण, पेरा-चिकित्सा कर्मचारी और सामुदायिक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों (2.60 करोड़ रुपए) और भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (19.50 करोड़ रुपए) चिकित्सा के लिए, चिकित्सा शिक्षा पर अनुसंधान सहित चिकित्सा विज्ञान के विकास पर बल दिया गया है, जिसके लिए वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान 42.90 करोड़ रुपए का सकल परिव्यय रखा गया है।

परिवार कल्याणः देश के योजनाबद्ध विकास में परिवार कल्याण कार्यकम को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और इसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2000 तक जन्म दर को घटाकर 21 प्रति हजार तथा मृत्युदर को क्रमशः 9 प्रति हजार कर देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस उद्देश्य को पूर्ति के लिए वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए लक्ष्य 62.5 लाख नसबन्दियां, 42.5 लाख लूप लगाना और सामान्य गर्भ-निरोधकों का इस्तेमाल करने वालों तथा गर्भ निरोध के लिए खाई जाने वाली दवाओं का इस्तेमाल करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 125 लाख करना है। इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 1986-87 के लिए रखे गए 530 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय के वर्तमान स्तर को बढ़ाकर 1987-88 के लिए 585.00 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। 1987-88 के परिव्ययों में 15 राज्यों के 67 जिलों में प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन संबंधी गतिविधियों को सुद्रढ़ करने के लिए 56.53 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है। देश के 30 जिलों और 50 मेडिकल कालेजों के साथ लगने वाले क्षेत्रों मे नवम्बर, 1985 से एक व्यापक प्रतिरक्षण योजना चलाई गई। वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान इस स्कीम को 62 अन्य जिलों और शेष मेडिकल कालेजों के संबंध में भी लागू किया जा रहा है इसके इलावा 90 अन्य जिलों को भी 1987-88 में इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल कर दिया जाएगा। 1984 के मध्य में लगाए गए अनुमानों के आधार पर गैर-जनजातीय क्षेत्र में 5000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए और पहाड़ी तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्र में 3000 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक-एक उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में सहायता देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उप-केन्द्र स्थापित करने, उप-जिला अस्पतालों के अतिरिक्त 1987-88 के दौरान 121 सब डिवीजनल अपस्तालों में प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने, और बेकार पड़े वाहनों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए वाहनों की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

जल-पूर्ति और सफाईः जल-पूर्ति और सफाई राज्य का विषय है और केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित समस्यामूलक गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरणिक

Medical and Public Health: Against the approved outlay of Rs.200 crores, the revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs.183.18 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay, which is mainly under the schemes relating to Central Government Health Scheme (Rs.1.38 crores). Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs.0.50 crores), Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Shillong (Rs.1.00 crores), National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rs.7.87 crores), Goitre Control Programme (Rs.2.48 crores) and Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (Rs.1.56 crores), is due to delay in implementation of the various schemes by the concerned agencies. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.205 crores.

A major portion of the outlay under this head is meant for national programmes for control of communicable and other disceases. These Centrally sponsored schemes are implemented through State Governments. On the Health side, the outlay for 1986-87 mainly includes allocations for National malaria Eradication Programme and National Filaria Control Programme (Rs.83.50 crores), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (Rs.17.00 crores), Prevention of Blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs.6.70 crores), T.B. Control Programme (Rs.13.50 crores), training of specialists, para-medical workers and community health officers (Rs.2.60 crores), and Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs.19.50 crores). On the Medical side, the emphasis is on development of medical sciences including medical education and research for which a total outlay of Rs.42.90 crores has been provided during 1986-87.

Family Welfare: Family Welfare Programme occupies high priority in developmental planning of the country and its aim is to bring down the birth rate to 21 and death rate to 9 per thousand respectively by 2000 AD. For achieving these objectives the operational target for 1987-88 is to perform 6.25 million sterilisation, 4.25 million IUD insertions and raise the level of contraceptive condom and oral pills users to a level of 12.50 millions. Keeping these targets in view, the outlay for 1987-88 has been stepped up to Rs.585.00 crores from the current level of Rs.530 crores for 1986-87. The outlay for 1987-88 includes Rs.56.53 crores for strengthening of Maternity and Child Health (MCH) services and health and family planning activities in 67 districts of 15 States. A scheme for universal imunization was launched from November, 1985 in 30 districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges in the country. During the year 1986-87, the Scheme is being extended to another 62 districts and to the remaining medical colleges. Besides, this additional 90 districts will be covered during 87-88. Provision has been made for establishment of sub-centres in rural areas to help in achieving the goal of setting up of one sub-centre for 5000 rural population in non-tribal areas and one sub-centre for 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas based on mid 1984 projections, extension of Post Partum Programme to 121 sub-divisional hospitals during 1987-88 and procurement of vehicles in replacement of the condemned vehicles.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Water supply and sanitation is the State subject and Central assistance is intended to supllement the resources of State Governments and Union Territory Governments in providing safe drinking water to

इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से जलपूर्ति और सफाई कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनका क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान करता है ।

पेय जल एक बुनियादी आवश्यकता है और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पेय जल की सप्लाई करने का कार्यक्रम शामिल किया गया है । छठी आयोजना के दौरान लगभग 1.92 लाख समस्याग्रस्त गावों को पेयजल उपलब्ध करवा दिया गया है, इनमें से बहुत से गांवो में पीने के पानी का कम से कम एक स्रोत उपलब्ध करवा दिया गया है । भारत सरकार जो कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल पूर्ति और सफाई दशक पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र के संकल्प पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देशों में से एक देश है, मार्च 1991 तक पूरी ग्रामीण आबादी को जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बचनबद्ध है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति स्कीम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । आशा है कि इस परिव्यय की सहायता से और अधिक ग्रामों में पेय जल पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करना संभव होगा । इन गावों में वे गांव भी शामिल है जिनमें पहले पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी थी तथा साथ ही पानी की समस्या वाले वे गांव जिनका बाद में पता लगाया गया है और आंशिक रुप से जलपूर्ति प्राप्त करने वाले समस्याग्रस्त गांव ।

समस्याग्रस्त गांवों का पता कतिपय मानदण्डों के आधार पर लगाया जाता है और सामान्यतः उन गांवों को शामिल किया जाता है जिनमें पेय जलपूर्ति की उचित व्यवस्था न हो अथवा जल स्रोत से प्राप्त जल पीने योग्य न हो । मार्ग-निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों का एक नया सेट जारी किया गया है जिसमें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समस्याग्रस्त गावों को शामिल करने के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता क्रम दिया गया है

प्रथम प्राथमिकताः

(क) पहली अप्रैल, 1980 की स्थिति के आधार पर पहले से पता लगाए गए वे समस्याग्रस्त गांव जिन्हें छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजनावधि में पेय जल पूर्ति सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकी थी,

(ख) मौजूदा मानदण्ड के आधार पर जिन गांवों का समस्याग्रस्त गांवों के रुप में 31.3.1985 तक पता लगाया गया हो, जिसमें सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता 'गिनी-कीड़ों से प्रभावित गांवों' को दी जाएगी ।

(ग) पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त गांवों/आवास स्थानों को, जिन्हें आंशिक रुप से जल पूर्ति सुविधा उपलब्ध हो, उन्हें जलपूर्ति की समुचित व्यवस्था करना । इस प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत विशेष रुप से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आवासों को तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए ।

द्वितीय प्राथमिकताः

समस्याग्रस्त नए गांव/आवास जिनका निम्नलिखित मानदण्डों के आधार पर पता लगाया गया हो, ऐसे गांव/आवास जिनमें 0.5 कि.मी. की दूरी तक कोई जल स्रोत न हो अथवा जहां पानी 15 मीटर की गहराई तक हो अथवा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जहां पानी 15 मीटर की ऊंचाई तक हो ।

तृतीय प्राथमिकताः

अन्य गांवः जो गांव प्रथम प्राथमिकता क्रम के 1 (क), 1 (ख) और 1 (ग) भाग के अन्तर्गत आते है उनमें इस समय जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने का कार्य एक साथ आरंभ किया जाएगा, जबकि द्वितीय तथा तृतीय प्राथमिकता क्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांवों में पहले वाले प्राथमिकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद क्रमानुसार जल पूर्ति व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने का कार्य आरंभ किया जाएगा ।

1986-87 के संबंध में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 329.70 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 392.34 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

आवासः आयोजना परिव्यय 41.14 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, नागपुर, कोचीन, शिमला, बंगलौर, श्रीनगर, हैदराबाद, गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद में विभिन्न प्रकार के रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण पर होने वाले

identified problem villages. The Central Government also provides technical guidance for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation.

Safe drinking water is a basic need and supply of drinking water to all problem villages has been included in the 20-Point Programme. During the Sixth Plan, about 1.92 lakhs problem villages have been covered, many of them atleast with one source of drinking water. The Government of India, being a signatory to the U.N. resolution on International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, is committed to provide water supply to the entire rural population by March, 1991. Provision has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme for the year 1987-88. It is expected that with this outlay, it will be possible to cover more villages, which include spill-over as well as subsequently identified problem villages and partially covered problem villages.

The problem villages are identified on the basis of certain criteria and generally cover villages without reasonable excess to potable water supply or villages with unsafe source of water. A new set of guidelines, indicating the following order of priority for coverage of the problem villages under this scheme, has been issued:-

Priority I

(a) Problem villages aleady identified as on 1.4.1980 but could not be provided with drinking water supply facilities within Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) Villages subsequently identified as problem villages as on 31.3.1985 based on the existing criteria, giving the highest priority to "guinea-worm affected villages.".

(c) Adequate coverage of partially covered identified problem village/habitations. Under this priority, coverage of habitations, especially of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, should be given the first preference.

Priority II

New problem villages/habitations identified with the following criteria: villages/habitations without a water source within a distance of 0.5 km. or within a depth of 15 meter or an elevation of 15 meter in hilly areas.

Priority III

Other villages: The villages falling under priority 1(a), 1(b) & 1(c) will be taken up concurrently, whereas the villages under priorities II and III will be taken up seriatim after earlier priorities have been covered.

An outlay of Rs.329.70 crores has been provided for this purpose for the year 1986-87. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.392.34 crores.

Housing: The outlay of Rs.41.14 crores envisages expenditure on construction of various types of residential accommodation for Central Government Employees at

खर्च की परिकल्पना की गई है । इसमें आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक की स्थापना के लिए बजट में कुछ राशि आवंटित की गई है ।

Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Cochin, Simla, Bangalore, Srinagar, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad and Faridabad. It also includes provision for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). An allocation has been included for setting up of the proposed National Housing Bank.

नगर विकास: आयोजना परिव्यय 23.67 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित है जिसमें छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों के समन्वित विकास के लिए 16.00 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए, प्रस्तावित नगर विकास वित्त निगम में निवेश के लिए 0.50 करोड़ रुपए और शहरी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए 0.60 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

Urban Development: The outlay of Rs.23.67 crores includes Rs.16.00 crores for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Rs.6.00 crores for the National Capital Region, Rs.0.50 crores for investment in the proposed Urban Development Finance Corporation and Rs.0.60 crores for Urban Basic Services.

सूचना और प्रचार : 1986-87 के संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में शामिल अधिकांश नई स्कीमों को 1986-87 के दौरान आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका था क्योंकि जिन गतिविधियों की प्रासंगिकता समाप्त हो गई थी उनका पता लगाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में मीडिया यूनिटों की गतिविधियों की पुनरीक्षा आरम्भ की गई थी । यह पुनरीक्षा पूरी कर ली गई है और कुछ मीडिया यूनिटों के बारे में लिए गए निर्णयों पर पूरी कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है जबकि बकाया मीडिया यूनिटों के संबंध में कार्रवाई आरम्भ की गई है । 1987-88 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय की राशि 14 करोड़ रुपए है । इस परिव्यय में राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के लिए 3.50 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण पूर्णतः निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों से किया जाएगा ।

Information and Publicity : The shortfall in the revised outlay for 1986-87 is due to the fact that most of the new schemes included in the Seventh Five year Plan could not be taken up for implementation during 1986-87 as a review of the activities of the Media Units in this sector was undertaken to identify activities which had lost their relevance. The review has been completed and final implementation on the various decisions has been taken in respect of certain Media Units while in the remaining Media Units action has been initiated. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs 14.00 crores which includes an outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores for the National Film Development Corporation which will be financed entirely from their internal resources.

प्रसारण :- 1986-87 के ध्वनि प्रसारण के संबंध में संशोधित परिव्यय में मामूली कमी हुई है । 1987-88 के संबंध में परिव्यय के लिए 160 करोड़ रुपए की काफी बड़ी राशि निर्धारित की गई है जिसमें से 45 करोड़ रुपए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से पूरे किए जाएंगे । अगले वर्ष के परिव्यय में प्रसारण सुविधा से वंचित क्षेत्रों में नए प्रसारण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने, उत्तर तथा उत्तर-पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने, एफ.एम.ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना करने,राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए नागपुर में राष्ट्रीय चैनल की स्थापना करने, खामपुर, बंगलौर और गोरखपुर में ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना करके विदेश सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने, बहुत से स्थानीय रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने, सहायक केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें कार्यक्रम निर्माण करने वाले केन्द्रों में परिवर्तित करने, रात के समय होने वाली संकुचन (शरिंकेज) पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए कुछ चुने हुए ट्रांसमीटरों की शक्ति बढ़ाने , कुछ केन्द्रों में जहां प्रसारण सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है सूक्ष्म तरंग सेवा आरम्भ करने और पुराने ट्रांसमीटरों के स्थान पर ज्यादा शक्ति के अथवा एफ.एम. सेवा प्रदान करने वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Broadcasting : There is only a small short-fall in the revised outlay for 1986-87 for Sound Broadcasting. The outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at a substantially higher level of Rs. 160 crores of which Rs. 45 crores would be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund. The outlay for next year includes provision for setting up of new broadcasting stations in uncovered areas, augmentation of broadcasting facilities in the North and North Western Region, setting up of FM transmitters, National channel at Nagpur for Broadcasting programmes of national importance, strengthening of external services by setting up transmitters at Khampur,Bangalore and Gorakhpur, setting up a number of local radio stations, upgradation of auxiliary centres into programme originating stations, upgradation of power of some selected transmitters to over-come night time shrinkage, starting new short-wave service at some stations where this service is not available at present and replacement of old transmitters with increased power or by FM service.

1987-88 के लिए दूरदर्शन के संबंध में 150 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है , जिसमें से 55 करोड़ रुपए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से पूरे किए जाएंगे । यह वृद्धि नई परियोजना के लिए दी गई स्वीकृति के कारण हुई है, यह परियोजना है: दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय प्रोडेक्शन यूनिट जिसमें दो दूरदर्शन स्टुडियो हैं जो आधुनिक उपस्करों से सुसज्जित होंगे और इन्हें इसी वर्ष में चालू किया जाएगा, तथा सातवीं आयोजना परियोजनाओं के कार्य को आगे बढ़ाना । बंगलौर, गुवाहाटी और लखनऊ में रंगीन दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो चालू करने, दिल्ली में 235 मीटर ऊंचे आर.सी.सी.टावर का निर्माण करने, डिबरूगढ़, तूरा, इम्फाल और एजवाल में उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों को चालू करना तथा उत्तर पूर्व में सिल्चर और कोहिमा में प्रोग्राम प्रोडेक्शन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना एवम् उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्रीय सेवा आदि को आरम्भ करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The outlay for Doordarshan for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs.150 crores, of which Rs. 55 crores will be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund. Step up is due to sanction of a new project viz. Central production Unit at Delhi comprising of two TV studios equipped with modern equipped with modern equipment to be commissioned during the year and acceleration of work of on the 7th plan projects. Provision has been made for commissioning of colour TV studios at Bangalore, Guwahati and Lucknow, 235 Mt. RCC tower at Delhi, commissioning of high power transmitters at Dibrugarh, Tura, Imphal and Aizwal and programme production facilities at Silchar and Kohima in the North East, commencement of North East regional service etc.

अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत शामिल विभिन्न स्कीमें इस प्रकार है:-

(i) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां,
(ii) अस्वच्छ व्यवसायों में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रावृत्तियां,
(iii) चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरी कालेजों में अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए बुक बैंक स्कीम,
(iv) अनुसूचित जाति की छात्राओं के लिए कन्या छात्रावास,
(v) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए कोचिंग तथा उससे संबंद्ध स्कीम,
(vi) स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता, (अनुसूचित जातियां)
(vii) नागरिक अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के निष्कर्षों के क्रियान्वयन की स्कीम और मल उठाने के कार्य से मुक्ति,
(viii) अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम, तथा
(ix) अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण (अनुसूचित जातियां) ।

1986-87 के लिए 231.30 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 212.37 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्य रुप से अनुसूचित जाति कन्या छात्रावासों की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बचतों और मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियों के अन्तर्गत बचतों के फलस्वरुप हुई है । 1987-88 के लिए परिव्यय की राशि 310 करोड़ रुपए है ।

श्रम और रोजगार : वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 18.56 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय को संशोधित करके 13.72 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया । इसमें 1.95 करोड़ रुपए और 2.06 करोड़ रुपए का निर्माण परिव्यय शामिल है । श्रम के अन्तर्गत 2.05 करोड़ रुपए की और रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के अन्तर्गत 2 करोड़ रुपए की मामूली सी कमी हुई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 18.96 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 2.96 करोड़ रुपए का परिवयय शामिल है और पूरी राशि के लिए बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है । श्रमिकों के रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण तथा उनके काम-काज की स्थिति सुधारने और सुरक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण: 1986-87 के लिए 187.70 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1987-88 के परिव्यय में काफी वृद्धि कर दी गई है और उसे बढ़ाकर 258.25 करोड़ रुपए तक कर दिया गया है । 1987-88 के संबंध में किए गए बजट आबंटन में वृद्धि मुख्य रुप से अतिरिक्त लाभानुभोगियों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने और महिलाओं की प्रशिक्षण एवं रोजगार की नई योजना के लिए व्यवस्था करने के कारण हुई है । इसके अलावा 1987-88 के परिव्यय में एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं के लिए एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए, रोजगार में लगी तथा रुग्ण माताओं के बच्चों के लिए शिशु देखभाल सदन/ दिन में देखरेख करने वाले केन्द्रों, रोजगार में लगी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों, महिला शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रमों और महिलाओं के लिए सामाजिक - आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के संबंध व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

पोषाहार : यह खाद्य विभाग की मांग का एक भाग है । वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 0.47 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है । संशोधित परिव्यय 0.18 करोड़ रुपए का है और 1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमान 0.31 करोड़ रुपए के है ।

सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय का संबंध शिक्षा

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes: The various schemes included under this head are:-

(i) Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students;
(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations;
(iii) Book Banks Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges;
(iv) Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes;
(v) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
(vi) Aid to Voluntary Organisations (Scheduled Castes);
(vii) Scheme of implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and liberation of scavengers;
(viii) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations; and
(ix) Research and Training (Scheduled Castes).

Against the approved outlay of Rs.231.30 crores for 1986-87, the revised outlay is Rs.212.37 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay is mainly on account of savings under the scheme of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes and under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.310 crores.

Labour and Employment : The outlay for 1986-87 of Rs. 18.56 crores was revised to Rs.13.72 crores, both inclusive of works outlay of Rs. 1.95 crores and Rs. 2.06 crores. The marginal decrease of Rs. 2.05 crores is under labour and 2.00 crores under Employment and Training. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 18.96 crores in-clusive of works outlay Rs.2.96 crores and the entire amount has budgetary support. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety.

Social Security and Welfare: Against the approved outlay of Rs.187.70 crores for 1986-87 the outlay for 1987-88 has been substantially stepped up to Rs.258.25 crores. The increase in the allocation for 1987-88 is mainly on account of an outlay for the Centrally sponsored scheme of Supplementary Nutrition for additional beneficiaries and a provision for the new scheme of training-cum-employment of women. Apart from this, the outlay for 1987-88 also includes provision for the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), for training of ICDC functionaries, for creches/day care centres for children of working and ailing mothers. for Hostels for Working Women, for Condensed Courses for Education of Women, and for Socio-Economic Programme for Women

Nutrition : This is forms a part of the demands for Department of Food. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs.0.47 crores, revised Rs.0.18 crores and budget estimates for 1987-88 is Rs.0.31 crores.

Secretariat Social Service : Outlay under this head relates to secretariat expenditure of the Department of Education.

सामान्य सेवाएं

करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण तथा टकसाल : वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 35.50 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले उस वर्ष के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों में 27.56 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1987-88 के लिए बजट परिव्यय 58.00 करोड़ रुपए है । परिव्यय का संबंध करेंसी नोट प्रैस, नासिक रोड, बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास, भारत सरकार टकसाल, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद, प्रत्याभूति कागज मिल, होशंगाबाद और नई टकसाल नौएडा से है । पूरी राशि बजट समर्थन से पूरी की जाएगी ।

अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं : पहले वाले 4.50 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय को बढ़ाकर 9.23 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया था । परिव्यय में वृद्धि भारतीय प्रत्याभूति मुद्रणालय में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं जुटाने तथा अन्य पूंजीगत व्यय के कारण हुई । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है जिसमें भारतीय प्रत्याभूति मुद्रणालय, और करेंसी नोट प्रैस, नासिक रोड के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा प्रत्याभूति छपाई मुद्रणालय, हैदराबाद के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

पुलिस : वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए 2.83 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय था, जिसे संशोधित कर 2.89 करोड़ रुपए तक कर दिया गया था । परिव्यय में वृद्धि शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यवस्था करने के कारण हुई । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए परिव्यय की राशि 4.00 करोड़ रुपए है जिसमें केन्द्रीय विधि विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, विवादास्पद दस्तावेजों के सरकारी परीक्षक, केन्द्रीय विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला तथा अपराध विज्ञान तथा विधि विज्ञान संस्था के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है ।

पूर्ति तथा निपटान : पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के इन्डेन्टों के प्रत्युत्तर में विभिन्न एककों की क्षमता और कार्य भार के बीच सन्तुलन बनाए रखने के लिए एक अलग प्रभार की स्थापना की जानी है । पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय सरकार का एकमात्र और सबसे बड़ा खरीद अभिकरण है, अतः पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा इन्डेन्ट की गई मदों के विनिर्माताओं तथा संभरकों की तकनीकी सक्षमता और क्षमता का सुनियोजित ढंग से सत्यापन करना और उनकी एक छोटी सूची बनाना जरूरी है ताकि भावी अपेक्षाओं के संबंध में वस्तुओं की पूर्ति का एक निश्चित स्रोत सुनिश्चित किया जा सके । प्रस्तावित योजना का आशय उन विभिन्न मदों के मानकों और विनिर्देशनों का विकास करना है, जिनके संबंध में भारतीय मानक संस्थान के विनिर्देशन उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1987-88 के लिए 0.03 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय है ।

लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण : 2.00 करोड़ का यह परिव्यय संसद के मुद्रण कार्य का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड़ के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है ।

लोक निर्माण कार्यः इसके अंतर्गत 6.19 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित है जिसमें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, नागपुर, इंदौर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, त्रिवेन्द्रम और गाजियाबाद में कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं ।

अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं : 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 2.05 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले में संशोधित अनुमानों में 1.89 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । 1987-88 के परिव्यय में 4.85 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, विकास और एल.बी.एस.एन.ए.ए. के नए कैम्पस के निर्माण और कार्यालय मशीनों के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

GENERAL SERVICES

Currency, Coinage and Mints : Against an outlay of Rs.35.50 crores for 1986-87, the RE for that year is Rs. 27.56 crores. The budget outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 58.00 crores. The outlay relates to Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, Bank Note Press, Dewas, India Government Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad and New Mint at NOIDA. The entire amount is to be met out of the budgetary support.

Other Fiscal Services: The original outlay of Rs.4.50 crores was increased to Rs.9.23 crores. The increase in the outlay was due to additional facilities at India Security Press and other capital expenditure. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.12 crores consisting of Rs.10 crores for India Security Press. Currency Note Press, Nasik Road and Rs.2 crores for Security Printing Press, Hyderabad.

Police: The outlay for 1986-87 was Rs.2.83 crores which was revised to Rs.2.89 crores. Increase was for provision for education, training and research programmes. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.4 crores which is made up of outlays for Central Forensic Science Laboratories, Government Examiners of Questioned Documents, Central Forensic Laberotory and Insitute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences.

Supplies and Disposals: A separate Division is to be established to ensure a balance between capacity and load of different units responding to the indents of DGS & D. DGS&D, being single and largest procurement agency for the Government, it is necessary to verify systematically the technical capability and capacity of manufacturers and suppliers of items indented by DGS&D and short list them to ensure a dependable source of supply against future requirements. The proposed scheme is meant to develop standards and specifications of various items for which ISI specifications are not available. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.0.03 crores.

Stationery and Printing: This outlay of Rs.2.00 crores is primarily intended for modernisation of the Government of India Press, Minto Road for handling the printing work of Parliament.

Public Works: The outlay of Rs.6.19 crores provides for construction of Office accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Gaziabad.

Other Administrative Services: As against the outlay in Budget Estimates in 1986-87 of Rs.2.05 crores, the RE was Rs.1.89 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.4.85 crores with increased provision for training, development and construction of new campus for LBSNAA and office mechanisation.

विवरण और अनुबन्ध

STATEMENTS AND ANNEXURES

व्यय का सारांश
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. in crores*)

	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
1. कुल व्यय TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2+3)	37098.75	15784.30	**52883.05**	41086.13	19241.50	**60327.63**	43430.55	19511.98	**62942.53**
2. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non Plan Expenditure	29152.42	2735.50	**31887.92**	32707.02	4688.69*	**37395.71**	33809.63	5456.46	**39266.09**
3. आयोजना व्यय Plan Expenditure	7946.33	13048.80	**20995.13**	8379.11	14552.81	**22931.92**	9620.92	14055.52	**23676.44**
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Central Assistance for State & UT Plans	2888.29	4489.51	**7377.80**	3179.31	4960.47	**8139.78**	3544.29	5209.47	**8753.76**
5. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन BUDGET SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN (3-4)	5058.04	8559.29	**13617.33**	5199.80	9592.34	**14792.14**	6076.63	8846.05	**14922.68**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन Resources of Public Enterprises	...	8682.67	**8682.67**	...	8833.09	**8833.09**	...	9699.11	**9699.11**
7. केन्द्रीय आयोजना CENTRAL PLAN (5+6)	5058.04	17241.96	**22300.00**	5199.80	18425.43	**23625.23**	6076.63	18545.16	**24621.79**

*खाद्यान्नों के संकटरोधक भंडार के लिए, जिसका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक ऋणों से किया जाता था, भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दिए जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण इसमें शामिल हैं।

* *Includes Rs.1200 crores of loans to Food Corporation of India for buffer stock of foodgrains which were earlier financed by bank credits.*

मंत्रालयवार व्यय MINISTRYWISE EXPENDITURE — विवरण STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	478.16	52.75	530.91	481.16	57.79	538.95	467.42	46.44	513.86
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	81.00	77.81	158.81	76.00	87.20	163.20	82.00	90.94	172.94
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	1845.69	6.00	1851.69	1874.60	6.15	1880.75	2050.00	6.29	2056.29
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	560.79	2029.73	2590.52	560.79	2002.95	2563.74	400.61	1955.40	2356.01
वाणिज्य	Commerce	57.86	735.32	793.18	53.51	1186.32	1239.83	52.15	1186.67	1238.82
पूर्ति	Supply	1.90	14.31	16.21	1.66	16.10	17.76	1.88	17.00	18.88
संचार	Communications	2.70	18.98	21.68	1.45	11.25	12.70	2.75	4.56	7.31
डाक	Posts	40.00	216.27	256.27	40.00	327.52	367.52	40.00	125.84	165.84
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	20.00	...	20.00	300.00	...	300.00	100.00	...	100.00
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	...	724.23	724.23	...	895.82	895.82	...	926.77	926.77
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	...	8728.00	8728.00	...	10193.55	10193.55	...	12512.00	12512.00
कोयला	Coal	1222.88	153.32	1376.20	1206.96	133.24	1340.20	1189.00	121.83	1310.83
विद्युत	Power	1347.16	54.51	1401.67	1262.71	133.81	1396.52	1276.19	87.74	1363.93
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	99.15	1.10	100.25	124.15	1.30	125.45	99.33	1.24	100.57
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	145.46	13.93	159.39	117.23	15.02	132.25	164.20	16.20	180.40
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	...	302.31	302.31	...	383.32	383.32	...	400.43	400.43
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	300.00	932.28	1232.28	363.51	882.66	1246.17	453.74	748.01	1201.75
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीयकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	...	10500.42	10500.42	...	11393.67	11393.67	...	12753.80	12753.80
व्यय	Expenditure	...	440.77	440.77	...	164.60	164.60	...	468.32	468.32
राजस्व	Revenue	1.00	360.43	361.43	1.00	483.04	484.04	1.00	516.75	517.75
खाद्य	Food	71.35	1836.93	1908.28	71.35	3289.94*	3361.29	48.72	2100.66	2149.38
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	15.20	21.48	36.68	14.45	78.96	93.41	11.70	8.69	20.39
स्वास्थ्य	Health	194.36	115.85	310.21	178.65	129.61	308.26	201.32	129.77	331.09
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	530.00	4.10	534.10	529.96	4.55	534.51	584.86	4.60	589.46
गृह	Home Affairs	32.06	937.46	969.52	28.07	1116.33	1144.40	34.95	1299.02	1333.97
शिक्षा	Education	351.81	313.63	665.44	315.18	359.49	674.67	799.57	386.23	1185.80
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	50.33	24.38	74.71	45.00	84.93	129.93	60.00	27.63	87.63
कला और संस्कृति	Arts and Culture	45.80	32.70	78.50	73.60	41.84	115.44	58.22	68.03	126.25
महिला और बाल कल्याण	Women and Child Development	155.14	13.61	168.75	147.21	13.24	160.45	221.00	13.77	234.77
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	337.70	183.04	520.74	380.85	184.55	565.40	309.74	118.64	428.38
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	...	5.56	5.56	...	6.43	6.43	...	6.56	6.56
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	63.37	14.18	77.55	60.37	14.18	74.55	173.17	15.51	188.68
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	232.63	103.15	335.78	220.25	125.34	345.59	214.52	96.81	311.33
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	239.70	104.86	344.56	217.50	145.91	363.41	220.50	108.67	329.17
श्रम	Labour	16.54	137.45	153.99	11.68	203.56	215.24	16.04	133.54	149.58
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	...	34.79	34.79	...	34.86	34.86	...	29.76	29.76
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.68	0.68	...	0.71	0.71
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशनें	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	0.80	27.89	28.69	0.80	32.63	33.43	1.25	35.62	36.87

मंत्रालयवार व्यय MINISTRYWISE EXPENDITURE

विवरण STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	337.25	3.55	340.80	770.33	74.27	844.60	434.55	7.17	441.72
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	2.50	6.30	8.80	2.78	6.69	9.47	4.15	7.02	11.17
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	6.47	20.40	26.87	6.67	24.13	30.80	6.70	24.06	30.76
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.69	0.69	...	0.72	0.72
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	56.85	86.00	142.85	48.71	95.37	144.08	62.75	95.91	158.66
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	70.50	92.82	163.32	67.34	100.68	168.02	79.00	103.72	182.72
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	22.25	0.40	22.65	16.76	0.81	17.57	39.00	1.39	40.39
इस्पात	Steel	728.91	61.06	789.97	786.35	91.21	877.56	873.82	34.72	908.54
खान	Mines	601.00	113.44	714.44	669.75	81.56	751.31	315.23	55.53	370.76
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	90.50	448.95	539.45	190.50	617.79	808.29	96.93	576.89	673.82
पर्यटन	Tourism	23.30	5.22	28.52	27.57	6.37	33.94	33.50	6.44	39.94
जल-भूतल परियहन	Surface Transport	707.03	421.33	1128.36	647.55	453.47	1101.02	748.67	467.96	1216.63
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	15.03	79.51	94.54	65.85	78.47	144.32	10.00	54.50	64.50
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	107.64	189.21	296.85	97.00	236.37	333.37	111.58	235.54	347.12
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	165.00	52.46	217.46	169.72	52.12	221.84	172.00	54.03	226.03
कल्याण	Welfare	226.86	21.01	247.87	226.86	21.76	248.62	249.00	22.58	271.58
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	548.00	224.73	772.73	612.00	237.65	849.65	651.04	296.11	947.15
इलैक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	99.70	2.18	101.88	108.32	0.56	108.88	130.93	-1.39	129.54
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	21.00	7.03	28.03	15.55	6.73	22.28	20.00	6.73	26.73
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	217.00	48.37	265.37	259.00	51.29	310.29	296.00	51.88	347.88
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc	...	24.80	24.80	...	26.83	26.83	...	27.90	27.90
रेलवे	Railways	1030.00	...	1030.00	1243.88	...	1243.88	1252.00	...	1252.00
जोड़	**Total**	**13617.33**	**31183.39**	**44800.72**	**14792.14**	**36507.16**	**51299.30**	**14922.68**	**38699.86**	**53622.54**
राज्यों, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	STATE, NEC & UT PLANS	7377.80	...	7377.80	8139.78	...	8139.78	8753.76	...	8753.76
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	State Plans	6422.87	...	6422.87	7137.86	...	7137.86	7851.60	...	7851.60
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	...		...	57.00		57.00	27.00		27.00
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	...		...	...		...	10.00		10.00
शिक्षा	Education	...		...	...		...	25.00		25.00
ऊर्जा	Energy	180.00	...	180.00	190.00	...	190.00	198.00	...	198.00
वित्त	Finance	6026.72	...	6026.72	6558.76	...	6558.76	7315.20	...	7315.20
गृह	Home Affairs	41.15	...	41.15	31.10		31.10	3.20		3.20
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	...		...	...		...	0.30		0.30
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	...	...	...	126.00	...	126.00	84.40	...	84.40
कल्याण	Welfare	175.00		175.00	175.00		175.00	188.50		188.50
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की योजना	NEC Plan									
गृह	Home Affairs	125.00	...	125.00	125.00	...	125.00	140.00	...	140.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	UT Plans	829.93	...	829.93	876.92	...	876.92	762.16	...	762.16

मंत्रालयवार व्यय MINISTRYWISE EXPENDITURE

विवरण STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union territories with Legislature	254.87	...	254.87	260.00	...	260.00	128.59	...	128.59
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union territories without Legislature	575.06	...	575.06	616.92	...	616.92	633.57	...	633.57
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना-भिन्न	UT NON-PLAN	...	704.53	704.53	...	888.55	888.55	...	566.23	566.23
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	Union territories with Legislature **	...	271.99	271.99	...	279.70	279.70	...	109.70	109.70
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union territories without Legislature	...	432.54	432.54	...	608.85	608.85	...	456.53	456.53
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*20995.13*	*31887.92*	*52883.05*	*22931.92*	*37395.71*	*60327.63*	*23676.44*	*39266.09*	*62942.53*

*इसमें खाद्यान्नों के बड़े भंडारों के वित्तपोषण के लिए जिसे बैंक ऋणों द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया गया था, भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 1200 करोड़ रुपए का उधार शामिल है ।

* *Includes Rs 1200 crores of loans to Food Corporation of India for financing buffer stock of foodgrains which were earlier financed by bank credits.*

** इसमें अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और उधार शामिल नहीं है ।

** *Excludes non-plan grants and loans given by other Ministries/Departments*

मंत्रालयों /विभागों के सामने दर्शायी गई आयोजना व्यवस्थाएं पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निष्पादित निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय की है जो कि शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के बजट में शामिल है ।

The Plan provisions shown against Ministries/Departments are exclusive of expenditure on works, executed through CPWD, which is included in the Budget of Ministry of Urban Development.

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES विवरण/STATMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट Budget	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. ब्याज	**1. Interest**	**8750.00**	**9550.00**	**10650.00**
2. रक्षा	**2. Defence**	**8728.00**	**10193.55**	**12512.00**
3. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	**3. Major Subsidies**	**4255.00**	**4681.00**	**4780.00**
3.01 खाद्य	3.01 Food	1750.00	2000.00	2000.00
3.02 देशी उर्वरक	3.02 Indigenous fertilizers	1700.00	1700.00	1750.00
3.03 आयातित उर्वरक	3.03 Imported fertilizers	250.00	193.00	160.00
3.04 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	3.04 Export Promotion and Market Development	555.00	788.00	870.00
4. अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	**4. Other Subsidies**	**770.07**	**897.85**	**825.09**
4.01 रेल	4.01 Railways	146.99	146.88	177.74
4.02 कारखाना निर्मित कपड़ा	4.02 Mill-made Cloth	51.66	36.20	27.40
4.03 हस्तकरघा	4.03 Handloom	112.45	127.02	127.02
4.04 शैक्षिक कार्यों के लिए श्वेत मुद्रण कागज	4.04 White printing paper for educational purposes	0.00	0.00	24.00
4.05 ब्याज आर्थिक सहायताएं	4.05 Interest Subsidies	287.13	312.63	289.03
4.06 अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	4.06 Other Subsidies	171.84	275.12	179.90
5. डाक घाटा	**5. Postal Deficit**	**219.93**	**331.33**	**130.00**
6. सामान्य सेवाएं	**6. General Services**	**3304.26**	**3602.44**	**4121.04**
6.01 राज्य के अंग	6.01 Organs of State	192.65	217.89	217.47
6.02 कर संग्रह	6.02 Tax Collection	290.85	386.08	412.02
6.03 अनिवार्य जमाओं पर ब्याज	6.03 Interest on Compulsory Deposits	170.00	170.00	110.00
6.04 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	6.04 Charges Payable to IMF	382.86	367.50	296.83
6.05 सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	6.05 Secretariat-General Services	115.16	136.89	144.65
6.06 पुलिस	6.06 Police	657.15	867.73	974.53
6.07 विदेश कार्य	6.07 External Affairs	124.18	166.37	173.00
6.08 पेंशन	6.08 Pensions	768.61	960.82	1181.65
6.09 राज्यों को उधार बट्टा खाता	6.09 Loans to States written off	111.04	86.04	84.45
6.10 मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	6.10 Lump provision for DA	300.00	0.00	300.00
6.11 अन्य	6.11 Others	191.76	243.12	226.44
7. सामान्य सेवाएं	**7. Social Services**	**914.76**	**1094.18**	**1029.32**
7.01 शिक्षा	7.01 Education	299.55	345.97	347.39
7.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	7.02 Health and Family Welfare	119.25	135.82	138.17
7.03 सूचना और प्रसारण	7.03 Information and Broadcasting	105.97	134.78	132.93
7.04 श्रम कल्याण	7.04 Labour Welfare	165.72	222.30	152.89
7.05 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	7.05 Social Security and Welfare	128.32	141.04	132.13
7.06 अन्य	7.06 Others	95.95	114.27	125.81
8. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**8. Economic Services**	**1164.77**	**1325.80**	**1380.17**
8.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप	8.01 Agriculture and Allied Activities	219.19	225.55	258.26
8.02 ऊर्जा	8.02 Energy	48.95	133.72	107.88
8.03 उद्योग और खनिज	8.03 Industry and Minerals	186.66	200.95	210.27

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES विवरण | STATMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1986-87 बजट Budget	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
8.04 परिवहन	8.04 Transport	178.95	178.20	184.65
8.05 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	8.05 Science, Technology and Environment	319.11	346.78	360.32
8.06 अन्य	8.06 Others	211.91	240.60	258.79
9. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय	9. Non Plan Capital Outlay	491.15	649.96	527.47
10. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार	10. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises	661.84	1942.16*	464.75
10.01 निवेश ऋण	10.01 Investment Loans	69.00	60.65	76.00
10.02 अन्य ऋण	10.02 Other Loans	592.84	1881.51	388.75
11. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	11. Other Non Plan Loans	185.22	237.15	156.51
12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान**	12. Non Plan Grants to States**	1406.39	1354.96	1581.32
13. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	13. Non Plan Loans to States	48.93	107.65	67.18
14. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान	14. Non Plan Grants to UT Govts	241.75	251.31	107.99
15. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	15. Non Plan Loans to UT Govts	52.64	53.53	31.22
16. बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	16. Non Plan Expenditure of UTs without Legislature	432.54	608.85	456.53
17. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	17. Grants to Foreign Govts	112.33	129.36	145.45
18. विदेशी सरकारों को उधार	18. Loans to Foreign Govts	148.34	384.63	300.05
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*31887.92*	*37395.71*	*39266.09*

**इसमें खाद्यान्नों के बड़े भंडारों के वित्तपोषण के लिए, जिसे पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया गया था, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए 1200 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण शामिल है।*

* *Includes Rs 1200 crores of loans to Food Corporation of India for financing buffer stock of foodgrains which were earlier financed by bank credits.*

** *उपर्युक्त मद 4 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायता को छोड़कर*

** *Excludes subsidies included under item 4 above.*

बजट विषयक आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES FROM THE BUDGET

विवरण STATEMENT 4

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**1977.93**	**1918.43**	**1915.00**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*	*5.00*	*2.50*	*5.00*
1. आलुओं तथा प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन उपाय	1. Price support operations for potatoes, onions etc.	5.00	2.50	5.00
1.01 नाफेड के मारफत	1.01 Through NAFED	3.50	2.00	3.50
1.02. राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	1.02 Through State Governments	1.50	0.50	1.50
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department of Fertilizers*	*1972.93*	*1915.93*	*1910.00*
2. देशी उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers	1700.00	1700.00	1750.00
3. आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on imported fertilizers	250.00	193.00	160.00
4. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम को व्याज विषयक आर्थिक सहायता	4. Interest subsidy to Fertilizers Corporation of India	22.93	22.93	0.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**599.95**	**802.82**	**890.06**
5. निर्यात सवर्धन तथा बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता	5. Assistance for export promotion and market development	555.00	788.00	870.00
6. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	6. Reimbursements of losses to State Trading Corpn. for export of commodities	40.00	10.00	20.00
7. टी.टी.सी.आई. के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	7. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	4.80	4.80	0.01
8. राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	8. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C	0.15	0.02	0.05
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**24.00**
शिक्षा विभाग	**Department of Education**			
9. शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए श्वेत मुद्रण कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes	0.00	0.00	24.00
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**60.08**	**58.31**	**59.08**
10. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को व्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10. Interest Subsidy to Coal India Ltd.	58.08	58.08	58.08
11. रेलवे व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले के परिवहन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	11. Subsidy for transport of coal by rail cum sea route	2.00	0.23	1.00
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**153.09**	**150.98**	**180.84**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*153.09*	*150.98*	*180.84*
12. लाभांश राहत तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	12. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	146.99	146.88	177.74
13. व्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	13. Interest Subsidy	6.10	4.10	3.10
13.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निमाण बैंक	13.01 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	6.00	4.00	3.00
13.02 गोआनी बैंक	13.02 Goan Banks	0.10	0.10	0.10
खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**1777.10**	**2091.05**	**2009.72**
खाद्य विभाग	*Department of Food*	*1757.10*	*2015.09*	*2004.72*
14. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	14. Food Subsidy	1750.00	2000.00	2000.00
15. चीनी के संकट-निरोधक भंडार बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	15. Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of sugar	7.00	15.00	2.00
16. वि-अधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को व्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	16. Interest subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings	0.10	0.09	2.72
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	*Department of Civil Supplies*	*20.00*	*75.96*	*5.00*
17. राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	17. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C.	20.00	75.96	5.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**49.54**	**46.54**	**42.72**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	*Department of Industrial Development*	*39.00*	*36.00*	*36.00*
18. साबुन उद्योग को आयातित चर्बीयुक्त एसिडों के कारण हानियों की पूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी	18. Payment to STC. to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry	5.00	2.00	2.00
19. *व्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता*	19. Interest Subsidy:	34.00	34.00	34.00
19.01 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	19.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	23.00	23.00	23.00
19.02 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग उद्योग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	19.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Other Village Industries)	11.00	11.00	11.00
रसायन तथा पेट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemical and Pe[illegible]*	*5.87*	*5.87*	*5.87*

बजट विषयक आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता NON- PLAN SUBSIDIES FROM THE BUDGET

विवरण STATEMENT 4

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. In crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
रसायन तथा पेट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals*	5.87	5.87	5.87
20.हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि.को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	20. Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	5.87	5.87	5.87
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	4.67	4.67	0.85
21. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	21. Interest Subsidy:	4.67	4.67	0.85
21.01 भारत वैगन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि.	21.01 Bharat Wagon Engg. Co. Ltd.	2.61	2.61	0.85
21.02 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंटस लि.	21.02 National Instruments Ltd	2.06	2.06	0.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**6.00**	**1.90**	**4.20**
22. अखबारी कागज के आयात पर हानि के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	22. Subsidy for loss on import of newsprint	6.00	1.90	4.20
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**31.70**	**82.19**	**29.82**
इस्पात विभाग	*Department of Steel*	23.98	73.32	27.32
23. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	23. Interest Subsidy:	20.68	70.02	27.32
23.01 स्टील अथोरटी आफ इंडिया लि०	23.01 Steel Authority of India Limited	20.68	23.83	27.32
23.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम	23.02 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	0.00	8.81	0.00
23.03 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्कस कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	23.03 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited	0.00	18.61	0.00
23.04 भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि०	23.04 Bharat Refractories Limited	0.00	18.77	0.00
24. इस्पात के आयात पर आर्थिक सहायता	24. Subsidy on import of steel	3.30	3.30	0.00
खान विभाग	*Department of Mines*	7.72	8.87	2.50
25. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि. को आर्थिक सहायता	25. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	7.72	8.87	2.50
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**255.31**	**339.27**	**339.28**
26. हथकरघा आर्थिक सहायता	26. Handloom Subsidy :	112.45	127.02	127.02
26.01 हथकरघे के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	26.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	15.07	15.07	15.07
26.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	26.02 Subsidy on Janta Cloth	95.48	110.00	110.00
26.03 अन्य	26.03 Others	1.90	1.95	1.95
27. कीमत समर्थन कार्यकलाप	27. Price support operations:	10.50	93.18	72.77
27.01 जूट	27.01 Jute	7.50	39.43	24.58
27.02 कपास	27.02 Cotton	3.00	53.75	48.19
28. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	28. Interest Subsidy:	80.70	82.87	112.09
28.01 नेशनल वस्त्रोद्योग कारपोरेशन	28.01 National Textile Corporation	80.00	81.71	111.00
28.02 बिन्नी एण्ड कम्पनी	28.02 Binny & Co.	0.70	1.16	1.09
29. मिल के बने कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	29. Subsidy on mill-made cloth	51.66	36.20	27.40
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**82.37**	**56.36**	**74.37**
30. ब्याज संबंधी अन्तर के लिए सहायता	30. Subsidy for interest differentials	52.00	30.00	45.00
31. भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	31. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	10.37	9.86	10.37
32.अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	32. Other subsidies:	20.00	16.50	19.00
32.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	32.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6.00	5.00	5.00
32.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	32.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6.00	5.00	6.50
32.03 ट्रालर विकास निधि	32.03 Trawler Development Fund	8.00	6.50	7.50
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**30.00**	**31.00**	**36.00**
33. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयर लाइनों को बेचे गए विमानन ईधन पर बिक्री कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	33. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines	30.00	31.00	36.00
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**2.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
34. हडको को ब्याज के अन्तर के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	34. Subsidy towards interest differential to Housing and Urban Development Corpn.	2.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***5025.07***	***5578.85***	***5605.09***

विवरण STATEMENT 5

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम DEPARTMENTAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
		राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां receipts	नियल व्यय Net Expenditure	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	नियल व्यय Net Expenditure	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	नियल व्यय Net Expenditure
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**60.91**	**50.00**	**10.91**	**58.83**	**48.24**	**10.59**	**68.02**	**57.49**	**10.53**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	*Department of Agriculture & Cooperation*									
1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	1. Delhi Milk Scheme	60.91	50.00	10.91	58.83	48.24	10.59	68.02	57.49	10.53
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**769.93**	**550.00**	**219.93**	**894.33**	**563.00**	**331.33**	**874.00**	**744.00**	**130.00**
2. डाक सेवाएं	2. Postal Services	769.93	550.00	219.93	894.33	563.00	331.33	874.00	744.00	130.00
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**475.82**	**508.00**	**-32.18**	**470.65**	**472.04**	**-1.39**	**492.29**	**496.10**	-3.81
3. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	3. Canteen Stores Department	475.82	508.00	-32.18	470.65	472.04	-1.39	492.29	496.10	-3.81
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**179.50**	**130.00**	**49.50**	**185.50**	**61.00**	**124.50**	**207.88**	**130.00**	**77.88**
विद्युत विभाग	*Department of Power*									
4. बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर	4. Badarpur Thermal Power Station	179.50	130.00	49.50	185.50	61.00	124.50	207.88	130.00	77.88
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**288.08**	**264.98**	**23.10**	**282.25**	**289.66**	**-7.41**	**291.75**	**322.83**	**-31.08**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*247.04*	*223.97*	*23.07*	*240.05*	*253.10*	*-13.05*	*249.00*	*281.83*	*-32.83*
5. करेंसी नोट प्रेस	5. Currency Note Press	97.13	59.31	37.82	102.88	105.93	-3.05	102.76	126.54	-23.78
6. बैंक नोट प्रेस	6. Bank Note Press	74.52	67.21	7.31	61.16	68.35	-7.19	65.94	70.98	-5.04
7. सिक्युरिटी पेपर मिल	7. Security paper Mill	25.63	37.82	-12.19	22.88	27.36	-4.48	23.10	28.79	-5.69
8. इंडिया सिक्युरिटी प्रेस	8. India Security Press	40.47	49.13	-8.66	43.66	40.46	3.20	47.34	40.52	6.82
9. सिक्युरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	9. Security Printing Press	9.29	10.50	-1.21	9.47	11.00	-1.53	9.86	15.00	-5.14
राजस्व विभाग	*Department Of Revenue*	*41.04*	*41.01*	*0.03*	*42.20*	*36.56*	*5.64*	*42.75*	*41.00*	*1.75*
10. अफीम और एल्कोलायड के कारखाने	10. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	41.04	41.01	0.03	42.20	36.56	5.64	42.75	41.00	1.75
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**112.69**	**80.27**	**32.42**	**133.22**	**111.57**	**21.65**	**157.14**	**161.26**	**-4.12**
11. आकाशवाणी	11. Akashvani	65.91	20.20	45.71	75.90	21.53	54.37	78.87	22.89	55.98
12. दूरदर्शन	12. Doordarshan	46.78	60.07	-13.29	57.32	90.04	-32.72	78.27	138.37	-60.10
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**20.00**	**22.22**	**-2.22**	**19.69**	**21.49**	**-1.80**	**20.03**	**22.00**	**-1.97**
13. प्रकाशगृह और प्रकाश पोत	13. Lighthouses & Lightships	20.00	22.22	-2.22	19.69	21.49	-1.80	20.03	22.00	-1.97
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**272.35**	**309.03**	**-36.68**	**280.64**	**296.23**	**-15.59**	**313.41**	**325.21**	**-11.80**
14. ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाएं	14. Fuel Fabrication Facilities:	47.65	39.16	8.49	50.30	36.16	14.14	55.42	42.62	12.80
15. तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	15. Tarapur Atomic Power Station:	58.12	73.89	-15.77	64.89	77.36	-12.47	67.30	63.47	3.83
16. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	16. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:	65.12	80.09	-14.97	61.08	87.29	-26.21	63.12	85.10	-21.98
17. मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर	17. Madras Atomic Power Station:	64.95	84.08	-19.13	68.35	67.42	0.93	79.45	103.02	-23.57
18. भारी पानी के पुंज का प्रबंध	18. Heavy Water Pool Management :	36.51	31.81	4.70	36.02	28.00	8.02	48.12	31.00	17.12
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*2179.28*	*1914.50*	*264.78*	*2325.11*	*1863.23*	*461.88*	*2424.52*	*2258.89*	*165.63*

उपर्युक्त विवरण में रेलवे और दूरसंचार का राजस्व व्यय और प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं है।

The above statement does not include the Revenue expenditure and receipts of Railways and Telecommunications.

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES विवरण STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**53.00**	**82.00**	**43.00**
1. पाइराईट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	1. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	3.00	2.00	3.00
2. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि०	2. Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.	50.00	50.00	20.00
3. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	3. Fertilizers Corpn. of India	0.00	30.00	20.00
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**15.00**	**6.00**	**0.00**
4. भारतीय समुद्रपारीय संचार निगम	4. Indian Overseas Communications Corporation	15.00	6.00	0.00
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**75.00**	**80.05**	**80.00**
5. निवेश ऋण	*5. Investment loans:*	*69.00*	*60.65*	*76.00*
5.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	5.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	12.00	18.00	14.00
5.02 भारत डाईनेमिक्स लि०	5.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	8.00	7.00	10.00
5.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लि०	5.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	12.00	18.00	20.00
5.04 मझगांव गोदी लि०	5.04 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	15.00	0.00	12.00
5.05 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	5.05 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	3.00	3.00	2.00
5.06 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि०	5.06 Goa Shipyard Ltd.	3.00	0.00	2.00
5.07 भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि०	5.07 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	16.00	14.65	16.00
6. अन्य ऋण	*6. Other loans:*	*6.00*	*19.40*	*4.00*
6.01 मझगांव गोदी लि०	6.01 Mazagon Dock Ltd	0.00	15.00	0.00
6.02 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	6.02 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	5.00	4.40	4.00
6.03 मिश्र धातु निगम लि०	6.03 Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.00
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**11.50**	**11.50**	**0.00**
7. कोल इंडिया लि०	7. Coal India Ltd.	11.50	11.50	0.00
खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**0.00**	**1200.00**	**0.00**
8. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	8. Food Corporation of India	0.00	1200.00	0.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**170.70**	**193.92**	**99.85**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	*Department of Industrial Development*	*73.00*	*72.90*	*4.25*
9. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	9. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	72.75	72.65	4.00
10. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	10. National Small Industries Corpn.	0.25	0.25	0.25
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals*	*4.00*	*3.92*	*4.00*
11. बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मासियुटिकल्स लि०	11. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	4.00	3.92	4.00
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	*93.70*	*117.10*	*91.60*
12. नेशनल इंन्सट्रुमेन्ट्स लि०	12. National Instruments Ltd	0.50	0.75	0.75
13. भारत आफथालमेटिक ग्लास लि०	13. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	0.50	0.75	0.75
14. भारतीय साईकिल निगम	14. Cycle Corporation of India	2.50	3.50	3.50
15. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकल निगम	15. National Bicycle Corporation of India	1.00	1.50	1.50
16. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	16. Scooters India Ltd	4.50	9.00	9.00
17. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	17. Heavy Eng Corpn. Ltd	10.00	22.00	15.00
18. जोसप एण्ड कम्पनी	18. Jessop and Co	3.35	3.35	1.00
19. रिचर्डसन एण्ड कूडस लि.	19. Richardson and Cuddas Ltd	2.00	4.00	4.00
20. माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	20. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd	5.00	5.00	2.00
21. ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि.	21. Braithwaite & Co Ltd	4.50	6.50	4.00
22. बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.	22. Burn Standard Co Ltd	1.35	1.35	0.00
23. भारत ब्रेकस एण्ड वाल्वस लि.	23. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd	0.50	0.50	1.00
24. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस इंडिया लि.	24. Engineering Projects India ltd	40.00	30.00	28.00
25. भारत प्रोसेस एण्ड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि.	25. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd	1.00	2.00	2.00
26. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	26. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	6.00	5.40	1.00

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
27. प्रागा टूल्स लि.	27. Praga Tools Limited	2.00	3.00	0.00
28. भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	28. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.30
29. भारत भारी उद्योग लि.	29. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.30
30. टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	30. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd	2.00	3.50	3.50
31. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कम्पनी लि.	31. Hindusthan Paper Co Ltd	3.50	9.50	10.00
32. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	32. Tyre Corporation of India	3.50	5.50	4.00
पेट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**2.32**	**1.94**	**1.28**
33. बीको लारी लि.	33. Biecco Lawrie Ltd	1.44	1.94	1.28
34. बी. आर. पी. एल.	34. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-Chem Ltd.	0.88	0.00	0.00
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**96.00**	**38.74**	**5.00**
इस्पात विभाग	*Department of Steel*	*36.00*	*15.65*	*5.00*
35. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि.	35. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	25.00	10.00	0.00
36. एच. एस. डबल्यू. सी. लि.	36. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	9.00	3.75	4.00
37. भारत रिफेक्टरीज लि.	37. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	2.00	0.40	0.00
38. बर्ड ग्रुफ आफ कम्पनीज	38. Bird Group of companies	0.00	1.50	1.00
खान विभाग	*Department of Mines*	*60.00*	*23.09*	*0.00*
39. नेशनल एल्युम्युनियम क० लि०	39. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	60.00	0.00	0.00
40. भारत एलयुम्युनियम क० लि०	40. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	0.00	23.09	0.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**169.80**	**220.44**	**196.81**
41. नार्थ इस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफटस डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	41. North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corpn.	0.30	0.30	0.25
42. नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन	42. National Textile Corporation	100.00	135.00	135.31
43. भारतीय कपास निगम	43. Cotton Corporation of India	3.00	3.00	0.00
44. भारतीय जूट निगम	44. Jute Corporation of India	7.50	7.50	0.00
45. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	45. British India Corporation	20.00	20.00	10.00
46. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	46. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	29.00	45.00	35.00
47. एलगिन मिल्स	47. Elgin Mills	10.00	9.64	16.25
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**17.94**	**69.83**	**26.11**
48. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	48. Delhi Transport Corporation	10.00	33.25	20.00
49. केन्द्रीय भारत जल परिवहन निगम	49. Central India Water Transport Corporation	0.93	2.23	0.10
50. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम	50. Indian Roads Construction Corporation	1.00	12.00	1.00
51. पारादीप पत्तन	51. Paradip Port	6.00	2.35	5.00
52. ड्रेजिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	52. Dredging Corporation of India	0.01	0.00	0.01
53. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयर्ड लि.	53. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	0.00	20.00	0.00
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**35.00**	**28.00**	**0.00**
54. राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन प्राधिकरण	54. National Air Port Authority	35.00	28.00	0.00
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**12.50**	**7.00**	**12.00**
55. आवासन तथा शहरी विकास निगम	55. Housing & Urban Development Corporation	10.00	4.50	10.00
56. हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फेब लि.	56. Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	1.00	1.00	1.00
57. नेशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन	57. National Building Construction Corporation	1.50	1.50	1.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**0.70**	**0.70**	**0.70**
58. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	58. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.70	0.70	0.70
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**2.04**	**2.04**	**0.00**
59. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	59. Electronic Corpn. of India	2.04	2.04	0.00
इलेक्ट्रानिक विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**0.34**	**0.00**	**0.00**
60. सेमीकंडक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि.	60. Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	0.34	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*661.84*	*1942.16*	*464.75*

मंत्रालयों / विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

विवरण / STATEMENT 7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		बजट Budget	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**2967.82**	**314.69**	**3282.51**	**2995.24**	**373.57**	**3368.81**	**3002.11**	**525.39**	**3527.50**
कृषि विभाग	Department of Agriculture	480.34	...	480.34	483.80	...	483.80	469.50	...	469.50
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	81.00	...	81.00	76.00	...	76.00	82.00	...	82.00
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	Department of Rural Development.	1845.69	...	1845.69	1874.65	...	1874.65	2050.00	...	2050.00
उर्वरक विभाग	Department of Fertilizers.	560.79	314.69	875.48	560.79	373.57	934.36	400.61	525.39	926.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**60.51**	**12.14**	**72.65**	**55.83**	**15.48**	**71.31**	**54.68**	**13.80**	**68.48**
वाणिज्य विभाग	Department of Commerce.	57.86	12.14	70.00	53.51	15.48	68.99	52.15	13.80	65.95
पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Supply	2.65	...	2.65	2.32	...	2.32	2.53	...	2.53
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**63.00**	**892.00**	**955.00**	**341.72**	**844.45**	**1186.17**	**143.00**	**1197.00**	**1340.00**
संचार मंत्रालय	Ministry of Communications.	3.00	77.00	80.00	1.72	164.45	166.17	3.00	162.88	165.88
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services.	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00
दूर-संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services.	20.00	815.00	835.00	300.00	680.00	980.00	100.00	1034.12	1134.12
उर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**2670.04**	**1354.46**	**4024.50**	**2594.14**	**1385.45**	**3979.59**	**2565.19**	**1563.81**	**4129.00**
कोयला विभाग	Department of Coal.	1222.88	127.12	1350.00	1206.96	168.33	1375.29	1189.00	254.89	1443.89
विद्युत विभाग	Department of Power.	1347.16	1227.34	2574.50	1262.71	1217.12	2479.83	1276.19	1308.92	2585.11
गैर-परम्परागत उर्जा-स्रोत विभाग	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	100.00	...	100.00	124.47	...	124.47	100.00	...	100.00
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**150.00**	...	**150.00**	**119.87**	...	**119.87**	**167.00**	...	**167.00**
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**301.00**	...	**301.00**	**364.51**	...	**364.51**	**454.74**	...	**454.74**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	Department of Economic Affairs	300.00	...	300.00	363.51	...	363.51	453.74	...	453.74
राजस्व विभाग	Department of Revenue	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**86.55**	**19.26**	**105.81**	**85.80**	**23.11**	**108.91**	**60.42**	**21.78**	**82.20**
खाद्य विभाग	Department of Food.	71.35	19.26	90.61	71.35	17.25	88.60	48.72	21.78	70.50
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Civil Supplies	15.20	...	15.20	14.45	5.86	20.31	11.70	...	11.70
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**730.00**	...	**730.00**	**713.14**	...	**713.14**	**790.00**	...	**790.00**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	Department of Health.	200.00	...	200.00	183.18	...	183.18	205.00	...	205.00
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	Department of Family Welfare.	530.00	...	530.00	529.96	...	529.96	585.00	...	585.00
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**32.06**	...	**32.06**	**28.07**	...	**28.07**	**34.95**	...	**34.95**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**616.23**	...	**616.23**	**584.25**	...	**584.25**	**1148.00**	...	**1148.00**
शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Education.	351.96	...	351.96	315.44	...	315.44	800.00	...	800.00
युवा कार्य और खेल कूद विभाग	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.	50.33	...	50.33	45.00	...	45.00	60.00	...	60.00
कला और संस्कृति विभाग	Department of Art and Culture.	58.80	...	58.80	76.60	...	76.60	67.00	...	67.00
महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	Department of Women and Child Development	155.14	...	155.14	147.21	...	147.21	221.00	...	221.00

मंत्रालयों / विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

विवरण / STATEMENT 7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1986-87 Budget बजट Budget	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised बजट Budget	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट Budget	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
उद्योग मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	636.00	330.41	966.41	663.10	385.30	1048.40	699.48	419.12	1118.60
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	Department of Industrial Development.	340.00	...	340.00	382.48	...	382.48	311.79	2.30	314.09
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	63.37	153.47	216.84	60.37	243.35	303.72	173.17	211.34	384.51
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	Department of Public Enterprises.	232.63	176.94	409.57	220.25	141.95	362.20	214.52	205.48	420.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING	239.70	2.60	242.30	217.50	2.19	219.69	220.50	103.50	324.00
श्रम मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	18.49	...	18.49	13.74	...	13.74	19.00	...	19.00
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	3.25	...	3.25
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	337.25	2962.75	3300.00	770.33	2928.25	3698.58	434.55	2830.45	3265.00
योजना मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	8.97	...	8.97	9.48	...	9.48	10.85	...	10.85
आयोजन	Planning.	2.50	...	2.50	2.78	...	2.78	4.15	...	4.15
सांख्यिकी विभाग	Department of Statistics.	6.47	...	6.47	6.70	...	6.70	6.70	...	6.70
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	152.50	1.50	154.00	135.72	1.50	137.22	184.00	...	184.00
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Science and Technology.	59.75	...	59.75	51.62	...	51.62	66.00	...	66.00
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	Deptt of Scientific &Industrial Research.	70.50	1.50	72.00	67.34	1.50	68.84	79.00	...	79.00
जैव. प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Biotechnology.	22.25	...	22.25	16.76	...	16.76	39.00	...	39.00
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	1331.91	648.09	1980.00	1462.59	668.96	2131.55	1193.60	650.35	1843.95
इस्पात विभाग	Department of Steel.	728.91	621.09	1350.00	786.35	580.19	1366.54	873.82	610.18	1484.00
खान विभाग	Department of Mines.	603.00	27.00	630.00	676.24	88.77	765.01	319.78	40.17	359.95
वस्त्र उद्योग मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	90.50	9.50	100.00	190.50	...	190.50	96.93	2.00	98.93
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	23.30	3.00	26.30	27.57	3.00	30.57	33.50	3.50	37.00
परिवहन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	708.80	222.00	930.80	648.49	406.57	1055.06	751.62	190.38	942.00
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION	15.03	279.97	295.00	65.85	350.25	416.10	10.00	432.00	442.00
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	69.31	...	69.31	68.57	...	68.57	74.34	...	74.34
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	165.00	...	165.00	169.72	...	169.72	172.00	...	172.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF WELFARE	226.86	...	226.86	226.86	...	226.86	249.00	...	249.00
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	548.00	2.00	550.00	612.00	11.84	623.84	651.04	11.96	663.00
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS	99.70	8.30	108.00	108.32	1.63	109.95	130.93	6.07	137.00
महासागर विकास विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT	21.00	...	21.00	15.55	...	15.55	20.00	...	20.00
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	217.00	...	217.00	259.00	...	259.00	296.00	...	296.00
रेलवे	RAILWAYS	1030.00	1620.00	2650.00	1243.88	1431.54	2675.42	1252.00	1728.00	2980.00
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*13617.33*	*8682.67*	*22300.00*	*14792.14*	*8833.09*	*23625.23*	*14922.68*	*9699.11*	*24621.79*

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सामने दिखाई गई बजट सहायता में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए गए निर्माण कार्य संबंधी व्यय शामिल है।

Budget support shown against Ministries/Departments is inclusive of expenditure on works executed by C.P.W.D.

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs.in crores)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
I. कृषि और सम्बद्ध कियाकलाप	**I. Agriculture and allied activities.**		**910.87**	**902.04**	**911.93**
1. फसल पालन	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	207.26	224.66	215.55
2. भू और जल संरक्षण	2. Soil and water Conservation	12402	43.81	35.57	36.00
3. पशु पालन	3. Animal Husbandry	12403	17.12	14.23	24.69
4. डेरी विकास	4. Dairy Development	12404	80.26	71.36	65.31
5. मीन उद्योग	5. Fisheries	12405	30.94	57.35	40.00
6. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	6. Forestry and Wild Life	12406	75.00	71.78	92.00
7. बागान	7. Plantations	12407	33.17	32.90	31.52
8. खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागार	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	95.06	90.12	72.16
9. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	9. Agricultural Research and Education	12415	81.00	76.00	82.00
10. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	135.00	135.00	155.00
11. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	11. Other Agricultural programmes	12435	9.25	9.20	6.70
12. सहकारिता	12. Cooperation	12425	103.00	83.87	91.00
II. ग्रामीण विकास	***II. Rural Development***		***1503.75***	***1541.19***	***1650.95***
1. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	1. Special programmes for Rural Development	12501	378.50	357.43	412.40
2. ग्रामीण रोजगार	2. Rural Employment	12505	1076.30	1151.15	1205.00
3. भूमि सुधार	3. Land Reforms	12506	4.05	3.60	5.75
4. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	4. Other programmes of Rural Development	12515	44.90	29.01	27.80
III. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***III. Irrigation and Flood Control***		***156.98***	***163.10***	***167.00***
1. वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	9.98	10.95	13.55
2. लघु सिंचाई	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	25.00	31.80	28.00
3. कमान क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	3. Command Area Programme	12705	93.00	89.20	90.00
4. बाढ़ नियंत्रण	4. Flood Control	12711	29.00	31.15	35.45
IV. ऊर्जा	***IV. Energy***		***7565.16***	***7934.20***	***7690.42***
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	2984.64	2872.75	2994.72
2. पेट्रोलियम	2. Petroleum	12802	3300.00	3698.58	3265.00
3. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	3. Coal & Lignite	12803	1179.77	1237.90	1330.00
4. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	100.75	124.97	100.70
V. उद्योग और खनिज	***V. Industry and Minerals.***		***4506.24***	***5024.79***	***4712.95***
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	327.76	293.15	295.28
2. लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	2. Iron and Steel Industries	12852	1350.00	1366.54	1484.00
3. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्मीय उद्योग	3. Non ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	630.00	765.01	359.95
4. सीमेंट और धतु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	4. Cement and non metallic mineral Industries	12854	83.00	49.57	85.00
5. उर्वरक उद्योग	5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	875.48	934.36	926.00
6. पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	6. Petrochemical Industries	12856	189.49	275.74	354.51

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs.in crores)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
7.रसायन उद्योग	7. Chemical Industries	12857	27.35	27.98	30.00
8.इंजीनियरी उद्योग	8. Engineering Industries	12858	262.72	263.05	268.57
9.दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग	9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	12859	184.12	263.32	273.30
10.उपभोक्ता उद्योग	10. Consumer Industries	12860	151.45	237.83	139.44
11.परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	237.87	287.55	274.70
12.अन्य उद्योग	12. Other Industries	12875	3.80	3.57	6.34
13.उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	13. Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	12885	183.20	257.12	215.86
VI.परिवहन	***VI. Transport.***		***3856.10***	***4142.93***	***4375.60***
1.रेलवे	1. Railways	13002	2650.00	2675.42	2980.00
2.पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	2. Ports and Lighthouses	13051	327.84	260.53	375.50
3.नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	172.86	401.52	113.10
4.नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation	13053	295.00	416.10	442.00
5.सड़कें और पुल	5. Roads and Bridges	13054	300.00	299.51	355.00
6.सड़क परिवहन	6. Road Transport	13055	70.90	66.77	73.00
7.अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	7. Inland Water Transport	13056	31.50	16.48	32.00
8.अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	8. Other Transport Services	13075	8.00	6.60	5.00
VII.संचार	***VII. Communications.***		***897.00***	***1060.66***	***1229.12***
1.डाक सेवाएं	1. Postal Services	13201	40.00	40.00	40.00
2.दूर-संचार सेवाएं	2. Telecommuncation Services	13225	827.00	974.20	1126.92
3.समुद्र पारीय संचार सेवाएं	3. Overseas Communication Services	13251	19.00	38.94	52.00
4.अन्य संचार सेवाएं	4. Other Communication Services	13275	11.00	7.52	10.20
VIII.विज्ञान,प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	***VIII. Science, Technology & Environment.***		***511.11***	***505.89***	***633.58***
1.परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	58.01	56.65	70.13
2.अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	2. Space Research	13402	217.00	259.00	296.00
3.समुद्र-विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3. Ocea. :aphic Research	13403	21.00	15.55	20.00
4.अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	4. Other Scientific Research	13425	140.10	126.60	172.50
5.पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	5. Ecology and Environment	13435	75.00	48.09	74.95
IX.सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	***IX. General Economic Services.***		***92.71***	***141.51***	***152.46***
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	1.01	1.07	1.35
2.पर्यटन	2. Tourism	13452	26.30	30.57	37.00
3.विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	26.64	24.79	22.20
4.जनगणना,सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	4. Census, Surveys and Statistics	13454	10.85	11.29	12.00
5.मौसम विज्ञान	5. Meteorology	13455	12.00	8.42	10.00
6.नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	13456	4.87	5.02	6.60
7.सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	7. General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	6.80	19.50	7.73

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT — विवरण STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs.in crores)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
8.अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	8. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	13605	0.09	0.15	0.28
9.अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	9. Other General Economic Services	13475	4.15	40.70	55.30
X. सामाजिक सेवाएं	***X. Social Services.***		***2245.94***	***2155.78***	***3010.71***
1.सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	274.90	247.06	625.06
2.तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	76.00	67.57	173.00
3.खेल-कूद और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports and Youth Services	22204	51.29	45.76	61.29
4.कला और संस्कृति	4. Art and Culture	22205	58.80	76.60	67.00
5.चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	5. Medical and Public Health	22210	200.00	183.18	205.00
6.परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	22211	530.00	529.96	585.00
7.जल पूर्ति और सफाई	7. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	329.70	322.59	392.34
8.आवास	8. Housing	22216	38.06	35.70	41.14
9.शहरी विकास	9. Urban Development	22217	21.03	21.02	23.67
10.सूचना और प्रचार	10. Information & Publicity	22220	11.00	7.32	14.00
11.प्रसारण	11. Broadcasting	22221	231.30	212.37	310.00
12. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	12. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	22225	217.03	217.02	235.04
13. श्रम और रोजगार	13. Labour and Employment	22230	18.56	13.72	18.96
14.सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	14. Social Security & Welfare	22235	187.70	175.68	258.25
15.पोषाहार	15. Nutrition	22236	0.47	0.18	0.31
16.सचिवालयिक सामाजिक सेवाएं	16. Secretariat Social Services	22251	0.10	0.05	0.65
XI. सामान्य सेवाएं	***XI. General Services.***		***54.14***	***53.14***	***87.07***
1.करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage & Mint	32046	35.50	27.56	58.00
2.अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	4.50	9.33	12.00
3. पुलिस	3. Police	32055	2.83	2.89	4.00
4. पूर्ति और निपटान	4. Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.05	0.02	0.03
5.लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	5. Stationery and Printing	32058	2.00	4.76	2.00
6. लोक निर्माण कार्य	6. Public Works	32059	7.21	6.69	6.19
7.अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. Other Administrative Services	32070	2.05	1.89	4.85
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***		***22300.00***	***23625.23***	***24621.79***

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
				ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
	कृषि मंत्रालय		***Ministry of Agriculture***	*673.29*	*314.69*	*987.98*	*704.00*	*373.57*	*1077.57*	*513.18*	*525.39*	*1038.57*
	कृषि विभाग और सहकारिता		*Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation*	*126.84*	...	*126.84*	*156.44*	...	*156.44*	*127.05*	...	*127.05*
1.	स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन आफ इं0 लि0	1.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	0.90	...	0.90	1.65	...	1.65
2.	भारतीय पाम आयल लिमिटेड	2.	Oil Palm India Ltd.	0.50	...	0.50	0.40	...	0.40	1.31	...	1.31
3.	नेशनल एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	3.	National Agro-Industries Development Corporation	0.17	...	0.17	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
4.	बूचड़खाना निगम	4.	Slaughter Houses Corporation	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
5.	इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन	5.	Indian Dairy Corporation	42.67	...	42.67	44.11	...	44.11	36.14	...	36.14
6.	भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लि.	6.	Shipping Credit & Investment Co. of India Ltd.	6.40	...	6.40	39.40	...	39.40	11.50	...	11.50
7.	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	7.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	51.05	...	51.05	46.63	...	46.63	51.05	...	51.05
8.	भूमि विकास बैंक	8.	Land Development Banks	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
	उर्वरक विभाग		*Deptt. of Fertilizers*	*546.45*	*314.69*	*861.14*	*547.56*	*373.57*	*921.13*	*386.13*	*525.39*	*911.52*
9.	फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	9.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	33.89	...	33.89	15.93	3.35	19.28	14.33	20.00	34.33
10.	फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर्स लिमिटेड	10.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	81.00	12.00	93.00	75.00	...	75.00	52.00	43.00	95.00
11.	पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड	11.	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	11.00	...	11.00	3.25	...	3.25	12.00	...	12.00
12.	नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड	12.	National Fertilizer Ltd.	129.95	100.00	229.95	130.37	121.72	252.09	160.00	135.00	295.00
13.	हिंदुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	13.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	66.11	...	66.11	72.01	...	72.01	30.00	30.00	60.00
14.	फर्टिलाइजर्स (पी एण्ड डी) इंडिया लिमिटेड	14.	Fertilizers (P & D) India Limited	8.50	...	8.50	4.00	...	4.00	13.40	...	13.40
15.	पारादीप फास्फेट्स लिमिटेड	15.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	55.00	35.00	90.00	90.00	...	90.00	25.00	65.00	90.00
16.	राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	16.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	...	53.69	53.69	...	42.50	42.50	...	33.19	33.19
17.	मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	17.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	...	10.00	10.00	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
18.	आई.एफ.एफ.सी.ओ.	18.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperatives Ltd.	137.00	68.00	205.00	137.00	152.00	289.00	38.40	181.20	219.60
19.	कृषक भारती सहकारिता	19.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative	24.00	36.00	60.00	20.00	50.00	70.00	37.00	13.00	50.00
	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Commerce**	**0.01**	**6.79**	**6.80**	**0.01**	**6.99**	**7.00**	...	7.73	7.73
20.	भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम लि0	20.	Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	0.01	0.99	1.00	0.01	0.99	1.00	...	0.75	0.75
21.	भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम लि0	21.	Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	...	5.80	5.80	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.98	6.98
	संचार मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Communications**	**12.00**	**892.00**	**904.00**	**294.20**	**844.45**	**1138.65**	**92.80**	**1197.00**	**1289.80**
	संचार मंत्रालय		*Ministry of Communications*	...	*77.00*	*77.00*	...	*164.45*	*164.45*	...	*162.88*	*162.88*
22.	इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीय	22.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	...	55.00	55.00	...	125.15	125.15	...	106.00	106.00
23.	हिंदुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड	23.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	...	3.00	3.00	...	0.36	0.36	...	4.88	4.88
24.	विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	24.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd	...	19.00	19.00	...	38.94	38.94	...	52.00	52.00

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in Crores)

क्रम	Sl.	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
		ब.स. Budget	आं.ब.बा.सं.	जोड़	ब.स. Budget	आं.ब.बा.सं.	जोड़	ब.स. Budget	आं.ब.बा.सं.	जोड़
दूर -संचार विभाग	*Deptt. of Telecommunications*	*12.00*	*815.00*	*827.00*	*294.20*	*680.00*	*974.20*	*92.80*	*1034.12*	*1126.92*
25. दूर-संचार	25. Telecommunications	12.00	815.00	827.00	294.20	505.00	799.20	92.80	774.12	866.92
26. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	26. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	...	...	...	...	175.00	175.00	...	260.00	260.00
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Energy**	**2335.63**	**1354.46**	**3690.09**	**2244.35**	**1385.45**	**3629.80**	**2287.08**	**1563.81**	**3850.89**
कोयला विभाग	*Deptt. of Coal*	*1215.88*	*127.12*	*1343.00*	*1201.16*	*168.33*	*1369.49*	*1180.00*	*254.89*	*1434.89*
27. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि०	27. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	145.61	119.79	265.40	145.61	149.73	295.34	139.00	154.89	293.89
28. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	28. Coal India Ltd.	964.68	7.33	972.01	964.68	1.60	966.28	926.00	100.00	1026.00
29. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि०	29. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	105.59	...	105.59	90.87	17.00	107.87	115.00	...	115.00
विद्युत विभाग	*Deptt. of Power*	*1118.75*	*1227.34*	*2346.09*	*1041.19*	*1217.12*	*2258.31*	*1104.83*	*1308.92*	*2413.75*
30. राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम	30. National Thermal Power Corporation	923.65	802.19	1725.84	893.00	830.10	1723.10	925.30	791.74	1717.04
31. नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन	31. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation	81.10	288.49	369.59	141.19	231.88	373.07	167.93	274.49	442.42
32. उत्तर-पूर्व बिजली विद्युत निगम	32. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.60	...	7.60
33. विद्युत वित्त निगम	33. Power Finance Corporation	70.00	...	70.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	100.00	100.00
34. नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि.	34. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	3.00	4.00	7.00	4.00	1.53	5.53	4.00	2.10	6.10
35. दामोदर घाटी निगम	35. Damodar Valley Corporation	41.00	132.66	173.66	2.00	153.61	155.61	...	140.59	140.59
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	*Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources*	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.25	...	2.25
36. रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी डेवलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन	36. Renewable Energy Development Corporation	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.25	...	2.25
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Environment & Forests**	**0.10**	...	**0.10**	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. स्टेट फारेस्ट - डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	37. State Forest Development Corporation	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**	**250.84**	...	**250.84**	**262.69**	...	**262.69**	**300.29**	...	**300.29**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Deptt. of Economic Affairs*	250.84	...	250.84	262.69	...	262.69	300.29	...	300.29
38. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	38. Industrial Development Bank of India	37.69	...	37.69	37.59	...	37.59	50.00	...	50.00
39. औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	39. Industrial Finance Corporation	0.73	...	0.73	0.73	...	0.73	0.95	...	0.95
40. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	40. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	5.42	...	5.42	8.37	...	8.37	28.34	...	28.34
41. भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	41. Export Import Bank of India	30.00	...	30.00	27.00	...	27.00	25.00	...	25.00
42. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	42. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	42.00	...	42.00	39.00	...	39.00	18.00	...	18.00
43. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	43. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	130.00	...	130.00	130.00	...	130.00	150.00	...	150.00
44. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	44. Regional Rural Banks	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
45. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कंपनी लि.	45. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00	23.00	...	23.00
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	**77.37**	**19.26**	**96.63**	**77.80**	**23.11**	**100.91**	**48.35**	**21.78**	**70.13**
खाद्य विभाग	*Deptt. of Food*	*68.00*	*19.26*	*87.26*	*69.23*	*17.25*	*86.48*	*46.35*	*21.78*	*68.13*
46. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	46. Food Corporation of India	68.00	...	68.00	68.00	...	68.00	46.00	...	46.00
47. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीयज (इं) लि०	47. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	...	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.25	2.48	0.35	1.78	2.13
48. केन्द्रीय भांडागारण निगम	48. Central Warehousing Corporation	...	18.00	18.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	20.00	20.00

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in Crores)

क्रम संख्या उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
			ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग		*Deptt. of Civil Supplies*	*9.37*	...	*9.37*	*8.57*	*5.86*	*14.43*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
49. हिंदुस्तान वनस्पति तेल निगम	49.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	6.90	...	6.90	6.90	5.86	12.76	...	...	...
50. स्टेट फारेस्ट कारपोरेशन	50.	State Forest Corporation	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
51. भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम	51.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
52. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम लि.	52.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	2.45	...	2.45	1.65	...	1.65	2.00	...	2.00
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**5.16**	...	**5.16**	**9.68**	...	**9.68**	**1.06**	...	**1.06**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग		*Deptt. of Health*	*0.16*	...	*0.16*	*0.16*	...	*0.16*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*
53. हास्पिटल सर्विसेज कन्सल्टेंसी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	53.	Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation of India	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01
54. इंडियन मेडीसिन्ज फार्मेस्यूटिकल कारपोरेशन	54.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.05	...	0.05
परिवार कल्याण विभाग		*Deptt. of Family Welfare*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*9.52*	...	*9.52*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
55. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि.	55.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	5.00	...	5.00	9.52	...	9.52	1.00	...	1.00
गृह मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Home Affairs**	**0.19**	...	**0.19**	**0.19**	...	**0.19**	...	...	...
56. रिहेबिलीटेशन प्लांटेशन लिमिटेड	56.	Rehabilitation Plantation Ltd.	0.19	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
उद्योग मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Industry**	**354.33**	**330.41**	**684.74**	**339.98**	**385.30**	**725.28**	**458.03**	**416.82**	**874.85**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग		*Deptt. of Industrial Development*	*66.50*	...	*66.50*	*66.00*	...	*66.00*	*77.50*	...	*77.50*
57. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि.	57.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	4.50	...	4.50	4.00	...	4.00	5.50	...	5.50
58. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग निगम आयोग खादी उद्योग	58.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission -Khadi Industries	27.00	...	27.00	27.00	...	27.00	30.00	...	30.00
59. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग निगम - अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	59.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission - Other Village Industries	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	42.00	...	42.00
केमिकल्स एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स विभाग		*Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*60.85*	*153.47*	*214.32*	*58.03*	*243.35*	*301.38*	*171.00*	*211.34*	*382.34*
60. भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	60.	Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	46.00	140.87	186.87	45.00	228.40	273.40	152.00	200.24	352.24
61. पेट्रोफिल्स कारपोरेशन लि०	61.	Petrofils Corporation Ltd.	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
62. हिन्दुस्तान ओरगेनिक केमिकल्स लि०	62.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.00	11.00
63. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि०	63.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	2.85	1.00	3.85	2.08	1.33	3.41	4.50	...	4.50
64. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि०	64.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
65. हिंदुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	65.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	4.00	...	4.00	2.95	2.12	5.07	4.00	...	4.00
66. बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	66.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.50	...	2.50
67. स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	67.	Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
68. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	68.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	3.00	...	3.00
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग		*Deptt. of Public Enterprises*	*226.98*	*176.94*	*403.92*	*215.95*	*141.95*	*357.90*	*209.53*	*205.48*	*415.01*
69. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	69.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	...	50.00	50.00	...	69.04	69.04	...	60.00	60.00
70. हिंदुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	70.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	...	35.00	35.00	...	38.68	38.68	...	25.08	25.08
71. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	71.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	5.00	...	5.00
72. भारत हेवी प्लेट्स एंड वेसल्स लि०	72.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	5.82	0.18	6.00	3.70	2.15	5.85	5.25	1.25	6.50
73. भारत पम्प एंड कम्प्रेसर्ज लि०	73.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	2.90	...	2.90	2.40	...	2.40	3.00	...	3.00

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in Crores)

क्रम संख्या उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
			ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
74. बर्न स्टेण्डस कंपनी लि0	74.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	6.87	3.13	10.00	6.87	1.57	8.44	11.36	1.64	13.00
75. ब्रेथवेट एंड कंपनी लि0	75.	Braithwaite and Company Ltd.	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.50	...	2.50
76. भारत ब्रेक्सएंड एंड वाल्व्स लि0	76.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65
77. भारत वेगन एंड इंजीनियफरिंग कंपनी लि0	77.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd	0.48	1.02	1.50	0.48	0.52	1.00	1.20	0.50	1.70
78. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट इंडिया लि0	78.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.50	...	0.50
79. जेस्स्प एंड कम्पनी लि0	79.	Jessop and Company Ltd.	2.45	...	2.45	2.25	...	2.25	3.86	...	3.86
80. लागन जूट मशीनरी कंपनी लि0	80.	Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.53	0.53
81. माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि0	81.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	4.15	...	4.15
82. मारूति उद्योग लि0	82.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	41.80	18.20	60.00	39.80	9.07	48.87	10.02	42.98	53.00
83. रिचर्डसन एंड क्रूडास लि0	83.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.50	...	3.50
84. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि0	84.	Scooters India Ltd.	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	1.50	...	1.50
85. त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि0	85.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.30	...	1.30
86. तगभाद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि0	86.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75
87. भारत प्रोसेस एंड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि0	87.	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.81	...	0.81
88. नेशनल इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स लि0	88.	National Instruments Ltd.	1.25	...	1.25	0.80	...	0.80	1.25	...	1.25
89. हिंदुस्तान केबल्स लि0	89.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	8.00	8.00	16.00	8.00	8.00	16.00	...	18.00	18.00
90. इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि0	90.	Instrumentation Ltd.	4.60	2.00	6.60	4.00	2.24	6.24	3.00	2.00	5.00
91. भारत आप्थेलमिक ग्लास लि0	91.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	3.50	...	3.50	2.15	...	2.15	1.50	...	1.50
92. साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	92.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
93. नेशनल बाइसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	93.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	0.25	...	0.25	1.00	...	1.00
94. एण्ड्रयू यूल एंड कंपनी लि0	94.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	...	4.00	4.00	...	3.96	3.96	...	13.00	13.00
95. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि0	95.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.37	...	0.37	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
96. ब्रिज एंड रूफ कंपनी आफ इंडिया लि0	96.	Bridge and Roof Company of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	1.00	4.00
97. प्रागा टूल्स लि0	97.	Praga Tools Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	2.50	6.50
98. भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	98.	Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	0.40	...	0.40	0.20	...	0.20	1.15	...	1.15
99. टेनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	99.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...	1.20	...	1.20
100. हिंदुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि0	100.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	50.00	10.00	60.00	50.00	...	50.00	35.00	...	35.00
101. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि0	101.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	18.52	3.98	22.50	18.50	...	18.50	20.00	...	20.00
102. हिंदुस्तान साल्ट्स कंपनी लि0	102.	Hindustan Salt Company Ltd.	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.50	...	0.50
103. हिंदुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मेन्यू. कंपनी लि0	103.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	4.00	7.00	11.00	3.33	6.25	9.58	22.08	7.00	29.08
104. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	104.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	1.70	...	1.70	1.00	...	1.00	4.08	...	4.08
105. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	105.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	49.57	33.43	83.00	49.57	...	49.57	55.00	30.00	85.00

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in Crores)

क्रम संख्या उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1986-87 ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1986-87 ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1987-88 ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
106. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	106. National Industrial Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.12
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information & Broadcasting**	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.19	2.19	...	3.50	3.50
107. नेशनल फिल्म डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	107. National Film Development Corporation	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.19	2.19	...	3.50	3.50
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**337.25**	**2962.75**	**3300.00**	**739.76**	**2928.25**	**3668.01**	**434.55**	**2830.45**	**3265.00**
108. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	108. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	76.00	2174.00	2250.00	76.00	2174.00	2250.00	160.00	1896.26	2056.26
109. भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि०	109. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	195.79	120.47	316.26	622.22	180.56	802.78	229.53	320.47	550.00
110. हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	110. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	18.89	86.34	105.23	10.00	79.43	89.43	20.38	57.34	77.72
111. भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	111. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	21.00	84.18	105.18	10.80	78.63	89.43	15.58	87.60	103.18
112. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	112. Madras Refineries Ltd.	11.00	10.94	21.94	6.53	14.95	21.48	6.79	6.52	13.31
113. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०	113. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	5.57	18.09	23.66	4.71	15.90	20.61	2.07	27.93	30.00
114. बोंगाई गांव रिफाइनरीज एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लि०	114. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	9.00	31.20	40.20	9.00	29.12	38.12	...	21.32	21.32
115. भारतीय तेल निगम लि०	115. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	...	205.45	205.45	...	129.04	129.04	...	177.29	177.29
116. आयल इंडिया लि०	116. Oil India Ltd.	...	200.62	200.62	...	200.62	200.62	...	210.10	210.10
117. लुब्रिजोल इंडिया लि०	117. Lubrizol India Ltd.	...	4.01	4.01	...	3.74	3.74	...	3.72	3.72
118. इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि०	118. Engineers India Ltd.	...	8.45	8.45	...	8.61	8.61	...	7.97	7.97
119. आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि०	119. Indo-Burmah Pertoleum Company Ltd.	...	8.26	8.26	...	8.26	8.26	...	9.93	9.93
120. बाल्मर लारी लि०	120. Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	...	5.74	5.74	...	5.39	5.39	...	4.00	4.00
121. ब्रिज एंड रूफ कंपनी आफ इंडिया लि०	121. Bridge and Roof Company of India Ltd.	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
122. बीको लारी लि०	122. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Science and Technology**	**3.30**	**1.50**	**4.80**	**3.30**	**1.50**	**4.80**	**4.40**	...	**4.40**
123. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	123. Central Electronics Ltd.	3.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	...	4.00
124. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	124. National Research Development Corporation	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.40	...	0.40
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel and Mines**	**1276.64**	**648.09**	**1924.73**	**1393.22**	**668.96**	**2062.18**	**1099.27**	**650.35**	**1749.62**
इस्पात विभाग	*Deptt. of Steel*	*714.50*	*621.09*	*1335.59*	*762.98*	*580.19*	*1343.17*	*829.32*	*610.18*	1439.50
125. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	125. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	44.00	540.96	584.96	35.05	506.80	541.85	47.00	444.18	491.18
126. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	126. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	630.00	70.00	700.00	689.10	51.51	740.61	731.00	159.00	890.00
127. विजयनगर स्टील लि०	127. Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	0.87	...	0.87	0.87	...	0.87	0.70	...	0.70
128. स्पंज आयरन इंडिया लि०	128. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	2.89	...	2.89	2.71	...	2.71	3.45	...	3.45
129. नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लि०	129. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.61	...	0.61	0.43	...	0.43	0.37	...	0.37
130. हिंदुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	130. Hindusthan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	4.00	...	4.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00
131. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	131. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	7.00	...	7.00	6.00	...	6.00	9.00	...	9.00
132. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	132. National Mineral Development Corporation	19.00	...	19.00	20.00	...	20.00	26.20	...	26.20
133. कुद्रेमुख लोहा अयस्क कंपनी लि०	133. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	1.01	1.00	2.01	...	15.32	15.32	...	1.50	1.50
134. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	134. Manganeese Ore India Ltd.	4.12	...	4.12	2.82	...	2.82	4.60	...	4.60
135. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	135. Bird Group of Companies	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
136. मेटालर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट इंडिया लि०	136. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	...	1.03	1.03	...	1.67	1.67	...	1.50	1.50

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in Crores)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1986-87 ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1986-87 ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1987-88 ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
137.	मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन	137.	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	...	8.10	8.10	...	4.89	4.89	...	4.00	4.00
	खान विभाग		*Deptt. of Mines*	*562.14*	*27.00*	*589.14*	*630.24*	*88.77*	*719.01*	*269.95*	*40.17*	*310.12*
138.	भारत एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लि०	138.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	144.97	...	144.97	185.00	32.37	217.37	87.00	...	87.00
139.	हिंदुस्तान कापर लि०	139.	Hindusthan Copper Ltd.	17.42	...	17.42	20.85	...	20.85	32.30	...	32.30
140.	नाल्को लि०	140.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	380.40	...	380.40	405.04	35.80	440.84	130.00	20.00	150.00
141.	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	141.	Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	5.80	19.00	24.80	5.80	14.80	20.60	10.15	15.00	25.15
142.	मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि०	142.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	10.00	8.00	18.00	10.00	5.80	15.80	5.00	5.17	10.17
143.	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	143.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	3.55	...	3.55	3.55	...	3.55	5.50	...	5.50
	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Textiles**	**41.60**	**9.50**	**51.10**	**40.75**	...	**40.75**	**46.86**	**2.00**	**48.86**
144.	राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	144.	National Handloom Development Corporation	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
145.	नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन लि०	145.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
146.	ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन लि०	146.	British India Corporation Ltd.	8.50	7.50	16.00	8.50	...	8.50	13.00	...	13.00
147.	नेशनल जूट मेन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन लि०	147.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.20	...	1.20	1.86	2.00	3.86
148.	उत्तर पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम	148.	North Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
149.	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	149.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
	पर्यटन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Tourism**	**4.30**	**3.00**	**7.30**	**4.30**	**3.00**	**7.30**	**5.50**	**3.50**	**9.00**
150.	भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	150.	India Tourism Development Corporation	4.30	3.00	7.30	4.30	3.00	7.30	5.50	3.50	9.00
	जल भू-तल परिवहन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**365.47**	**222.00**	**587.47**	**324.28**	**406.57**	**730.85**	**353.92**	**190.38**	**544.30**
151.	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	151.	Delhi Transport Corporation	18.08	...	18.08	16.08	...	16.08	21.00	...	21.00
152.	राज्य परिवहन निगम	152.	State Transport Corporations	49.25	...	49.25	49.25	...	49.25	50.05	...	50.05
153.	केंद्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	153.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	18.12	...	18.12	11.12	...	11.12	20.00	...	20.00
154.	कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	154.	Calcutta Port Trust	12.00	3.00	15.00	10.37	...	10.37	8.00	2.00	10.00
155.	हल्दिया गोदी	155.	Haldia Dock	7.75	4.40	12.15	...	4.87	4.87	8.00	17.00	25.00
156.	कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	156.	Cochin Port Trust	15.21	3.00	18.21	9.92	...	9.92	17.22	...	17.22
157.	पारादीप पत्तन	157.	Paradip Port	10.25	...	10.25	12.25	...	12.25	6.00	...	6.00
158.	तुतिकोरीन पत्तन	158.	Tuticorin Port	1.00	4.75	5.75	3.25	1.51	4.76	1.50	4.50	6.00
159.	नेवा शेवा पोर्ट	159.	Nhava Sheva Port	30.68	97.32	128.00	30.68	97.32	128.00	120.00	75.00	195.00
160.	नव मंगलौर पत्तन	160.	New Mangalore Port	...	7.50	7.50	2.40	3.76	6.16	...	4.34	4.34
161.	मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	161.	Madras Port Trust	...	10.25	10.25	6.90	11.57	18.47	...	18.60	18.60
162.	बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	162.	Bombay Port Trust	...	52.39	52.39	...	11.41	11.41	...	30.94	30.94
163.	नव कांडला पत्तन न्यास	163.	New Kandla Port Trust	...	9.15	9.15	...	7.62	7.62	...	7.00	7.00
164.	मार्मोगोआ पत्तन	164.	Marmogoa Port	...	7.94	7.94	...	8.92	8.92	...	7.00	7.00
165.	विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	165.	Vishakapatnam Port	9.70	6.80	16.50	3.26	8.39	11.65	3.00	9.00	12.00
166.	भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	166.	Dredging Corporation of India	0.65	15.50	16.15	...	11.58	11.58	...	15.00	15.00
167.	हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	167.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	19.50	...	19.50	19.50	...	19.50	4.70	...	4.70
168.	कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	168.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	6.80	...	6.80

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in Crores)

क्रम संख्या उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
		ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	ब.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
169. हुगली डाक एंड पोर्टस इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि०	169. Hooghly Dock Port Engineering Company Ltd.	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	2.00	...	2.00
170. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	170. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	0.01	...	0.01	...	239.62	239.62	...	...	...
171. नौवहन विकास निधि समिति	171. Shipping Development Fund Committee	168.97	...	168.97	145.00	...	145.00	85.65	...	85.65
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	...	**279.97**	**279.97**	**53.49**	**350.25**	**403.74**	**5.00**	**432.00**	**437.00**
172. एयर इंडिया	172. Air India	...	137.79	137.79	...	98.60	98.60	...	147.36	147.36
173. इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	173. Indian Airlines	...	74.68	74.68	...	118.57	118.57	...	138.36	138.36
174. वायुदूत	174. Vayudoot	...	0.80	0.80	...	2.60	2.60	...	5.99	5.99
175. भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन प्राधिकरण	175. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	...	31.20	31.20	...	34.91	34.91	...	32.00	32.00
176. राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन प्राधिकरण	176. National Airport Authority	...	35.50	35.50	...	35.50	35.50	5.00	50.00	55.00
177. भारतीय हेलीकाप्टर निगम	177. Helicopter Corporation of India	...	...	...	53.49	60.07	113.56	...	48.29	48.29
178. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन अकादमी	178. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Urban Development**	**13.40**	...	**13.40**	**11.20**	...	**11.20**	**16.60**	...	**16.60**
179. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	179. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	10.90	...	10.90	10.90	...	10.90	11.90	...	11.90
180. हिंदुस्तान प्री-फेब लि०	180. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.40	...	0.40	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
181. नेशनल हाउसिंग बैंक	181. National Housing Bank	2.00	...	2.00	0.10	...	0.10	4.00	...	4.00
182. शहरी विकास और शहरी जल-पूर्ति वित्त निगम	182. Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.50	...	0.50
183. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम	183. National Buildings Construction Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Water Resources**	**4.00**	...	**4.00**	**4.00**	...	**4.00**	**4.00**	...	**4.00**
184. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	184. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**Department of Atomic Energy**	**33.50**	**2.00**	**35.50**	**25.48**	**11.84**	**37.32**	**56.61**	**11.96**	**68.57**
185. इलेक्ट्रानिकी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	185. Electronics Corporation of India	12.12	2.00	14.12	12.12	11.84	23.96	13.34	8.83	22.17
186. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	186. Uranium Corporation of India	13.71	...	13.71	5.71	...	5.71	16.55	...	16.55
187. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	187. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	5.67	...	5.67	5.65	...	5.65	18.71	3.13	21.84
188. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	188. National Fertilizers Ltd.	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	8.00	...	8.00
189. न्यूक्लीयर पावर कारपोरेशन (प्रस्तावित)	189. Nuclear Power Corporation (proposed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**Department of Electronics**	**15.36**	**8.30**	**23.66**	**15.36**	**1.63**	**16.99**	**12.36**	**4.87**	**17.23**
190. सेमी-कंडक्टर काम्प्लेक्स लि०	190. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd	9.36	...	9.36	9.36	1.25	10.61	3.86	...	3.86
191. सी.एम.सी. लि०	191. Computer Maintenance Corporation	5.00	6.00	11.00	5.00	0.38	5.38	7.00	3.00	10.00
192. ई.टी.टी.डी.सी. लि०	192. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	1.00	2.30	3.30	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	1.87	3.37
रेलवे	Railways	1030.00	1620.00	2650.00	1243.88	1431.54	2675.42	1252.00	1728.00	2980.00
अन्य	Others:									
आकाशवाणी और दूर-दर्शन की गैर-व्ययगत निधि	Non-lapsable funds of Akashvani and Doordarshan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00
अन्य संस्थानों/निकायों की आई.ई.बी.आर.	IEBR of other institutions/bodies	...	5.35	5.35	...	8.49	8.49	...	9.57	9.57
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*6833.74*	*8682.67*	*15516.41*	*7791.92*	*8833.09*	*16625.01*	*6991.86*	*9699.11*	*16690.97*

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 10

उद्यम का नाम	Name of Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1986-87					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1987-88				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
		5368.45	*1364.08*	*1143.77*	*956.79*	*8833.09*	*6138.68*	*1500.02*	*484.48*	*1575.93*	*9699.11*
कृषि मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Agriculture*	*126.22*	*50.00*	*69.00*	*128.35*	*373.57*	*116.99*	*150.00*	*70.40*	*188.00*	*525.39*
उर्वरक विभाग	**Department of Fertilizers**	**126.22**	**50.00**	**69.00**	**128.35**	**373.57**	**116.99**	**150.00**	**70.40**	**188.00**	**525.39**
1. फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०	1. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	43.00
2. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड	2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
3. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लि०	3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
4. भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारिता लि०	4. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperatives Ltd.	10.00	0.00	69.00	73.00	152.00	8.80	75.00	70.40	27.00	181.20
5. कृषक भारती सहकारिता	5. Krishak Bharati Cooperative	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00
6. मद्रास उर्वरक लिमिटेड	6. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
7. राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड	7. National Fertilizers Ltd.	69.72	50.00	0.00	2.00	121.72	42.00	75.00	0.00	18.00	135.00
8. पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड	8. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	65.00
9. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	9. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	42.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.50	33.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.19
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Commerce*	*6.99*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*6.99*	*7.73*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*7.73*
वाणिज्य विभाग	**Department of Commerce**	**6.99**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**6.99**	**7.73**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**7.73**
10. भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम	10. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.98
11. भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम लि०	11. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
संचार मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Communications*	*463.30*	*334.15*	*26.00*	*21.00*	*844.45*	*897.00*	*300.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1197.00*
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**45.30**	**72.15**	**26.00**	**21.00**	**164.45**	**162.88**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**162.88**
12. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लिमिटेड	12. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.88
13. भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड	13. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	6.00	72.15	26.00	21.00	125.15	106.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.00
14. विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	14. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	38.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.94	52.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00
दूर संचार विभाग	**Department of Tele-communications**	**418.00**	**262.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**680.00**	**734.12**	**300.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1034.12**
15. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	15. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	123.00	52.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00
16. दूर संचार	16. Telecommunications	295.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	505.00	474.12	300.00	0.00	0.00	774.12
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Energy*	*331.01*	*549.39*	*379.33*	*125.72*	*1385.45*	*329.61*	*630.00*	*322.61*	*281.59*	*1563.81*
कोयला विभाग	**Department of Coal**	**116.73**	**50.00**	**1.60**	**0.00**	**168.33**	**69.89**	**85.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**	**254.89**
17. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	17. Coal India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
18. नेवली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड	18. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	99.73	50.00	0.00	0.00	149.73	69.89	85.00	0.00	0.00	154.89
19. सिंगरेनी कोलीरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड	19. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
विद्युत विभाग	**Department of Power**	**214.28**	**499.39**	**377.73**	**125.72**	**1217.12**	**259.72**	**545.00**	**322.61**	**181.59**	**1308.92**
20. दामोदर घाटी निगम	20. Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd.	27.89	0.00	0.00	125.72	153.61	59.00	0.00	0.00	81.59	140.59
21. नेशनल हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक पावर कारपो० लि०	21. National Hydro- Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	0.00	143.39	88.49	0.00	231.88	2.38	130.00	142.11	0.00	274.49
22. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम	22. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10
23. नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लि०	23. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	184.86	356.00	289.24	0.00	830.10	196.24	315.00	180.50	100.00	791.74
24. विद्युत वित्त निगम	24. Power Finance Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies*	*22.06*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.05*	*23.11*	*21.78*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*21.78*
खाद्य विभाग	**Department of Food**	**16.20**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.05**	**17.25**	**21.78**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**21.78**
25. केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	25. Central Warehousing Corporation	15.77	0.00	0.00	0.23	16.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 10

उद्यम का नाम	Name of Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1986-87					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1987-88				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
26. मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि0	26. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.25	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78
नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग	**Department of Civil Supplies**	**5.86**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5.86**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
27. हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पती तेल निगम लि0	27. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Industry***	***211.40***	***156.04***	***13.00***	***4.86***	***385.30***	***228.36***	***110.00***	***0.00***	***78.46***	***416.82***
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	**Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals**	**74.31**	**156.04**	**13.00**	**0.00**	**243.35**	**88.10**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**23.24**	**211.34**
28. हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि0	28. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड लि0	29. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि0	30. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00
31. भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि0	31. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	59.36	156.04	13.00	0.00	228.40	77.00	100.00	0.00	23.24	200.24
32. पेट्रोफिल्स निगम लि0	32. Petrofils Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	**Department of Public Enterprises**	**137.09**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**4.86**	**141.95**	**140.26**	**10.00**	**0.00**	**55.22**	**205.48**
33. एन्ड्र यूल एण्ड कम्पनी लि0	33. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	3.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.96	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
34. भारत हैवी-इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि0	34. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	69.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.04	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
35. भारत हैवी-प्लेट्स एंड वेसल्स लि0	35. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
36. भारत वेगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि0	36. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
37. ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि0	37. Bridge and Roof Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
38. बूम स्टेन्डर्ड कंम्पनी लि0	38. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
39. भारतीय सीमेन्ट निगम लि0	39. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	30.00
40. हिन्दुस्तान केबुल लि0	40. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	18.00
41. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि0	41. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	38.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.68	25.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.08
42. हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लि0	42. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
43. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म विनिर्माण कम्पनी लि0	43. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44. इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि0	44. Instrumentation Ltd.	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
45. लगन जूट मशीनरी कम्पनी लि0	45. Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
46. मारुति उद्योग लि0	46. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	4.21	0.00	0.00	4.86	9.07	7.76	0.00	0.00	35.22	42.98
47. प्रागा टूल्स लि0	47. Praga Tools Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Information & Broadcasting***	***2.19***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***2.19***	***3.50***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***3.50***
48. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम	48. National Film Development Corporation	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.19	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas***	***2321.52***	***24.50***	***363.50***	***218.73***	***2928.25***	***2402.22***	***10.02***	***71.47***	***346.74***	***2830.45***
49. बामर लारी एंड कम्पनी लि0	49. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd.	3.25	0.00	0.00	2.14	5.39	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
50. भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लि0	50. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	76.58	0.00	0.00	2.05	78.63	87.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.60
51. बोंगईगांव रिफ़ाईनरी एंड पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लि0	51. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	1.57	0.00	0.00	27.55	29.12	4.99	0.00	0.00	16.33	21.32
52. कोचीन रिफाईनरी लि0	52. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	3.54	0.00	0.00	12.36	15.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.93	27.93
53. इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि0	53. Engineers India Ltd.	8.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.61	7.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.97
54. गैस अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि0	54. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	26.50	154.06	180.56	5.00	0.00	71.47	244.00	320.47
55. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि0	55. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	50.44	10.00	0.00	18.99	79.43	47.32	10.02	0.00	0.00	57.34
56. भारत-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि0	56. Indo- Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.26	9.77	0.00	0.00	0.16	9.93
57. इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि0	57. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	129.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.04	122.41	0.00	0.00	54.88	177.29

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 10

उद्यम का नाम	Name of Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1986-87 आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1987-88 आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
58. लुब्रीजोल इण्डिया लि०	58. Lubrizol India Ltd.	2.16	0.00	0.00	1.58	3.74	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.97	3.72
59. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	59. Madras Refineries Ltd.	0.45	14.50	0.00	0.00	14.95	4.05	0.00	0.00	2.47	6.52
60. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	60. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1837.00	0.00	337.00	0.00	2174.00	1896.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1896.26
61. आयल इण्डिया लि०	61. Oil India Ltd.	200.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.62	210.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.10
विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Science and Technology***	*1.50*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.50*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research**	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62. सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	62. Central Electronics Ltd.	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Steel and Mines***	*263.97*	*0.00*	*119.68*	*285.31*	*668.96*	*141.35*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*489.00*	*650.35*
इस्पात विभाग	**Department of Steel**	248.37	0.00	51.51	280.31	580.19	121.18	0.00	20.00	469.00	610.18
63. कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०	63. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	10.72	0.00	0.00	4.60	15.32	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
64. मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लि०	64. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.89	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
65. मेटलर्जिकल इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	65. Metallurgical Engineering Consultants(India) Ltd.	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
66. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	66. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	51.51	0.00	51.51	0.00	0.00	20.00	139.00	159.00
67. स्टील अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि०	67. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	231.09	0.00	0.00	275.71	506.80	114.18	0.00	0.00	330.00	444.18
खान विभाग	**Department of Mines**	15.60	0.00	68.17	5.00	88.77	20.17	0.00	0.00	20.00	40.17
68. भारत एलम्युनियम कम्पनी लि०	68. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	32.37	0.00	32.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	69. Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	9.80	0.00	0.00	5.00	14.80	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
70. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लि०	70. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.80	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
71. नेशनल एलम्युनियम कम्पनी लि०	71. National Aluminium Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	35.80	0.00	35.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Surface Transport***	*166.95*	*0.00*	*167.20*	*72.42*	*406.57*	*190.38*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*190.38*
72. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	72. Bombay Port Trust	11.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.41	30.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.94
73. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	73. Calcutta Port Trust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
74. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम लि०	74. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	11.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.58	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
75. हल्दिया पत्तन	75. Haldia Dock	4.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.87	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00
76. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	76. Madras Port Trust	11.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.57	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.60
77. मारमोगोआ पत्तन	77. Marmogoa Port	8.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.92	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
78. न्हावा-शेवा पत्तन	78. Nhava Sheva Port	97.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.32	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
79. नवीन कांडला पत्तन न्यास	79. New Kandla Port Trust	7.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.62	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
80. नवीन मंगलौर पत्तन	80. New Mangalore Port	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.76	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.34
81. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	81. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	167.20	72.42	239.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82. तूतीकोरन पत्तन	82. Tuticorin Port	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50
83. विशाखापतनम पत्तन	83. Vishakapatnam Port	8.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.39	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Civil Aviation***	*254.68*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*95.57*	*350.25*	*348.89*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*83.11*	*432.00*
84. एअर इंडिया	84. Air India	98.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.60	147.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.36
85. भारतीय हेलीकोप्टर निगम	85. Helicopter Corporation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.07	60.07	19.88	0.00	0.00	28.41	48.29
86. इंडियन एअरलाइन्स	86. Indian Airlines	118.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.57	138.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.36
87. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़न अकादमी	87. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
88. भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण लि०	88. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	34.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.91	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 10

उद्यम का नाम	Name of Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1986-87					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1987-88				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड Bonds	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
89. राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	89. National Airports Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.50	35.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	50.00
90. वायुदूत	90. Vayudoot	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	1.29	0.00	0.00	4.70	5.99
वस्त्र मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Textiles*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*
91. राष्ट्रीय जूट निर्माण निगम लि०	91. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Tourism*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*3.50*
92. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम लि०	92. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	*Department of Atomic Energy*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*6.06*	*3.78*	*11.84*	*7.23*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*4.73*	*11.96*
93. भारतीय इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स निगम लि०	93. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	2.00	0.00	6.06	3.78	11.84	4.10	0.00	0.00	4.73	8.83
94. इंडियन रेअर अर्थस लि०	94. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	*Department of Electronics*	*1.63*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.63*	*4.87*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*4.87*
95. कम्प्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	95. Computer Maintenance Corporation	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
96. इलेक्ट्रोनिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	96. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87
97. सेमी-कन्डक्टर कम्प्लेक्स लि०	97. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98. रेलवे	98. Railways	1181.54	250.00	0.00	0.00	1431.54*	1428.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	1728.00*
अन्य:	Others:										
आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की व्यपगत न होने वाली निधियां	Non-lapsable funds of Akashvani and Doordarshan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
अन्य निकायों/संस्थाओं के आ.ब.बा.सा.	I.E.B.R. of other bodies/institutions	8.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.49	7.27	0.00	0.00	2.30	9.57
कुल जोड़:	*GRAND TOTAL*	*5368.45*	*1364.08*	*1143.77*	*956.79*	*8833.09*	*6138.68*	*1500.02*	*484.48*	*1575.93*	*9699.11*

आन्तरिक साधन: इसमें ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी कम करके मूल्यह्रास और रोक रखे गए लाभ

बांड: ये देश के अन्दर उपक्रमों द्वारा जारी किए गए सरकारी ऋणों के द्योतक है

विदेशी वाणिज्यिक उधार: ये देश से बाहर वाणिज्यिक उधारों के द्योतक है ।

अन्य: इनमें उपक्रम द्वारा जुटाए गई जमा राशि शामिल है ।

• इसके अतिरिक्त सामान्य राजस्वों में रखी गई रेलवे की प्रारक्षित निधियों की बकाया राशि में 1986-87 के सं.अ. में 150.63 करोड़ रुपए की , 1987-88 के ब.अ. में 147.27 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ।

Internal Resources: Comprises depreciation and retained profit reduced by repayment of loans

Bonds: Represent public loans floated by the enterprises within the country

External Commercial Borrowings: Represent commercial borrowings outside the country

Others: Include deposits raised by the enterprise

** In addition the balance in the Reserve Funds of the Railways lodged with General Revenues is estimated to increase by Rs.150.63 crores in R.E. 1986-87 and Rs.147.27 crores in B.E. 1987-88.*

बजट राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

विवरण STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए) ('Rs. in crores)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**A. Central Assistance for State Plans**	**6547.87**	**7262.86**	**7991.60**
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Normal Central Assistance*	*5808.87*	*5830.91*	*6522.40*
अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Additional Central Assistance*	...	*183.00*	*279.40*
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Special Central Assistance*	*509.00*	*498.95*	*591.80*
पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Hill Areas	189.00	188.95	204.00
जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	Tribal Sub Plan	155.00	155.00	168.50
सीमा क्षेत्र	Border Areas	40.00	30.00	42.30
उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद्	North Eastern Council	125.00	125.00	140.00
अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Other Special Areas	...	...	37.00
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	*Rural Electrification*	*180.00*	*190.00*	*198.00*
दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	*Advance Plan assistance for natural calamities*	*50.00*	*560.00*	*400.00*
ख.संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**B. Union Territory Plans**	**829.93**	**876.92**	**762.16***
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories with Legislature*	*254.87*	*260.00*	*128.59*
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	90.00	90.00	**
गोआ,दमन और दीव	Goa, Daman & Diu	69.37	73.00	83.09
मिजोरम	Mizoram	57.80	58.00	**
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	37.70	39.00	45.50
विधान-सभा रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories without Legislature*	*575.06*	*616.92*	*633.57*
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	69.00	64.00	48.00
चन्डीगढ़	Chandigarh	19.38	42.48	42.93
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.65	7.84	9.00
दिल्ली	Delhi	469.63	495.00	524.14
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	8.40	7.60	9.50
कुल जोड़ (क+ख)	*Grand Total (A+B)*	*7377.80*	*8139.78*	*8753.76****

* संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाओं का स्वीकृत परिव्यय 784.84 करोड़ रुपए है जिसमें से 22.68 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा वर्ष के दौरान अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाकर पूरा किया जाएगा ।

** व्यवस्था, राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत शामिल है ।

*** इसमें राज्य सरकारों को 7614.98 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान और ऋण (मांग सं. 2,4,27,42,43,44,59,76 और 77), संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 142.33 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान और ऋण (मांग सं. 42,43 और 77), बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का 633.57 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च (मांग सं. 88 से 92) और अन्य व्यय के रूप में 362.88 करोड़ रुपए (मांग सं. 18,27,42 और 77) शामिल है ।

* *The approved outlay for Union Territory Plans is Rs. 784.84 crores, of which Rs. 22.68 crores are to be met from additional resource mobilisation during the course of the year by the Union Territories.*

** *Provisions included under Central assistance for State Plans.*

*** *This comprises Rs. 7614.98 crores as grants and loans to State Governments (Demands Nos. 2, 4, 27, 42, 43, 44, 59, 76 & 77), Rs. 142.33 crores as grants and loans to UT Govts. (D. No. 42, 43 & 77), Rs. 633.57 crores as expenditure in UTs without legislature(D. No. 88 to 92) and Rs. 362.88 crores as other expenditure (D. No. 18, 27, 42 & 77).*

राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण Grants and Loans to State Governments

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1986-87 अनुदान Grant	बजट Budget 1986-87 ऋण Loan	बजट Budget 1986-87 जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1986-87 अनुदान Grant	संशोधित Revised 1986-87 ऋण Loan	संशोधित Revised 1986-87 जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	बजट Budget 1987-88 ऋण Loan	बजट Budget 1987-88 जोड़ Total
आयोजना भिन्न	**Non-Plan**	**1548.44**	**48.93**	**1597.37**	**1511.53**	**107.65**	**1619.18**	**1767.89**	**67.18**	**1835.07**
*1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता**	*1. Agriculture & Cooperation **	*2.41*	*5.00*	*7.41*	*1.43*	*14.67*	*16.10*	*2.68*	...	*2.68*
*2. वित्त***	*2. Finance ***	*1272.62*	*2.00*	*1274.62*	*1205.65*	*49.92*	*1255.57*	*1407.42*	*2.00*	*1409.42*
2.01 जिसमें संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले अनुदान	2.01 Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	1077.01	...	1077.01	863.23	...	863.23	1211.90	...	1211.90
2.02 रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	2.02 Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00
2.03 दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सामान्य राहत	2.03 Assistance on account of natural calamities.	100.00	2.00	102.00	230.00	0.50	230.50	100.00	2.00	102.00
2.04 अन्य	2.04 Others.	0.61	...	0.61	17.42	49.42	66.84	0.52	...	0.52
3. गृह	*3. Home Affairs*	*46.80*	*5.00*	*51.80*	*49.34*	*5.00*	*54.34*	*66.46*	*5.00*	*71.46*
3.01 गृह रक्षक	3.01 Home Gaurds	19.00	...	19.00	20.50	...	20.50	19.30	...	19.30
3.02 पुलिस	3.02 Police	7.75	...	7.75	10.77	...	10.77	15.33	...	15.33
3.03 विस्थापितों और प्रत्यावर्तितों का पुनर्वास	3.03 Rehabilitation of DPs and repatriates	12.17	...	12.17	10.47	...	10.47	8.99	...	8.99
3.04 जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	3.04 Modernisation of prison administration	...		...	...		...	15.00		15.00
3.05 अन्य	3.05 Others	7.88	5.00	12.88	7.60	5.00	12.60	7.84	5.00	12.84
4. शिक्षा	*4. Education*	*3.78*	*3.00*	*6.78*	*3.18*	*2.26*	*5.44*	*27.77*	*3.00*	*30.77*
4.01 शिक्षा प्रयोजनों के लिए सफेद मुद्रण कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	4.01 Subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00	...	24.00
4.02 अन्य	4.02 Others.	3.78	3.00	6.78	3.18	2.26	5.44	3.77	3.00	6.77
5. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	*5. Youth Affairs & Sports*	*11.27*	...	*11.27*	*10.27*	...	*10.27*	*11.98*	...	*11.98*
6. वस्त्रोद्योग	*6. Textiles*	*110.55*	...	*110.55*	*125.07*	*1.50*	*126.57*	*125.07*	*0.91*	*125.98*
6.01 हथकरघा आर्थिक सहायता	6.01 Handloom Subsidy :									
6.02 हथकरघे के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	6.02 Special rebate on handloom cloth.	15.07	...	15.07	15.07	...	15.07	15.07	...	15.07
6.03 जनता वस्त्रों पर आर्थिक सहायता	6.03 Subsidy on Janta Cloth.	95.48	...	95.48	110.00	...	110.00	110.00	...	110.00
6.04 अन्य	6.04 Others	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	0.91	0.91
7. जल-भूतल परिवहन	*7. Surface Transport*	62.41	25.00	87.41	65.09	24.00	89.09	63.14	43.50	106.64
7.01 सड़कें और पुल	7.01 Roads and Bridges									
8. नागर विमानन	*8. Civil Aviation*	*30.06*	...	*30.06*	*31.06*	...	*31.06*	*36.06*	...	*36.06*
8.01 इंटरनेशनल एयर लाइन्स को बेचे गए विमानन योग्य ईधन पर बिक्री कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को की जाने वाली अदायगियां।	8.01 Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines.	30.00	...	30.00	31.00	...	31.00	36.00	...	36.00
8.02 अन्य	8.02 Others.	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06
9. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	*9. Other Ministries/Departments*	*8.54*	*8.93*	*17.47*	*20.44*	*10.30*	*30.74*	*27.31*	*12.77*	*40.08*
राज्यीय आयोजना	**STATE PLAN**	**2591.17**	**3604.04**	**6195.21**	**2884.59**	**4011.29**	**6895.88**	**3271.87**	**4343.11**	**7614.98**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	...	...	...	57.00	...	57.00	27.00	...	27.00

राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण Grants and Loans to State Governments — विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1986-87 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1986-87 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	1.01 Additional Central Assistance	...	...	...	57.00	...	57.00	...	...	...
1.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	1.02 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.00	...	27.00
2. ग्रामीण विकास	*2. Rural Development*									
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	2.01 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
3. शिक्षा	*3. Education*									
3.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमा क्षेत्र	3.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00
4. वित्त	*4. Finance*	*2345.27*	*3596.45*	*5941.72*	*2468.17*	*4005.62*	*6473.79*	*2891.97*	*4338.23*	*7230.20*
4.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	4.01 Normal Central Assistance	2161.20	3542.67	5703.87	2089.10	3636.84	5725.94	2589.45	3827.95	6417.40
4.02 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	4.02 Additional Central Assistance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210.00	210.00
4.03 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	4.03 Special Central Assistance - Hill areas	169.07	18.78	187.85	169.07	18.78	187.85	182.52	20.28	202.80
4.04 प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	4.04 Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities	15.00	35.00	50.00	210.00	350.00	560.00	120.00	280.00	400.00
5. योजना आयोग	*5. Planning Commission*									
5.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमा क्षेत्र	5.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	...		...	...		...	0.30		0.30
6. गृह	*6. Home Affairs*	*71.36*	*7.59*	*78.95*	*58.88*	*5.67*	*64.55*	*45.27*	*4.88*	*50.15*
6.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमा क्षेत्र	6.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	36.00	4.00	40.00	27.00	3.00	30.00	1.80	0.20	2.00
6.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	6.02 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan	35.36	3.59	38.95	31.88	2.67	34.55	43.47	4.68	48.15
7. जल संसाधन	*7. Water Resources*	...	...	...	*126.00*	...	*126.00*	*84.40*	...	*84.40*
7.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	7.01 Additional Central Assistance	...	...	...	126.00	...	126.00	69.40	...	69.40
7.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमा क्षेत्र	7.02 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00
8. कल्याण	*8. Welfare*	*174.54*	...	*174.54*	*174.54*	...	*174.54*	*187.93*	...	*187.93*
8.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	8.01 Normal Central Assistance	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
8.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	8.02 Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Plan	154.54	...	154.54	154.54	...	154.54	167.93	...	167.93
केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनगत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**2997.66**	**169.68**	**3167.34**	**2916.49**	**165.41**	**3081.90**	**3468.80**	**197.43**	**3666.23**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	224.31	26.98	251.29	160.23	21.71	181.94	213.55	22.03	235.58
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	1517.54	...	1517.54	1535.73	...	1535.73	1659.18	...	1659.18
3. उर्वरक	3. Fertilizers	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	2.73	2.73
4. विद्युत	4. Power	1.45	23.20	24.65	2.13	23.20	25.33	2.55	29.30	31.85

राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण *Grants and Loans to State Governments*

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
5. गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	5. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	43.76	...	43.76	56.82	...	56.82	36.86	...	36.86
6. पर्यावरण और वन	6. Environment and Forests	43.97	4.80	48.77	46.17	4.00	50.17	52.46	5.80	58.26
7. स्वास्थ्य	7. Health	116.13	...	116.13	110.04	...	110.04	114.89	...	114.89
8. गृह	8. Home Affairs	9.88	8.25	18.13	9.90	5.39	15.29	13.78	5.33	19.11
9. परिवार कल्याण	9. Family Welfare	476.48	...	476.48	470.28	...	470.28	527.23	...	527.23
10. शिक्षा	10. Education	109.50	...	109.50	78.46	...	78.46	305.72	...	305.72
11. युवा कार्य और खेल	11. Youth Affairs and Sports	14.24	...	14.24	12.24	...	12.24	16.85	...	16.85
12. महिला और बाल-विकास	12. Women and Child Development	107.37	...	107.37	104.61	...	104.61	169.30	...	169.30
13. औद्योगिक विकास	13. Industrial Development	16.31	3.91	20.22	16.70	2.91	19.61	19.07	3.43	22.50
14. श्रम	14. Labour	6.74	...	6.74	5.78	...	5.78	7.52	...	7.52
15. इस्पात	15. Steel	...	11.89	11.89	...	21.20	21.20	...	41.00	41.00
16. जल-भूतल परिवहन	16. Surface Transport	19.60	10.25	29.85	19.45	10.25	29.70	17.75	10.25	28.00
17. वस्त्रोद्योग	17. Textiles	...	10.37	10.37	0.00	9.34	9.34	0.00	9.10	9.10
18. शहरी विकास	18. Urban Development	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	14.00	...	15.25	15.25
19. जल संसाधन	19. Water Resources	66.02	45.80	111.82	65.47	45.00	110.47	69.65	48.65	118.30
20. कल्याण	20. Welfare	216.04	...	216.04	216.04	...	216.04	234.26	...	234.26
21. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	21. Other Ministries/Departments	8.32	5.23	13.55	6.44	3.41	9.85	8.18	4.56	12.74
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*7137.27*	*3822.65*	*10959.92*	*7312.61*	*4284.35*	*11596.96*	*8508.56*	*4607.72*	*13116.28*

• *कृषि निवेश्य साधनो के लिए अल्पावधि ऋण सम्मिलित है (वसूलियों को घटाकर)।*

** *इनमें अल्प बचतो के ऋण जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से घटाया गया है तथा वसूलियों के बराबर अर्थोपाय अग्रिम शामिल नहीं है।*

* *Includes short term loans for agricultural inputs (net of recoveries).*

** *Excludes small savings loans netted against receipts and ways and means advances matched by recoveries.*

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण *Grants and Loans to Union territory Governments* विवरण STATEMENT 13

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. in crores)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	**Non-Plan**	**241.75**	**52.64**	**294.39**	**251.31**	**53.53**	**304.84**	**107.99**	**31.22**	**139.21**
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	219.39	52.64	272.03	226.21	53.53	279.74	78.63	31.22	109.85
2. जल-भूतल परिवहन	2. Surface Transport	21.95	...	21.95	24.64	...	24.64	28.60	...	28.60
3. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	3. Other Ministries/Departments	0.41	...	0.41	0.46	...	0.46	0.76	...	0.76
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS**	**113.15**	**154.73**	**267.88**	**115.06**	**156.59**	**271.65**	**61.40**	**80.93**	**142.33**
1. गृह	*1. Home Affairs*	*113.09*	*154.73*	*267.82*	*115.00*	*156.59*	*271.59*	*61.33*	*80.93*	*142.26*
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	1.01 Special Central Assistance - Hill areas	0.86	0.29	1.15	0.90	0.20	1.10	1.00	0.20	1.20
1.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-उ.पू.परिषद आयोजना	1.02 Special Central Assistance- North Eastern Council Plan	10.69	1.11	11.80	9.50	0.99	10.49	11.25	1.22	12.47
1.03 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाएं (विधान मंडल सहित)	1.03 U.T. Plans (with Legislature)	101.54	153.33	254.87	104.60	155.40	260.00	49.08	79.51	128.59
2. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	*2. Other Ministries/Departments*									
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-जनजातीय उप-आयोजना (कल्याण)	2.01 Special Central Assistance- Tribal Sub Plan(Welfare)	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.07	...	0.07
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**37.50**	**3.26**	**40.76**	**34.99**	**2.63**	**37.62**	**48.33**	**2.98**	**51.31**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	3.37	...	3.37	2.87	...	2.87	4.92	...	4.92
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	11.29	...	11.29	11.93	...	11.93	9.43	...	9.43
3. विद्युत	3. Power	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70
4. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	4. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	0.35	...	0.35	0.40	...	0.40	0.34	...	0.34
5. पर्यावरण और वन	5. Environment and Forests	5.67	...	5.67	5.56	...	5.56	7.34	...	7.34
6. स्वास्थ्य	6. Health	2.25	...	2.25	2.16	...	2.16	2.25	...	2.25
7. परिवार कल्याण	7. Family Welfare	1.61	0.11	1.72	2.07	0.11	2.18	2.27	0.56	2.83
8. शिक्षा	8. Education	4.88	...	4.88	1.14	...	1.14	11.73	...	11.73
9. युवाकार्य और खेल	9. Youth Affairs and Sports	0.62	...	0.62	0.62	...	0.62	1.53	...	1.53
10. महिला और बाल विकास	10. Women and Child Development	3.12	...	3.12	3.12	...	3.12	3.51	...	3.51
11. औद्योगिक विकास	11. Industrial Development	0.53	0.12	0.65	0.52	0.05	0.57	0.62	0.18	0.80
12. श्रम	12. Labour	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
13. जल-भूतल परिवहन	13. Surface Transport	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.75	0.25	1.00
14. जल संसाधन	14. Water Resources	2.05	0.50	2.55	2.20	0.50	2.70	2.05	0.50	2.55
15. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	15. Other Ministries/Departments	0.98	1.58	2.56	1.63	1.02	2.65	1.57	0.79	2.36
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*392.40*	*210.63*	*603.03*	*401.36*	*212.75*	*614.11*	*217.72*	*115.13*	*332.85*

बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

विवरण STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		बजट Budget 86-87			संशोधित Revised 86-87			बजट Budget 87-88		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
दिल्ली	Delhi	469.63	326.19	795.82	495.00	464.70	959.70	524.14	302.16	826.30
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69.00	55.53	124.53	64.00	59.95	123.95	48.00	62.27	110.27
दादरा और नगर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.65	6.14	14.79	7.84	6.65	14.49	9.00	6.91	15.91
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	8.40	12.69	21.09	7.60	14.15	21.75	9.50	15.10	24.60
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	19.38	31.99	51.37	42.48	63.40	105.88	42.93	70.09	113.02
जोड़- संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Total Union Territories**	**575.06**	**432.54**	**1007.60**	**616.92**	**608.85**	**1225.77**	**633.57**	**456.53**	**1090.10**

टिप्पणी : *विस्तृत विवरण के लिए खण्ड 2 देखें ।*

NB – *For details refer Volume 2*

विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण *Grants and Loans to Foreign Governments* - विवरण STATEMENT 15

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1986-87			संशोधित Revised 1986-87			बजट Budget 1987-88		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	**Non-Plan**	**112.33**	**148.34**	**260.67**	**129.36**	**384.63**	**513.99**	**145.45**	**300.05**	**445.50**
1. वाणिज्य	*1. Commerce*									
1.01 तकनीकी ऋण	1.01 Technical Credits	...	60.00	60.00	...	300.00	300.00	...	200.00	200.00
2. विदेश कार्य	*2. External Affairs*	*97.75*	*41.05*	*138.80*	*117.53*	*61.67*	*179.20*	*134.95*	*53.05*	*188.00*
2.01 बंगला देश	2.01 Bangladesh	3.08	10.00	13.08	2.23	15.17	17.40	2.93	10.57	13.50
2.02 भूटान	2.02 Bhutan	54.00	16.00	70.00	58.11	21.50	79.61	63.00	17.48	80.48
2.03 नेपाल	2.03 Nepal	31.67	15.05	46.72	15.63	25.00	40.63	24.03	25.00	49.03
2.04 अन्य विकासशील देश	2.04 Other developing countries	9.00		9.00	41.56		41.56	44.99		44.99
3. वित्त	*3. Finance*	*9.58*	*47.29*	*56.87*	*9.58*	*22.96*	*32.54*	*9.50*	*47.00*	*56.50*
3.01 सं.रा.वि.कार्यक्रम को अंशदान	3.01 Contribution to U.N.D.P.	8.13	...	8.13	8.13	...	8.13	8.05	...	8.05
3.02 मारिशस	3.02 Mauritius	...	7.50	7.50	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00
3.03 तन्जानिया	3.03 Tanzania	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.00	2.00
3.04 श्रीलंका	3.04 Sri Lanka	...	5.60	5.60	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.00	3.00
3.05 वियतनाम	3.05 Vietnam	...	18.00	18.00	...	10.36	10.36	...	17.00	17.00
3.06 उगांडा	3.06 Uganda	...	3.50	3.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	2.00	2.00
3.07 बर्मा	3.07 Burma	...	4.99	4.99	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.08 जाम्बिया	3.08 Zambia	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.50	0.50	...	5.00	5.00
3.09 कीनिया	3.09 Kenya	...	5.00	5.00	...	0.50	0.50	...	4.00	4.00
3.10 मोजाम्बिक	3.10 Mozambique	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...
3.11 निकारागुआ	3.11 Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.50	...	10.00	10.00
3.12 अन्य देश	3.12 Other countries	1.45	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.45
4. जल संसाधन	*4. Water Resources*									
4.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	4.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	5.00	...	5.00	2.25	...	2.25	1.00	...	1.00
आयोजना	**Plan**	**0.09**	**...**	**0.09**	**0.15**	**...**	**0.15**	**0.28**	**...**	**0.28**
1. विद्युत शक्ति	1. Power									
1.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	1.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	0.09	...	0.09	0.15	...	0.15	0.28	...	0.28
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*112.42*	*148.34*	*260.76*	*129.51*	*384.63*	*514.14*	*145.73*	*300.05*	*445.78*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़ (राजस्व एवं पूंजी)	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**20995.13**	**31887.92**	**52883.05**	**22931.92**	**37395.71**	**60327.63**	**23676.44**	**39266.09**	**62942.53**
जोड़-राजस्व व्यय	**Total Revenue Expenditure**	**7946.33**	**29152.42**	**37098.75**	**8379.11**	**32707.02**	**41086.13**	**9620.92**	**33809.63**	**43430.55**
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	**A. GENERAL SERVICES**	**6.59**	**19684.26**	**19690.85**	**9.85**	**22118.90**	**22128.75**	**7.47**	**23305.07**	**23312.54**
(क) राज्य के अंग	*(a) Organs of State*	...	*192.65*	*192.65*	...	*217.89*	*217.89*	...	*217.47*	*217.47*
संसद	2011 Parliament	...	17.25	17.25	...	17.49	17.49	...	17.81	17.81
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	...	12.16	12.16	...	12.72	12.72	...	12.86	12.86
मांग संख्या 84	Demand84	...	5.08	5.08	...	4.76	4.76	...	4.94	4.94
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति	2012 President, Vice President	...	1.59	1.59	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.99	1.99
मांग संख्या 85	Demand85	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.75	1.75	...	1.83	1.83
मांग संख्या 86	Demand86	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.16	0.16
मंत्रि परिषद	2013 Council of Ministers	...	8.17	8.17	...	10.13	10.13	...	10.27	10.27
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	...	7.97	7.97	...	9.93	9.93	...	10.07	10.07
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
न्याय का प्रशासन	2014 Administration of Justice	...	3.37	3.37	...	4.59	4.59	...	4.01	4.01
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	...	3.37	3.37	...	4.59	4.59	...	4.01	4.01
निर्वाचन	2015 Elections	...	24.99	24.99	...	23.07	23.07	...	18.73	18.73
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	...	24.99	24.99	...	23.07	23.07	...	18.73	18.73
लेखा परीक्षा	2016 Audit	...	137.28	137.28	...	160.71	160.71	...	164.66	164.66
मांग संख्या 31	Demand31	...	137.28	137.28	...	160.71	160.71	...	164.66	164.66
(ख) कर संग्रह	*(b) Tax Collection*	...	*290.85*	*290.85*	...	*386.08*	*386.08*	...	*412.02*	*412.02*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	2020 Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	...	106.66	106.66	...	125.09	125.09	...	126.61	126.61
मांग संख्या 33	Demand33	...	104.52	104.52	...	122.72	122.72	...	124.22	124.22
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.37	2.37	...	2.39	2.39
सम्पदा शुल्क, सम्पत्ति पर कर और उपहार कर का संग्रह	2031 Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	...	11.87	11.87	...	13.63	13.63	...	13.80	13.80
मांग संख्या 33	Demand33	...	11.87	11.87	...	13.63	13.63	...	13.80	13.80
सीमा शुल्क	2037 Customs	...	93.71	93.71	...	139.72	139.72	...	138.43	138.43
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	93.71	93.71	...	139.72	139.72	...	138.43	138.43
संघीय उत्पाद-शुल्क	2038 Union Excise Duties	...	78.36	78.36	...	107.40	107.40	...	132.92	132.92
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	78.36	78.36	...	107.40	107.40	...	132.92	132.92
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	2045 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.26	0.26
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.26	0.26

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ग) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(c) Other Fiscal Services*	...	*617.99*	*617.99*	*0.35*	*578.23*	*578.58*	*0.35*	*428.59*	*428.94*
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	2046 Currency, Coinage and Mint	...	63.43	63.43	0.35	24.38	24.73	0.35	5.53	5.88
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	...	63.43	63.43	0.35	24.38	24.73	0.35	5.53	5.88
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2047 Other Fiscal Services	...	554.56	554.56	...	553.85	553.85	...	423.06	423.06
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	176.12	176.12	...	177.90	177.90	...	117.19	117.19
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	...	-9.03	-9.03	...	3.14	3.14	...	3.34	3.34
मांग संख्या 30	Demand30	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.24
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	4.60	4.60	...	5.31	5.31	...	5.46	5.46
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	382.86	382.86	...	367.50	367.50	...	296.83	296.83
(घ) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	*(d) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt*	...	*8750.00*	*8750.00*	...	*9550.00*	*9550.00*	...	*10650.00*	*10650.00*
ब्याज संदाय	2049 Interest Payments	...	8750.00	8750.00	...	9550.00	9550.00	...	10650.00	10650.00
विनियोग 26	Appropriation 26	...	8750.00	8750.00	...	9550.00	9550.00	...	10650.00	10650.00
(ङ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	*(e) Administrative Services*	*6.59*	*1362.23*	*1368.82*	*9.50*	*1373.95*	*1383.45*	*7.12*	*1799.58*	*1806.70*
लोक सेवा आयोग	2051 Public Service Commission	...	7.86	7.86	...	10.89	10.89	...	11.58	11.58
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	...	1.89	1.89	...	3.44	3.44	...	3.47	3.47
मांग संख्या 87	Demand87	...	5.97	5.97	...	7.45	7.45	...	8.11	8.11
सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	2052 Secretariat-General Services	...	115.16	115.16	...	136.89	136.89	0.25	144.65	144.90
मांग संख्या 7	Demand7	...	3.34	3.34	...	3.75	3.75	...	4.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	65.26	65.26	...	76.99	76.99	...	79.28	79.28
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	...	13.32	13.32	...	15.24	15.24	...	15.72	15.72
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	6.78	6.78	...	7.37	7.37	...	6.34	6.34
मांग संख्या 30	Demand30	...	2.80	2.80	...	3.27	3.27	...	3.34	3.34
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	5.22	5.22	...	8.97	8.97	...	14.24	14.24
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	...	7.84	7.84	...	8.63	8.63	...	9.52	9.52
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	...	3.71	3.71	...	4.20	4.20	...	3.89	3.89
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	...	0.62	0.62	...	0.67	0.67	...	0.70	0.70
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	...	3.52	3.52	...	4.30	4.30	0.25	4.19	4.44
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.69	0.69	...	0.72	0.72
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	...	2.29	2.29	...	2.81	2.81	...	2.71	2.71
पुलिस	2055 Police	2.83	657.15	659.98	2.89	867.73	870.62	4.00	974.53	978.53
मांग संख्या 41	Demand 41	2.83	648.31	651.14	2.89	855.78	858.67	4.00	961.44	965.44
मांग संख्या 57	Demand 57	...	8.84	8.84	...	11.95	11.95	...	13.09	13.09
पूर्ति और निपटान	2057 Supplies and Disposals	0.05	11.48	11.53	0.02	12.77	12.79	0.03	13.56	13.59
मांग संख्या 7	Demand 7	0.05	9.97	10.02	0.02	11.26	11.28	0.03	11.85	11.88
मांग संख्या 21	Demand 21	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.71	1.71
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	2058 Stationery and Printing	1.45	36.22	37.67	4.45	49.87	54.32	0.05	40.62	40.67
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	1.45	36.22	37.67	4.45	49.87	54.32	0.05	40.62	40.67
लोक-निर्माण कार्य	2059 Public Works	0.21	39.71	39.92	0.25	51.14	51.39	0.19	51.77	51.96
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न N0n-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.21	39.65	39.86	0.25	51.08	51.33	0.19	51.71	51.90
विदेश	2061 External Affairs	...	124.18	124.18	...	166.37	166.37	...	173.00	173.00
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	...	124.18	124.18	...	166.37	166.37	...	173.00	173.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2070 Other Administrative Services	2.05	370.47	372.52	1.89	78.29	80.18	2.60	389.87	392.47
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	0.85	0.05	0.90	0.61	0.04	0.65	0.90	0.04	0.94
मांग संख्या 30	Demand30	...	300.68	300.68	...	0.62	0.62	...	300.08	300.08
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.35	0.35
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	0.40	58.03	58.43	0.48	65.83	66.31	0.70	74.24	74.94
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.38	1.38	...	1.43	1.43
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.56	0.56	...	0.61	0.61
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	0.80	9.72	10.52	0.80	9.02	9.82	1.00	10.87	11.87
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	...	...	...	0.39	0.39	...	2.25	2.25
(च) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	*(f) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*840.54*	*840.54*	...	*1046.29*	*1046.29*	...	*1263.38*	*1263.38*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	2071 Pension and other Retirement Benefits	...	768.61	768.61	...	960.82	960.82	...	1181.65	1181.65
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	...	558.50	558.50	...	694.58	694.58	...	703.86	703.86
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	...	210.11	210.11	...	266.24	266.24	...	477.79	477.79
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	2075 Miscellaneous General Services	...	71.93	71.93	...	85.47	85.47	...	81.73	81.73
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	-41.70	-41.70	...	-1.39	-1.39	...	-3.81	-3.81
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	81.04	81.04	...	81.04	81.04	...	81.04	81.04
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	2.00	2.00	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	30.57	30.57	...	5.27	5.27	...	3.95	3.95
(छ) रक्षा सेवाएं	*(g) Defence Services*	...	*7630.00*	*7630.00*	...	*8966.46*	*8966.46*	...	*8534.03*	*8534.03*
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	2076 Defence Services-Army	...	5147.04	5147.04	...	6071.27	6071.27	...	6359.47	6359.47
मांग संख्या 13	Demand13	...	5147.04	5147.04	...	6071.27	6071.27	...	6359.47	6359.47
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	2077 Defence Services-Navy	...	665.42	665.42	...	668.30	668.30	...	595.50	595.50
मांग संख्या 14	Demand14	...	665.42	665.42	...	668.30	668.30	...	595.50	595.50
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	2078 Defence Services-Air Force	...	1816.54	1816.54	...	2093.54	2093.54	...	1578.06	1578.06
मांग संख्या 15	Demand15	...	1816.54	1816.54	...	2093.54	2093.54	...	1578.06	1578.06
आयुद्ध निर्माण कारखानें	2079 Ordnance Factories	...	1.00	1.00	...	133.35	133.35	...	1.00	1.00
मांग संख्या 15क	Demand15A	...	1.00	1.00	...	133.35	133.35	...	1.00	1.00
ख.सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**	**541.67**	**919.66**	**1461.33**	**548.44**	**1092.97**	**1641.41**	**877.32**	**1030.41**	**1907.73**
(क) शिक्षा,खेल,कला और संस्कृति	*(a) Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*314.91*	*343.00*	*657.91*	*337.68*	*398.04*	*735.72*	*576.70*	*407.75*	*984.45*
सामान्य शिक्षा	2202 General Education	160.42	218.32	378.74	167.18	261.16	428.34	306.93	257.25	564.18
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	160.42	218.32	378.74	167.18	261.16	428.34	306.93	257.01	563.94
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.24

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
तकनीकी शिक्षा	2203 Technical Education	75.75	81.23	156.98	67.37	84.81	152.18	172.80	90.14	262.94
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	75.75	81.23	156.98	67.37	84.81	152.18	172.80	90.14	262.94
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	2204 Sports and Youth Services	33.35	12.98	46.33	29.84	12.57	42.41	39.22	15.13	54.35
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	0.91	0.70	1.61	0.73	0.71	1.44	1.24	0.78	2.02
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	32.44	12.28	44.72	29.11	11.86	40.97	37.98	14.35	52.33
कला और संस्कृति	2205 Art and Culture	45.39	30.47	75.86	73.29	39.50	112.79	57.75	45.23	102.98
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	45.39	30.47	75.86	73.29	39.50	112.79	57.75	45.23	102.98
(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	*(b) Health and Family Welfare*	*121.20*	*119.25*	*240.45*	*113.24*	*135.82*	*249.06*	*137.56*	*138.17*	*275.73*
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	2210 Medical and Public Health	74.72	115.59	190.31	65.59	131.83	197.42	83.30	134.15	217.45
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	74.72	115.59	190.31	65.59	131.83	197.42	83.30	134.15	217.45
परिवार कल्याण	2211 Family Welfare	46.48	3.66	50.14	47.65	3.99	51.64	54.26	4.02	58.28
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	46.48	3.66	50.14	47.65	3.99	51.64	54.26	4.02	58.28
(ग) जलपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, आवासन और नगर विकास	*(c) Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development*	*954*	*35.01*	*4455*	*20.97*	*40.81*	*6178*	*45.85*	*4251*	*8836*
जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता	2215 Water Supply and Sanitation	7.97	...	7.97	19.40	...	19.40	44.24	...	44.24
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	6.01	...	6.01	18.01	...	18.01	42.40	...	42.40
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	1.96	...	1.96	1.39	...	1.39	1.84	...	1.84
आवासन	2216 Housing	0.55	33.45	34.00	0.55	38.73	39.28	0.79	40.50	41.29
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.12	0.12
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	0.55	33.38	33.93	0.55	38.64	39.19	0.79	40.38	41.17
नगर विकास	2217 Urban Development	1.02	1.56	2.58	1.02	2.08	3.10	0.82	2.01	2.83
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	1.02	1.56	2.58	1.02	2.08	3.10	0.82	2.01	2.83
(घ) सूचना और प्रसारण	*(d) Information and Broadcasting*	*30.14*	*111.97*	*142.11*	*20.18*	*136.68*	*156.86*	*44.71*	*137.13*	*181.84*
सूचना और प्रचार	2220 Information and Publicity	5.46	41.57	47.03	3.64	43.15	46.79	7.69	45.60	53.29
मांग संख्या 52	Demand52	5.46	41.57	47.03	3.64	43.15	46.79	7.69	45.60	53.29
प्रसारण	2221 Broadcasting	24.68	70.40	95.08	16.54	93.53	110.07	37.02	91.53	128.55
मांग संख्या 53	Demand53	24.68	70.40	95.08	16.54	93.53	110.07	37.02	91.53	128.55
(ड.) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	*(e) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes*	*4.31*	*1.88*	*6.19*	*4.30*	*1.94*	*6.24*	*4.86*	*2.11*	*697*
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछडे वर्गों का कल्याण	2225 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	4.31	1.88	6.19	4.30	1.94	6.24	4.86	2.11	6.97
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	0.03	0.34	0.37	0.02	0.30	0.32	0.04	0.41	0.45
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	4.28	1.54	5.82	4.28	1.64	5.92	4.82	1.70	6.52
(च) श्रम और श्रमिक कल्याण	*(f) Labour and Labour Welfare*	*9.84*	*165.72*	*175.56*	*5.86*	*222.30*	*228.16*	*8.46*	*152.89*	*161.35*
श्रम तथा रोजगार	2230 Labour & Employment	9.84	165.72	175.56	5.86	222.30	228.16	8.46	152.89	161.35
मांग संख्या 17	Demand17	...	33.37	33.37	...	23.97	23.97	...	24.46	24.46
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	9.74	132.35	142.09	5.86	198.33	204.19	8.46	128.43	136.89

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
(छ) सामाजिकि सुरक्षा और पोषाहार	*(g) Social Security and Nutrition*	*51.73*	*142.83*	*194.56*	*46.21*	*157.38*	*203.59*	*59.18*	*149.85*	*209.03*
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	2235 Social Security and Welfare	50.19	128.32	178.51	45.03	141.04	186.07	57.22	132.13	189.35
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	9.60	9.60	...	12.80	12.80	...	16.30	16.30
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	...	6.46	6.46	...	29.27	29.27	...	9.00	9.00
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	0.06	83.67	83.73	0.04	70.37	70.41	0.07	77.10	77.17
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	44.00	13.18	57.18	38.86	12.78	51.64	47.69	13.28	60.97
मांग संख्या 44	Demand77	6.13	15.41	21.54	6.13	15.82	21.95	9.46	16.45	25.91
पोषाहार	2236 Nutrition	0.47	0.61	1.08	0.18	0.69	0.87	0.31	0.66	0.97
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	0.47	0.61	1.08	0.18	0.69	0.87	0.31	0.66	0.97
सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	2251 Secretariat-Social Services	1.07	13.08	14.15	1.00	15.08	16.08	1.65	15.98	17.63
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	...	1.52	1.52	...	1.94	1.94	...	2.02	2.02
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.04	0.43	0.47	0.05	0.56	0.61	0.05	0.58	0.63
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	0.10	3.48	3.58	0.05	4.24	4.29	0.65	4.40	5.05
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	0.04	0.60	0.64	0.04	0.65	0.69	0.15	1.00	1.15
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	0.24	1.52	1.76	0.24	1.52	1.76	0.30	1.50	1.80
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	0.65	0.43	1.08	0.62	0.46	1.08	0.50	0.49	0.99
मांग संख्या 52	Demand52	...	1.94	1.94	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.34	2.34
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	...	1.86	1.86	...	2.04	2.04	...	2.10	2.10
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.49	1.49	...	1.55	1.55
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2252 Other Social Services	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.57	0.57	...	1.08	1.08
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	...	0.37	0.37	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.43	0.43
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.60	0.60
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**1489.57**	**6259.72**	**7749.29**	**1701.10**	**7077.51**	**8778.61**	**1686.27**	**6924.49**	**8610.76**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध कियाकलाप	*(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities*	*219.87*	*2234.74*	*2454.61*	*257.84*	*2440.46*	*2698.30*	*226.11*	*2426.54*	*2652.65*
फसल पालन	2401 Crop Husbandry	27.78	273.37	301.15	92.35	212.51	304.86	33.21	180.81	214.02
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	26.22	21.57	47.79	90.81	18.08	108.89	31.16	19.76	50.92
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	0.03	250.02	250.05	0.03	193.02	193.05	...	160.00	160.00
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	1.53	1.78	3.31	1.51	1.41	2.92	2.05	1.05	3.10
मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	2402 Soil and Water Conservation	3.52	0.37	3.89	3.20	0.37	3.57	3.09	0.40	3.49
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	3.52	0.37	3.89	3.20	0.37	3.57	3.09	0.40	3.49
पशु पालन	2403 Animal Husbandry	4.41	3.27	7.68	3.91	3.06	6.97	5.33	3.12	8.45
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	4.41	3.27	7.68	3.91	3.06	6.97	5.33	3.12	8.45
डेयरी विकास	2404 Dairy Development	33.39	10.91	44.30	25.08	10.83	35.91	26.23	10.53	36.76
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	33.39	10.91	44.30	25.08	10.83	35.91	26.23	10.53	36.76
मत्स्य पालन	2405 Fisheries	10.70	4.18	14.88	7.34	4.13	11.47	11.73	4.38	16.11
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	10.70	4.18	14.88	7.34	4.13	11.47	11.73	4.38	16.11

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
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ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
वन पालन तथा न्य जीवन	2406 Forestry and Wild Life	21.30	5.69	26.99	18.96	6.03	24.99	28.64	6.64	35.28
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	21.30	5.69	26.99	18.96	6.03	24.99	28.64	6.64	35.28
बागान	2407 Plantations	24.40	22.20	46.60	22.76	23.52	46.28	24.87	23.37	48.24
मांग संख्या 6	Demand 6	24.40	22.20	46.60	22.76	23.52	46.28	24.87	23.37	48.24
खाद्य पदार्थ भंडारण तथा भांडागार व्यवस्था	2408 Food, Storage and Warehousing	1.52	1834.46	1835.98	1.26	2087.33	2088.59	1.91	2097.89	2099.80
मांग गख्या 4	Demand4	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.26
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	1.35	1833.91	1835.26	1.09	2086.70	2087.79	1.29	2097.30	2098.59
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.16	0.31	0.47	0.16	0.37	0.53	0.60	0.33	0.93
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	2415 Agricultural Research and Education	81.00	77.67	158.67	76.00	87.03	163.03	82.00	90.76	172.76
मांग संख्या 3	Demand3	81.00	77.67	158.67	76.00	87.03	163.03	82.00	90.76	172.76
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	2416 Agricultural Financial Institutions	...	...	...	...	2.87	2.87	...	5.74	5.74
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	...	...	...	2.87	2.87	...	5.74	5.74
सहकारिता	2425 Cooperation	9.00	...	9.00	4.13	...	4.13	6.15	...	6.15
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	9.00	...	9.00	4.13	...	4.13	6.15	...	6.15
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2435 Other Agricultural Programmes	2.85	2.62	5.47	2.85	2.78	5.63	2.95	2.90	5.85
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	2.85	2.62	5.47	2.85	2.78	5.63	2.95	2.90	5.85
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	*(b) Rural Development*	*307.93*	*1.69*	*309.62*	*305.11*	*1.72*	*306.83*	*335.96*	*1.60*	*337.56*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	2501 Special Programmes for Rural Development	280.20	...	280.20	281.25	...	281.25	310.52	...	310.52
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	280.00	...	280.00	281.00	...	281.00	310.28	...	310.28
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	0.20	...	0.20	0.25	...	0.25	0.24	...	0.24
ग्रामीण रोजगार	2505 Rural Employment	8.98	...	8.98	7.23	...	7.23	9.18	...	9.18
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	8.98	...	8.98	7.23	...	7.23	9.18	...	9.18
भूमि सुधार	2506 Land Reforms	0.11	...	0.11	0.13	...	0.13	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	0.11	...	0.11	0.13	...	0.13	0.10	...	0.10
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2515 Other Rural Development Programmes	18.64	1.69	20.33	16.50	1.72	18.22	16.16	1.60	17.76
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	18.64	1.69	20.33	16.50	1.72	18.22	16.16	1.60	17.76
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	*(c) Special Areas Programmes*	*14.64*	...	*14.64*	*10.82*	...	*10.82*	*11.34*	...	*11.34*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2552 North Eastern Areas	14.64	...	14.64	10.82	...	10.82	11.34	...	11.34
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	14.64	...	14.64	10.82	...	10.82	11.34	...	11.34
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*	*35.40*	*31.00*	*66.40*	*42.08*	*33.02*	*75.10*	*38.35*	*35.71*	*74.06*
बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई	2701 Major and Medium Irrigation	6.31	17.75	24.06	7.15	18.16	25.31	9.10	18.76	27.86
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	6.31	17.75	24.06	7.15	18.16	25.31	9.10	18.76	27.86
लघु सिंचाई	2702 Minor Irrigation	16.89	5.74	22.63	23.81	7.50	31.31	16.45	9.14	25.59
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	16.89	5.74	22.63	23.81	7.50	31.31	16.45	9.14	25.59
कमांड क्षेत्र विकास	2705 Command Areas Development	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	2711 Flood Control	11.70	7.51	19.21	10.62	7.36	17.98	12.30	7.81	20.11
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	0.50	...	0.50	0.27	...	0.27	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	11.20	7.51	18.71	10.35	7.36	17.71	11.80	7.81	19.61
(ङ) ऊर्जा	*(e) Energy*	*94.16*	*109.03*	*203.19*	*121.08*	*192.03*	*313.11*	*108.36*	*166.96*	*275.32*
विद्युत	2801 Power	36.04	12.58	48.62	22.95	106.44	129.39	41.13	65.71	106.84
मांग संख्या 18	Demand18	34.47	53.24	87.71	21.91	132.48	154.39	38.98	86.36	125.34
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	1.57	-40.66	-39.09	1.04	-26.04	-25.00	2.15	-20.65	-18.50
पेट्रोलियम	2802 Petroleum	...	...	...	30.57	...	30.57	...	4.50	4.50
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	...	...	30.57	...	30.57	...	4.50	4.50
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2803 Coal and Lignite	7.00	96.18	103.18	5.80	85.34	91.14	9.00	96.49	105.49
मांग संख्या 17	Demand17	7.00	96.18	103.18	5.80	85.34	91.14	9.00	96.49	105.49
ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत स्रोत	2810 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	51.12	0.27	51.39	61.76	0.25	62.01	58.23	0.26	58.49
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	50.37	...	50.37	61.26	...	61.26	57.53	...	57.53
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	0.75	0.27	1.02	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.70	0.26	0.96
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	*(f) Industry and Minerals*	*405.24*	*2110.03*	*2515.27*	*554.11*	*2251.21*	*2805.32*	*417.57*	*2241.72*	*2659.29*
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग	2851 Village and Small Industries	215.55	100.76	316.31	190.34	105.06	295.40	169.93	107.14	277.07
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	183.07	85.81	268.88	156.41	88.91	245.32	135.99	89.46	225.45
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	32.48	14.95	47.43	33.93	16.15	50.08	33.94	17.68	51.62
उद्योग	2852 Industries	83.47	1949.52	2032.99	179.83	2078.80	2258.63	108.91	2075.20	2184.11
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	8.76	1725.60	1734.36	7.75	1725.62	1733.37	8.75	1750.56	1759.31
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	0.85	0.85	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.80	0.05	0.85	0.70	0.93	1.63	2.50	1.61	4.11
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	8.10	18.15	26.25	7.37	15.97	23.34	11.34	17.42	28.76
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	2.52	9.57	12.09	2.34	9.49	11.83	2.17	10.72	12.89
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	5.65	6.35	12.00	4.30	6.37	10.67	4.99	2.58	7.57
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	2.52	24.79	27.31	2.17	74.37	76.54	3.50	28.39	31.89
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	1.74	99.42	101.16	101.51	188.90	290.41	1.94	203.51	205.45
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.80	20.10	20.90	0.45	16.50	16.95	1.04	19.00	20.04
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	...	45.60	45.60	...	43.12	43.12	...	45.49	45.49
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	52.58	-0.96	51.62	53.24	-2.47	50.77	72.68	-4.58	68.10
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	2853 Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	38.86	53.61	92.47	39.51	57.29	96.80	45.28	54.34	99.62
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	38.86	53.61	92.47	39.51	57.29	96.80	45.28	54.34	99.62
अन्य उद्योग	2875 Other Industries	...	0.04	0.04	...	5.84	5.84	...	1.94	1.94
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	0.04	0.04	...	5.84	5.84	...	1.94	1.94
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	2885 Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	67.36	6.10	73.46	144.43	4.22	148.65	93.45	3.10	96.55
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	9.16	6.10	15.26	14.43	4.22	18.65	33.45	3.10	36.55
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	58.20	...	58.20	130.00	...	130.00	60.00	...	60.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(छ) परिवहन	*(g) Transport*	*32.39*	*388.31*	*420.70*	*21.78*	*364.94*	*386.72*	*15.37*	*417.76*	*433.13*
पत्तन तथा दीप गृह	3051 Ports & Light Houses	5.75	21.87	27.62	4.50	22.62	27.12	1.90	22.65	24.55
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	5.75	21.87	27.62	4.50	22.62	27.12	1.90	22.65	24.55
नौवहन	3052 Shipping	0.16	65.19	65.35	0.06	44.87	44.93	0.10	60.08	60.18
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.16	65.19	65.35	0.06	44.87	44.93	0.10	60.08	60.18
नागरिक विमानन	3053 Civil Aviation	11.99	13.02	25.01	10.71	17.98	28.69	1.33	16.58	17.91
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	11.99	13.02	25.01	10.71	17.98	28.69	1.33	16.58	17.91
सड़कें और पुल	3054 Road and Bridges	1.65	130.00	131.65	1.31	122.60	123.91	1.50	129.33	130.83
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	2.77	2.77	...	1.55	1.55	...	1.55	1.55
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	1.65	127.20	128.85	1.31	121.03	122.34	1.50	127.76	129.26
सड़क परिवहन	3055 Road Transport	2.68	0.03	2.71	0.84	0.02	0.86	0.95	0.02	0.97
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	2.68	0.03	2.71	0.84	0.02	0.86	0.95	0.02	0.97
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	3056 Inland Water Transport	10.16	0.43	10.59	4.36	0.48	4.84	9.59	0.46	10.05
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	10.16	0.43	10.59	4.36	0.48	4.84	9.59	0.46	10.05
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	3075 Other Transport Services	...	157.77	157.77	...	156.37	156.37	...	188.64	188.64
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	146.99	146.99	...	146.88	146.88	...	177.74	177.74
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.51	0.51
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	...	10.36	10.36	...	9.07	9.07	...	10.39	10.39
(ज) संचार	*(h) Communications*	*16.35*	*223.43*	*239.78*	*13.00*	*335.97*	*348.97*	*15.24*	*133.91*	*149.15*
डाक सेवाएं	3201 Postal Services	3.67	219.93	223.60	3.67	331.33	335.00	3.00	130.00	133.00
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	3.67	219.93	223.60	3.67	331.33	335.00	3.00	130.00	133.00
दूर संचार सेवाएं	3225 Telecommunication Services	...	-465.50	-465.50	...	-284.00	-284.00	...	-544.00	-544.00
मांग संख्या 10	Demand10	...	-465.50	-465.50	...	-284.00	-284.00	...	-544.00	-544.00
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	3230 Dividends to General revenues	...	191.70	191.70	...	213.00	213.00	...	237.00	237.00
मांग संख्या 10	Demand10	...	191.70	191.70	...	213.00	213.00	...	237.00	237.00
दूर संचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	3231 Appropriations from Telecommuniation Surplus	...	273.80	273.80	...	71.00	71.00	...	307.00	307.00
मांग संख्या 10	Demand10	...	273.80	273.80	...	71.00	71.00	...	307.00	307.00
समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवाएं	3251 Overseas Communication Services	...	0.60	0.60	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	...	0.60	0.60	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
उपग्रह प्रणाली	3252 Satellite Systems	1.98	0.08	2.06	2.08	0.08	2.16	2.29	0.11	2.40
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	1.98	0.08	2.06	2.08	0.08	2.16	2.29	0.11	2.40
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3275 Other Communication Services	10.70	2.82	13.52	7.25	3.56	10.81	9.95	3.80	13.75
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	2.70	2.82	5.52	1.45	3.56	5.01	2.75	3.80	6.55
मांग संख्या 10	Demand10	8.00	...	8.00	5.80	...	5.80	7.20	...	7.20
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(i) Science, Technology and Environment*	*331.09*	*319.11*	*650.20*	*302.19*	*346.78*	*648.97*	*422.00*	*360.32*	*782.32*

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - I

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3401 Atomic Energy Research	18.63	108.85	127.48	19.43	116.14	135.57	24.83	129.98	154.81
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	18.63	108.85	127.48	19.43	116.14	135.57	24.83	129.98	154.81
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	3402 Space Research	85.59	47.72	133.31	100.88	50.45	151.33	142.23	51.12	193.35
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	85.59	47.72	133.31	100.88	50.45	151.33	142.23	51.12	193.35
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3403 Oceanographic Research	19.80	6.71	26.51	15.05	6.41	21.46	17.69	6.35	24.04
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	19.80	6.71	26.51	15.05	6.41	21.46	17.69	6.35	24.04
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3425 Other Scientific Research	137.45	149.22	286.67	124.29	166.53	290.82	169.70	165.04	334.74
मांग संख्या 7	Demand7	1.85	1.00	2.85	1.64	1.09	2.73	1.85	1.15	3.00
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	46.15	55.50	101.65	41.85	64.46	106.31	54.25	60.10	114.35
मांग संख्या 63	Demand63	67.20	92.32	159.52	64.04	100.17	164.21	74.60	103.19	177.79
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	22.25	0.40	22.65	16.76	0.81	17.57	39.00	0.60	39.60
पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञान तथा पर्यावरण	3435 Ecology and Environment	69.62	6.61	76.23	42.54	7.25	49.79	67.55	7.83	75.38
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	69.62	6.61	76.23	42.54	7.25	49.79	67.55	7.83	75.38
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(j) General Economic Services*	*32.50*	*842.38*	*874.88*	*73.09*	*1111.38*	*1184.47*	*95.97*	*1139.97*	*1235.94*
सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	3451 Secretariat-Economic Services	1.38	52.30	53.68	1.95	59.03	60.98	3.20	63.21	66.41
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	0.49	4.35	4.84	0.45	4.95	5.40	0.55	5.17	5.72
मांग संख्या 3	Demand3	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.18	0.18
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.63	1.63
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	...	1.11	1.11	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.33	1.33
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	...	2.76	2.76	...	3.08	3.08	...	3.33	3.33
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	...	0.56	0.56	...	0.69	0.69	...	0.76	0.76
मांग संख्या 17	Demand17	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.93	0.93	...	0.88	0.88
मांग संख्या 18	Demand18	...	1.27	1.27	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.38	1.38
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	0.17	1.10	1.27	0.17	1.30	1.47	0.95	1.24	2.19
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	...	1.63	1.63	...	1.74	1.74	0.05	1.73	1.78
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	2.31	2.31	...	2.55	2.55	...	2.70	2.70
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	...	0.80	0.80	0.01	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.97	0.99
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	...	2.47	2.47	...	3.12	3.12	...	3.56	3.56
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.71	1.71
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	...	0.69	0.69	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.79	0.79
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	...	1.81	1.81	...	1.87	1.87	...	2.23	2.23
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.39	1.39
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	0.20	5.77	5.97	0.70	6.09	6.79	0.88	6.39	7.27
मांग संख्या 60	Demand60	...	0.94	0.94	...	0.68	0.68	...	0.72	0.72
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	...	2.60	2.60	...	3.09	3.09	...	3.10	3.10
मांग संख्या 63	Demand63	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.51	0.51	...	0.53	0.53
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.79	0.79
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	...	0.99	0.99	...	1.19	1.19	...	1.33	1.33
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	...	1.03	1.03	...	1.18	1.18	...	1.19	1.19

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	...	0.49	0.49	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.67	0.67
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.19	0.19
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	...	6.29	6.29	...	7.62	7.62	...	8.20	8.20
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.35	1.35
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	0.02	2.00	2.02	0.02	2.32	2.34	...	2.45	2.45
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.59	1.59	...	1.84	1.84
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	0.50	2.30	2.80	0.60	2.45	3.05	0.75	2.45	3.20
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.38	0.38
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	...	0.58	0.58	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.65	0.65
पर्यटन	3452 Tourism	12.24	5.15	17.39	16.51	6.12	22.63	19.48	6.25	25.73
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	12.24	5.15	17.39	16.51	6.12	22.63	19.48	6.25	25.73
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3453 Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5.34	643.20	648.54	4.66	854.55	859.21	7.33	952.45	959.78
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	5.34	643.10	648.44	4.66	854.51	859.17	7.33	952.31	959.64
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.14	0.14
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	3454 Census, Survey and Statistics	10.60	29.10	39.70	11.01	35.49	46.50	11.70	37.41	49.11
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	4.38	9.64	14.02	4.59	12.04	16.63	5.30	14.07	19.37
मांग संख्या 60	Demand60	6.22	19.46	25.68	6.42	23.45	29.87	6.40	23.34	29.74
मौसम विज्ञान	3455 Meteorology	1.59	25.48	27.07	0.45	26.33	26.78	1.56	30.52	32.08
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	1.59	25.48	27.07	0.45	26.33	26.78	1.56	30.52	32.08
नागरिक पूर्ति	3456 Civil Supplies	0.56	71.26	71.82	0.41	112.20	112.61	0.68	32.44	33.12
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.56	19.60	20.16	0.41	76.00	76.41	0.68	5.04	5.72
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	...	51.66	51.66	...	36.20	36.20	...	27.40	27.40
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	3466 International Financial Institutions	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3475 Other General Economic Services	0.79	15.76	16.55	38.10	17.49	55.59	52.02	17.52	69.54
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	8.53	8.53	37.00	8.53	45.53	50.00	8.75	58.75
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.07	0.62	0.69	0.05	0.67	0.72	0.10	0.70	0.80
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.20	1.88	2.08	0.20	1.91	2.11	0.30	2.14	2.44
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	...	4.14	4.14	...	4.72	4.72	...	4.84	4.84
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	0.52	0.53	1.05	0.85	0.60	1.45	1.62	0.63	2.25
	Demand40	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.40	0.40
घ-सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**	**5739.57**	**1905.62**	**7645.19**	**5951.28**	**1895.31**	**7846.59**	**6850.68**	**2024.44**	**8875.12**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	3601 Grants in aid to State Governments	5588.83	1548.44	7137.27	5801.08	1511.53	7312.61	6740.67	1767.89	8508.56
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	171.08	1.52	172.60	181.96	0.50	182.46	164.39	1.77	166.16
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	53.23	0.89	54.12	35.27	0.93	36.20	76.16	0.91	77.07
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	1517.54	0.16	1517.70	1535.73	0.05	1535.78	1669.18	0.09	1669.27
मांग संख्या 18	Demand18	1.45	...	1.45	2.13	...	2.13	2.55	...	2.55

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	43.76	...	43.76	56.82	...	56.82	36.86	...	36.86
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	43.97	...	43.97	46.17	...	46.17	52.46	...	52.46
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	2345.27	1272.62	3617.89	2468.17	1205.65	3673.82	2891.97	1407.42	4299.39
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	0.62	...	0.62	0.42	...	0.42	0.27	...	0.27
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.48	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.86	...	0.86
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	116.13	...	116.13	110.04	...	110.04	114.89	...	114.89
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	476.48	0.01	476.49	470.28	...	470.28	527.23	...	527.23
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	...	26.89	26.89	...	28.10	28.10	...	27.14	27.14
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	...	7.75	7.75	...	10.77	10.77	...	15.33	15.33
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	81.24	12.16	93.40	68.78	10.47	79.25	59.05	23.99	83.04
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	109.50	3.78	113.28	78.46	3.18	81.64	330.72	27.77	358.49
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	14.24	11.27	25.51	12.24	10.27	22.51	16.85	11.98	28.83
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	0.16	0.70	0.86	0.06	0.81	0.87	0.16	0.79	0.95
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	107.37	...	107.37	104.61	...	104.61	169.30	...	169.30
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	16.31	...	16.31	16.70	...	16.70	19.07	...	19.07
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	6.74	2.90	9.64	5.78	2.89	8.67	7.52	2.60	10.12
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.13	0.13
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	1.58	...	1.58	0.93	...	0.93	1.62	...	1.62
मांग संख्या 60	Demand60	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	3.04	110.55	113.59	2.82	125.07	127.89	3.11	125.07	128.18
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.89	...	0.89	0.60	...	0.60	0.80	...	0.80
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	19.60	62.41	82.01	19.45	65.09	84.54	17.75	63.14	80.89
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.35	...	0.35	...	...	...	0.35	...	0.35
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	...	30.06	30.06	...	31.06	31.06	...	36.06	36.06
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	0.82	...	0.82	0.81	10.00	10.81	0.80	20.00	20.80
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	66.02	3.00	69.02	191.47	2.98	194.45	154.05	2.00	156.05
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	390.58	1.64	392.22	390.58	1.64	392.22	422.19	1.70	423.89
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	0.23	...	0.23	0.17	...	0.17	0.31	...	0.31
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	3602 Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments	150.65	241.75	392.40	150.05	251.31	401.36	109.73	107.99	217.72
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	2.33	...	2.33	1.96	...	1.96	3.08	...	3.08
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	1.04	...	1.04	0.91	...	0.91	1.84	...	1.84
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	11.29	0.02	11.31	11.93	0.01	11.94	9.43	0.01	9.44
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	0.35	...	0.35	0.40	...	0.40	0.34	...	0.34
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	5.67	...	5.67	5.56	...	5.56	7.34	...	7.34
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.01	...	0.01	0.61	...	0.61	0.16	...	0.16
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	2.25	...	2.25	2.16	...	2.16	2.25	...	2.25
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	1.61	...	1.61	2.07	...	2.07	2.27	...	2.27

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	10.69	0.04	10.73	9.50	0.04	9.54	11.25	0.15	11.40
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	102.40	219.35	321.75	105.50	226.17	331.67	50.08	78.48	128.56
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	4.88	...	4.88	1.14	...	1.14	11.73	...	11.73
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	0.62	0.18	0.8	0.62	0.05	0.67	1.53	0.29	1.82
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	3.12	...	3.12	3.12	...	3.12	3.51	...	3.51
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.53	...	0.53	0.52	...	0.52	0.62	...	0.62
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05	0.09	...	0.09
मांग संख्या 60	Demand60	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.40	0.40
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	0.75	21.95	22.70	0.75	24.64	25.39	0.75	28.60	29.35
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	2.05	...	2.05	2.20	...	2.20	2.05	...	2.05
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	0.87	0.05	0.92	0.87	0.05	0.92	1.03	0.05	1.08
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	3603 Payments of States Shares of Union Excise Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्थानीय निकायों तथा पंचायती राज संस्थानों को मुआवजा और समनुदेशन	3604 Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 88	Demand88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 90	Demand90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	3605 Technical and Economic Corporation with other countries	0.09	112.33	112.42	0.15	129.36	129.51	0.28	145.45	145.73
मांग संख्या 18	Demand18	0.09	...	0.09	0.15	...	0.15	0.28	...	0.28
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	...	97.75	97.75	...	117.53	117.53	...	134.95	134.95
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	9.58	9.58	...	9.58	9.58	...	9.50	9.50
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	...	5.00	5.00	...	2.25	2.25	...	1.00	1.00
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	3606 Aid Material and Equipment	...	3.10	3.10	...	3.11	3.11	...	3.11	3.11
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	3.10	3.10	...	3.11	3.11	...	3.11	3.11
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	Expenditure Of U.Ts without Legislature	168.93	383.16	552.09	168.44	522.33	690.77	199.18	525.22	724.40
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	13048.80	2735.50	15784.30	14552.81	4688.69	19241.50	14055.52	5456.46	19511.98
जोड़-पूंजी (ऋणों को छोड़कर)	Total Capital Expenditure excluding loans	6409.89	1638.42	8048.31	7068.19	1963.43	9031.62	5876.89	4436.64	10313.53

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**	**50.37**	**1285.38**	**1335.75**	**50.20**	**1418.54**	**1468.74**	**84.42**	**4168.29**	**4252.71**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4046 Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	35.50	53.61	89.11	27.21	46.31	73.52	57.65	1.11	58.76
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	35.50	53.61	89.11	27.21	46.31	73.52	57.65	1.11	58.76
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4047 Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services	4.50	58.50	63.00	9.33	48.39	57.72	12.00	53.64	65.64
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	4.50	0.09	4.59	9.33	0.09	9.42	12.00	0.05	12.05
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	58.41	58.41	...	48.30	48.30	...	53.59	53.59
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4058 Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75	1.73	3.48
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75	1.73	3.48
सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works	10.37	73.62	83.99	13.66	95.75	109.41	13.02	132.64	145.66
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	1.37	1.37	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.15	1.15
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	...	14.50	14.50	...	10.90	10.90	...	14.00	14.00
मांग संख्या 33	Demand33	...	...	...	...	29.00	29.00	...	30.00	30.00
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	1.00	30.11	31.11	1.00	27.05	28.05	1.00	60.12	61.12
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	9.37	27.64	37.01	12.66	27.70	40.36	12.02	27.37	39.39
विविध सामान्य सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4075 Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.20	1.20
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.20	1.20
रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4076 Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1098.00	1098.00	...	1227.09	1227.09	...	3977.97	3977.97
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	1098.00	1098.00	...	1227.09	1227.09	...	3977.97	3977.97
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**	**282.47**	**43.89**	**326.36**	**255.49**	**127.27**	**382.76**	**247.36**	**36.36**	**283.72**
(क) शिक्षा, खेल, कला, और संस्कृति	*(a) Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*1614*	*041*	*1655*	*625*	*6235*	*6860*	*1186*	*20.68*	32.54
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4202 Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Cultiure	16.14	0.41	16.55	6.25	62.35	68.60	11.86	20.68	32.54
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	2.99	0.05	3.04	2.99	62.10	65.09	3.49	0.01	3.50
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	13.15	0.36	13.51	3.26	0.25	3.51	8.37	0.17	8.54
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.50	20.50
(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	*(b) Health and Family Welfare*	*937*	*-015*	*922*	*712*	*-309*	*403*	*459*	*492*	*-033*
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	6.48	-0.43	6.05	4.96	-3.37	1.59	3.90	-4.94	-1.04
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	1.26	-1.43	-0.17	0.86	-4.31	-3.45	0.88	-6.57	-5.69
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	5.22	1.00	6.22	4.10	0.94	5.04	3.02	1.63	4.65
परिवार कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4211 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	2.89	0.28	3.17	2.16	0.28	2.44	0.69	0.02	0.71
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	2.89	...	2.89	2.16	...	2.16	0.55	...	0.55
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.02	0.16

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ग) जल पूर्ति,सफाई,आवास और शहरी विकास	*(c) Water Supply Sanitation,Housing and Urban Development*	*42.70*	*54.45*	*97.15*	*40.47*	*62.76*	*103.23*	*49.87*	*53.28*	*103.15*
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4216 Capital Outlay on Housing	38.30	54.45	92.75	36.11	62.76	98.87	42.87	53.28	96.15
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	7.15	7.15	...	4.89	4.89	...	5.98	5.98
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	...	10.00	10.00	...	7.50	7.50	...	8.00	8.00
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	...	6.00	6.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	8.00	8.00
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	38.30	31.30	69.60	36.11	43.37	79.48	42.87	31.30	74.17
शहरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4217 Capital outlay on Urban Development	4.35	...	4.35	4.35	...	4.35	6.50	...	6.50
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	4.35	...	4.35	4.35	...	4.35	6.50	...	6.50
(घ) सूचना तथा प्रसारण	*(d) Information and Broadcasting*	*209.55*	*-9.05*	*200.50*	*197.32*	*7.05*	*204.37*	*175.78*	*-30.80*	*144.98*
सूचना और प्रचार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4220 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	2.94	...	2.94	1.49	10.04	11.53	2.81	0.10	2.91
मांग संख्या 52	Demand52	2.94	...	2.94	1.49	10.04	11.53	2.81	0.10	2.91
प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4221 Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	206.61	-9.05	197.56	195.83	-2.99	192.84	172.97	-30.90	142.07
मांग संख्या 53	Demand53	206.61	-9.05	197.56	195.83	-2.99	192.84	172.97	-30.90	142.07
(ङ) अनुसूचित जाति,अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	*(e) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*	*3.44*	*-1.78*	*1.66*	*2.81*	*-1.80*	*1.01*	*3.54*	*-1.88*	*1.66*
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4235 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	3.44	-1.78	1.66	2.81	-1.80	1.01	3.54	-1.88	1.66
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	3.44	-1.78	1.66	2.81	-1.80	1.01	3.54	-1.88	1.66
(च) अन्य	*(f) Others*	*1.27*	*0.01*	*1.28*	*1.52*	*...*	*1.52*	*1.72*	*...*	*1.72*
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्ययया	4250 Capital Outlay on Other Social Services	1.27	0.01	1.28	1.52	...	1.52	1.72	...	1.72
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	1.27	0.01	1.28	1.52	...	1.52	1.72	...	1.72
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**6077.05**	**309.15**	**6386.20**	**6762.50**	**417.62**	**7180.12**	**5545.11**	**231.99**	**5777.10**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	*(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities*	*88.57*	*1.15*	*89.72*	*84.24*	*0.48*	*84.72*	*77.32*	*2.37*	*79.69*
कृषि कार्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4401 Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4.69	0.39	5.08	3.08	0.23	3.31	15.42	0.52	15.94
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	3.64	0.39	4.03	1.88	0.23	2.11	11.99	0.35	12.34
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	3.00	...	3.00
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.60	...	0.60	0.75	...	0.75	0.43	0.17	0.60

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
पशुपालन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	1.91	0.25	2.16	1.21	...	1.21	1.99	...	1.99
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	1.15	0.25	1.40	0.11	...	0.11	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	0.76	...	0.76	1.10	...	1.10	0.99	...	0.99
डेरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	2.42	...	2.42	1.31	...	1.31	1.71	...	1.71
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	2.14	...	2.14	1.13	...	1.13	1.54	...	1.54
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	0.28	...	0.28	0.18	...	0.18	0.17	...	0.17
मीन उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	2.42	...	2.42	2.31	...	2.31	3.11	0.01	3.12
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	2.42	...	2.42	2.31	...	2.31	3.11	0.01	3.12
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4406	Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	2.84	0.44	3.28	1.57	0.21	1.78	3.00	0.09	3.09
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	2.74	0.44	3.18	1.57	0.21	1.78	1.50	0.09	1.59
बागानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4407	Capital Outlay on Plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.68	1.68
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.68	1.68
खाद्य,भंडारण और भांडागारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4408	Capital Outlay on Food, storage and Warehousing	68.68	...	68.68	68.30	...	68.30	46.49	...	46.49
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	68.67	...	68.67	68.29	...	68.29	46.49	...	46.49
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	4416	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
सहकारिता पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4425	Capital Outlay on Cooperation	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.07	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.15	...	0.15	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.01	0.01
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4435	Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes	0.26	0.06	0.32	1.21	0.02	1.23	0.30	0.06	0.36
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.26	0.06	0.32	1.21	0.02	1.23	0.30	0.06	0.36
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम का पूंजी खाता	*(b)*	*Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes*	*57.46*	...	*57.46*	*64.32*	...	*64.32*	*64.20*	...	*64.20*
पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का पूंजी परिव्यय	4551	Capital Outlay on Hill Areas									
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4552	Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	57.46	...	57.46	64.32	...	64.32	64.20	...	64.20
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	57.46	...	57.46	64.32	...	64.32	64.20	...	64.20
अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय											
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	*(d)*	*Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control*	*3.71*	...	*3.71*	*4.12*	...	*4.12*	*4.30*	...	4.30
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4701	Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	3.41	...	3.41	3.44	...	3.44	4.00	...	4.00
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	3.41	...	3.41	3.44	...	3.44	4.00	...	4.00
लघु सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4702	Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	0.30	...	0.30	0.68	...	0.68	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.30	...	0.30	0.68	...	0.68	0.30	...	0.30

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	*(e) Capital Account of Energy*	*2104.80*	*11.50*	*2116.30*	*2151.81*	*75.26*	*2227.07*	*2046.44*	...	*2046.44*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4801 Capital Outlay on Power Projects	1336.51	...	1336.51	1138.02	-7.24	1130.78	1212.96	...	1212.96
मांग संख्या 17	Demand17	60.00	...	60.00	50.00	...	50.00	42.90	...	42.90
मांग संख्या 18	Demand18	1038.08	...	1038.08	833.38	...	833.38	876.22	...	876.22
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	238.43	...	238.43	254.64	-7.24	247.40	293.84	...	293.84
पेट्रोलियम पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4802 Capital Outlay on Petroleum	204.79	...	204.79	439.29	71.00	510.29	229.73	...	229.73
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	204.79	...	204.79	439.29	71.00	510.29	229.73	...	229.73
कोयले और लिग्नाइट पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4803 Capital outlay on Coal and Lignite	559.00	11.50	570.50	569.00	11.50	580.50	600.10	...	600.10
मांग संख्या 17	Demand17	559.00	11.50	570.50	569.00	11.50	580.50	600.10	...	600.10
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4810 Capital Outlay on Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4.50	...	4.50	5.50	...	5.50	3.65	...	3.65
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	4.50	...	4.50	5.50	...	5.50	3.65	...	3.65
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	*(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*	*2044.66*	*168.87*	*2213.53*	*2183.71*	*172.89*	*2356.60*	*1230.78*	*197.58*	*1428.36*
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4851 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	7.58	...	7.58	6.89	...	6.89	8.73	...	8.73
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	5.21	...	5.21	4.64	...	4.64	6.75	...	6.75
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	2.37	...	2.37	2.25	...	2.25	1.98	...	1.98
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4852 Capital outlay on Iron & Steel Industries	663.59	...	663.59	708.84	...	708.84	332.61	...	332.61
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	663.59	...	663.59	708.84	...	708.84	332.61	...	332.61
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4853 Capital Outlay on Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	536.16	...	536.16	565.56	...	565.56	165.38	...	165.38
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	536.16	...	536.16	565.56	...	565.56	165.38	...	165.38
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4854 Capital outlay on Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	32.50	...	32.50
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	32.50	...	32.50
उर्वरक उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4855 Capital Outlay on Fertilizer Industries	331.37	...	331.37	338.98	1.01	339.99	189.73	0.51	190.24
मांग संख्या 15	Demand5	331.37	...	331.37	338.98	1.01	339.99	189.73	0.51	190.24
रसायन उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4857 Capital Outlay on Chemical Industries	10.60	...	10.60	10.40	...	10.40	11.20	...	11.20
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	10.60	...	10.60	10.40	...	10.40	11.20	...	11.20
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4858 Capital Outlay on Engineering Industries	46.50	43.00	89.50	41.82	22.50	64.32	42.72	40.40	83.12
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	40.00	40.00	...	22.50	22.50	...	40.00	40.00
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	43.88	3.00	46.88	39.40	...	39.40	37.19	0.40	37.59
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	2.62	...	2.62	2.42	...	2.42	5.53	...	5.53
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4859 Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	44.94	11.00	55.94	47.91	11.00	58.91	45.48	11.00	56.48
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	11.00
मांग संख्या 63	Demand63	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.80	...	1.80

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	4.72	...	4.72	4.72	...	4.72	4.45	...	4.45
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	38.22	...	38.22	41.19	...	41.19	39.23	...	39.23
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4860 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	75.00	5.25	80.25	83.25	28.38	111.63	80.56	4.25	84.81
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	...	...	0.42	...	0.42	0.17	...	0.17
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	3.45	...	3.45	3.45	...	3.45	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	37.05	...	37.05	44.68	...	44.68	40.53	...	40.53
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	34.50	5.25	39.75	34.70	28.38	63.08	39.86	4.25	44.11
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4861 Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Industries	231.12	107.39	338.51	282.49	108.02	390.51	256.95	139.44	396.39
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	231.12	107.39	338.51	282.49	108.02	390.51	256.95	139.44	396.39
अन्य उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4875 Capital Outlay on Other Industries	1.00	2.15	3.15	1.00	1.90	2.90	1.00	1.98	2.98
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	1.00	1.15	2.15	1.00	0.90	1.90	1.00	0.98	1.98
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4885 Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals	71.80	0.08	71.88	71.57	0.08	71.65	63.92	...	63.92
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	70.00	0.08	70.08	70.00	0.08	70.08	62.00	...	62.00
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.12
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	1.80	...	1.80	1.57	...	1.57	1.80	...	1.80
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	*(g) Capital Account of Transport*	*1334.88*	*57.50*	*1392.38*	*1511.97*	*56.80*	*1568.77*	*1601.17*	*77.72*	*1678.89*
रेलव पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5002 Capital Outlay on Railways	1030.00	...	1030.00	1164.88	...	1164.88	1231.00	...	1231.00
पत्तनों और दीपस्तम्भों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5051 Capital Outlay on Ports & Light Houses	10.50	-5.00	5.50	8.75	-2.03	6.72	12.50	-5.00	7.50
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	10.50	-5.00	5.50	8.75	-2.03	6.72	12.50	-5.00	7.50
नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5052 Capital Outlay on Shipping	3.38	...	3.38	1.84	...	1.84	4.00	...	4.00
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	1.61	...	1.61	0.90	...	0.90	1.05	...	1.05
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	1.77	...	1.77	0.94	...	0.94	2.95	...	2.95
नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5053 Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	3.04	...	3.04	55.14	...	55.14	6.17	...	6.17
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	3.04	...	3.04	55.14	...	55.14	6.17	...	6.17
सड़क परिवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5054 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	267.50	62.76	330.26	267.50	59.10	326.60	324.50	82.99	407.49
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	...	5.00	5.00	...	0.50	0.50	...	10.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	267.50	57.76	325.26	267.50	58.60	326.10	324.50	72.99	397.49
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5056 Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport	9.46	...	9.46	5.96	...	5.96	11.00	...	11.00
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	9.46	...	9.46	5.96	...	5.96	11.00	...	11.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5075 Capital Outlay on Other Transport Services	11.00	-0.26	10.74	7.90	-0.27	7.63	12.00	-0.27	11.73
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	3.00	...	3.00	1.30	...	1.30	7.00	...	7.00
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	8.00	-0.26	7.74	6.60	-0.27	6.33	5.00	-0.27	4.73

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता		*(h) Capital Account of Communications*	*102.24*	*-3.67*	*98.57*	*398.84*	*-3.81*	*395.03*	*185.51*	*-4.16*	*181.35*
डाक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5201	Capital Outlay on Postal Services	36.33	-3.66	32.67	36.33	-3.81	32.52	37.00	-4.16	32.84
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	36.33	-3.66	32.67	36.33	-3.81	32.52	37.00	-4.16	32.84
दूर संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5225	Capital Outlay on Telecommunication Services	12.00	...	12.00	294.20	...	294.20	92.80	...	92.80
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	12.00	...	12.00	294.20	...	294.20	92.80	...	92.80
उपग्रह प्रणाली पर पूंजी परिव्य	5252	Capital Outlay on Satellite system	53.91	-0.01	53.90	68.31	...	68.31	55.71	...	55.71
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	53.91	-0.01	53.90	68.31	...	68.31	55.71	...	55.71
(झ) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता		*(i) Capital Account of Science Technology and Environment*	*118.97*	*1.67*	*120.64*	*126.98*	*0.93*	*127.91*	*143.47*	*2.33*	*145.80*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5401	Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Research	39.38	...	39.38	37.22	...	37.22	42.17	...	42.17
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	39.38	...	39.38	37.22	...	37.22	42.17	...	42.17
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5402	Capital Outlay on Space Research	75.52	...	75.52	87.73	...	87.73	95.77	...	95.77
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	75.52	...	75.52	87.73	...	87.73	95.77	...	95.77
समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5403	Capital Outlay on Oceanographic Research	1.20	...	1.20	0.50	...	0.50	2.31	...	2.31
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	1.20	...	1.20	0.50	...	0.50	2.31	...	2.31
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावर्णिक अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5425	Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research	2.87	1.67	4.54	1.53	0.93	2.46	3.22	2.33	5.55
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	...	0.37	0.37	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.22	0.22
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	2.72	1.30	4.02	1.38	0.86	2.24	2.16	2.11	4.27
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.86	...	0.86
(झ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		*(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services*	*39.61*	*22.86*	*62.47*	*47.87*	*28.69*	*76.56*	*32.99*	*24.95*	*57.94*
पर्यटन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5452	Capital Outlay on Tourism	8.11	...	8.11	8.11	...	8.11	10.67	...	10.67
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	8.11	...	8.11	8.11	...	8.11	10.67	...	10.67
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5453	Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	20.80	1.70	22.50	19.54	1.30	20.84	13.71	1.66	15.37
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	20.80	1.70	22.50	19.54	1.30	20.84	13.71	1.66	15.37
मौसम विज्ञान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5455	Capital Outlay on Meteorology	9.91	2.33	12.24	7.22	1.70	8.92	7.94	2.25	10.19
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	8.61	2.05	10.66	6.14	1.42	7.56	6.44	1.97	8.41
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	1.30	0.28	1.58	1.08	0.28	1.36	1.50	0.28	1.78
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	5465	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	0.01	3.78	3.79	12.51	2.50	15.01	...	3.27	3.27
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	0.01	3.78	3.79	0.01	2.50	2.51	...	3.27	3.27
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	12.50	...	12.50	...	...	...

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	5466 Investments in International Financial Institutions	...	15.04	15.04	...	23.18	23.18	...	17.76	17.76
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	15.04	15.04	...	23.18	23.18	...	17.76	17.76
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5475 Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	0.78	0.01	0.79	0.49	0.01	0.50	0.67	0.01	0.68
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.78	...	0.78	0.49	...	0.49	0.67	...	0.67
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	**Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature**	**182.15**	**49.27**	**231.42**	**188.64**	**86.38**	**275.02**	**158.93**	**-68.80**	**90.13**
मांग संख्या 88 से 92	Demands 88 to 92	182.15	49.27	231.42	188.64	86.38	275.02	158.93	-68.80	90.13
जोड़-ऋण	**TOTAL LOANS**	**6638.91**	**1097.08**	**7735.99**	**7484.62**	**2725.26**	**10209.88**	**8178.63**	**1019.82**	**9198.45**
सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**	**6.65**	**11.38**	**18.03**	**11.35**	**5.70**	**17.05**	**4.36**	**11.47**	**15.83**
शिक्षा,खेलकूद,कला और संस्कृति के लिए ऋण	6202 Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50
परिवार कल्याण के लिये ऋण	6211 Loans for Family Welfare	2.50	...	2.50	7.75	...	7.75	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	2.50	...	2.50	7.75	...	7.75	0.50	...	0.50
आवास के लिये ऋण	6216 Loans for Housing	2.90	11.00	13.90	2.90	5.50	8.40	2.90	11.00	13.90
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	2.90	11.00	13.90	2.90	5.50	8.40	2.90	11.00	13.90
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिये ऋण	6235 Loans for Social Security and Welfare	0.99	-0.12	0.87	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.47
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	0.99	-0.12	0.87	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.47
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	6250 Loans for other Social Services	0.01	0.50	0.51	...	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.45	0.46
मांग संख्या 53	Demand53	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.45	0.45
आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	**LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**2476.57**	**659.14**	**3135.71**	**2877.51**	**1962.02**	**4839.53**	**3274.36**	**483.67**	**3758.03**
डेरी विकास के लिये ऋण	6404 Loans for Dairy Development	42.67	...	42.67	44.11	...	44.11	36.14	...	36.14
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	42.67	...	42.67	44.11	...	44.11	36.14	...	36.14
मत्स्य पालन के लिये ऋण	6405 Loans for Fisheries	6.50	...	6.50	39.40	...	39.40	11.65	...	11.65
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	6.50	...	6.50	39.40	...	39.40	11.65	...	11.65
बागानों के लिये ऋण	6407 Loans for Plantations	5.78	...	5.78	5.03	...	5.03	4.19	...	4.19
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	5.78	...	5.78	5.03	...	5.03	4.19	...	4.19
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण के लिये ऋण	6408 Loans for Food Storage and Warehousing	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	1200.00*	1200.01	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	...	...	...	1200.00	1200.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिये ऋण	6416 Loans to Agricultural Financial Institutions	130.00	...	130.00	130.00	...	130.00	150.00	...	150.00
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	130.00	...	130.00	130.00	...	130.00	150.00	...	150.00
सहकारिता के लिये ऋण	6425 Loans for Cooperation	76.05	...	76.05	71.63	...	71.63	76.05	...	76.05
मांग सरख्या 2	Demand2	76.05	...	76.05	71.63	...	71.63	76.05	...	76.05

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS)

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिये ऋण		Loans for Special Area Programme	6.15	...	6.15	8.82	...	8.82	7.84	...	7.84
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिये ऋण	6552	Loans for North Eastern Areas	2.15	...	2.15	4.82	...	4.82	3.84	...	3.84
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	2.15	...	2.15	4.82	...	4.82	3.84	...	3.84
कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिये ऋण	6705	Loans for Command Area Development	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
ऊर्जा के लिये ऋण		Loans for Energy	1243.51	13.77	1257.28	1538.84	13.44	1552.28	1352.99	1.28	1354.27
विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये ऋण	6801	Loans for Power Projects	554.40	...	554.40	662.33	...	662.33	673.17	...	673.17
मांग संख्या 17		Demand17	40.23	...	40.23	6.12	...	6.12	62.00	...	62.00
मांग संख्या 18		Demand18	429.17	...	429.17	571.24	...	571.24	526.16	...	526.16
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	85.00	...	85.00	84.97	...	84.97	85.00	...	85.00
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
पेट्रोलियम के लिये ऋण	6802	Loans for Petroleum	132.46	2.27	134.73	300.47	1.94	302.41	204.82	1.28	206.10
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	132.46	2.27	134.73	300.47	1.94	302.41	204.82	1.28	206.10
कोयले और लिग्नाइट के लिये ऋण	6803	Loans for Coal and Lignite	556.65	11.50	568.15	576.04	11.50	587.54	475.00	...	475.00
मांग संख्या 17		Demand17	556.65	11.50	568.15	576.04	11.50	587.54	475.00	...	475.00
उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए ऋण		Loans for Industry & Minerals	628.21	562.68	1190.89	645.81	640.42	1286.23	1252.83	426.97	1679.80
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6851	Loans for Village and Small Industries	68.05	73.56	141.61	68.00	73.39	141.39	79.06	4.72	83.78
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	62.05	73.23	135.28	62.05	73.06	135.11	72.06	4.43	76.49
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	6.00	0.33	6.33	5.95	0.33	6.28	7.00	0.29	7.29
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6852	Loans for Iron and Steel Industries	50.91	35.28	86.19	54.14	15.65	69.79	496.71	5.00	501.71
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	50.91	35.28	86.19	54.14	15.65	69.79	496.71	5.00	501.71
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6853	Loans for Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	25.98	59.80	85.78	64.68	23.09	87.77	104.57	...	104.57
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	25.98	58.80	84.78	64.68	23.09	87.77	104.57	...	104.57
सिमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6854	Loans for Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	24.57	...	24.57	24.57	...	24.57	22.50	...	22.50
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	24.57	...	24.57	24.57	...	24.57	22.50	...	22.50
उर्वरक उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6855	Loans for Fertilizer Industries	215.18	53.00	268.18	208.58	82.00	290.58	196.40	43.00	239.40
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	215.18	53.00	268.18	208.58	82.00	290.58	196.40	43.00	239.40
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6856	Loans for Petro-Chemical Industries	46.00	...	46.00	45.00	...	45.00	152.00	...	152.00
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	46.00	0.00	46.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	152.00	0.00	152.00
रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6857	Loans for Chemicals Industries	4.25	3.92	8.17	2.63	3.92	6.55	7.80	4.00	11.80
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	4.25	3.92	8.17	2.63	3.92	6.55	7.80	4.00	11.80
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6858	Loans for Engineering Industries	81.94	140.99	222.93	75.98	184.00	259.98	43.04	138.10	181.14
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	58.00	58.00	...	65.40	65.40	...	64.00	64.00
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	57.76	82.99	140.75	53.60	98.60	152.20	33.21	74.10	107.31
मांग संरख्या 71		Demand71	24.18	...	24.18	22.38	20.00	42.38	9.83	...	9.83

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6859	Loans for Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	16.57	18.38	34.95	21.52	17.13	38.65	29.05	16.00	45.05
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	16.00	16.00	...	14.65	14.65	...	16.00	16.00
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.20	...	2.20
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	7.40	2.04	9.44	7.40	2.04	9.44	8.89	...	8.89
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	8.17	0.34	8.51	13.12	0.44	13.56	17.96	...	17.96
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6860	Loans for Consumer Industries	42.17	175.35	217.52	32.96	238.89	271.85	43.66	214.31	257.97
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	0.10	0.10	0.81	...	0.81	0.18	...	0.18
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	3.45	...	3.45	3.45	...	3.45	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	38.72	9.00	47.72	28.70	18.50	47.20	43.48	17.50	60.98
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	...	166.15	166.15	...	220.29	220.29	...	196.71	196.71
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6861	Loans for Atomic Energy Industries	6.75	...	6.75	5.06	...	5.06	17.75	...	17.75
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	6.75	...	6.75	5.06	...	5.06	17.75	...	17.75
अन्य उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6875	Loans for other Industries	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.20	...	1.70	1.70
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.00	1.00
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिये ऋण	6885	Loans for Industries and Minerals	45.84	0.20	46.04	42.69	0.15	42.84	60.29	0.14	60.43
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	45.84	...	45.84	42.69	...	42.69	60.29	...	60.29
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.04	0.04
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
परिवहन के लिये ऋण		Loans for Transport	331.95	67.66	399.61	388.92	102.09	491.01	376.92	55.37	432.29
रेलवे को ऋण	7002	Loans to Railways	...	15.06	15.06	79.00	24.26	103.26	21.00	29.26	50.26
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	...	15.06	15.06	79.00	24.26	103.26	21.00	29.26	50.26
पत्तनों और दीप स्तम्भों के लिये ऋण	7051	Loans for Ports and Light Houses	86.59	6.01	92.60	79.03	2.35	81.38	163.72	5.01	168.73
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	86.59	6.01	92.60	79.03	2.35	81.38	163.72	5.01	168.73
नौवहन के लिये ऋण	7052	Loans for Shipping	168.97	-0.12	168.85	160.00	...	160.00	108.65	...	108.65
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00	23.00	...	23.00
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	168.97	-0.12	168.85	145.00	...	145.00	85.65	...	85.65
नागर विमानन के लिये ऋण	7053	Loans for Civil Aviation	...	35.00	35.00	...	28.00	28.00	2.50	...	2.50
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	...	35.00	35.00	...	28.00	28.00	2.50	...	2.50
सड़क परिवहन के लिये ऋण	7055	Loans for Road Transport	67.33	9.80	77.13	65.33	33.25	98.58	71.05	20.00	91.05
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	67.33	9.80	77.13	65.33	33.25	98.58	71.05	20.00	91.05
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिये ऋण	7056	Loans for Inland Water Transport	9.06	0.91	9.97	5.56	2.23	7.79	10.00	0.10	10.10
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	9.06	0.91	9.97	5.56	2.23	7.79	10.00	0.10	10.10
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	7075	Loans for Other Transport Services	...	1.00	1.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	1.00	1.00
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	1.00	1.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	1.00	1.00
संचार के लिये ऋण		Loans for Communications	...	15.00	15.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	...	...

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य संचार सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	7275	Loans for Other Communication Services	...	15.00	15.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	...	15.00	15.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	...	...
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिये ऋण		Loans for Science, Technology and Environment	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों के लिये ऋण	7425	Loans for Other Scientific Research	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		Loans for General Economic Services	5.59	0.03	5.62	4.79	0.07	4.86	5.55	0.05	5.60
पर्यटन के लिये ऋण	7452	Loans for Tourism	2.95	...	2.95	2.95	...	2.95	3.35	...	3.35
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	2.95	...	2.95	2.95	...	2.95	3.35	...	3.35
अन्य सामान्य वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	7475	Loans for Other General Economic Services	2.64	0.03	2.67	1.84	0.07	1.91	2.20	0.05	2.25
मांग संख्या 28		Demand28	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	2.64	...	2.64	1.84	...	1.84	2.20	...	2.20
अन्य ऋण		**Other Loans**	**3931.71**	**426.45**	**4358.16**	**4335.92**	**757.40**	**5093.32**	**4624.45**	**524.57**	**5149.02**
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	7601	Loans and Advances to State Governments	3773.72	48.93	3822.65	4176.70	107.65	4284.35	4540.54	67.18	4607.72
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	...	5.00	5.00	...	14.67	14.67	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	26.98	...	26.98	21.71	...	21.71	22.03	...	22.03
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	2.73	...	2.73
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	3.63	3.63	...	3.63	3.63	...	6.00	6.00
मांग संख्या 18		Demand18	23.20	...	23.20	23.20	...	23.20	29.30	...	29.30
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	4.80	...	4.80	4.00	...	4.00	5.80	...	5.80
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	3596.45	2.00	3598.45	4005.62	49.92	4055.54	4338.23	2.00	4340.23
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	0.24	...	0.24	0.14	...	0.14	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	2.67	...	2.67	2.67	...	2.67	3.35	...	3.35
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	...	0.02	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	15.84	...	15.84	11.06	...	11.06	10.21	...	10.21
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.26	2.26	...	3.00	3.00
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	3.91	...	3.91	2.91	...	2.91	3.43	...	3.43
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	...	3.92	3.92	...	3.92	3.92	...	4.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	11.89	...	11.89	21.20	...	21.20	41.00	...	41.00
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	10.37	...	10.37	9.34	1.50	10.84	9.10	0.91	10.01
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	2.32	...	2.32	0.60	...	0.60	1.20	...	1.20
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	10.25	25.00	35.25	10.25	24.00	34.25	10.25	43.50	53.75
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	14.00	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	15.25	...	15.25
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	45.80	1.36	47.16	45.00	2.75	47.75	48.65	2.75	51.40

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	7602	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	157.99	52.64	210.63	159.22	53.53	212.75	83.91	31.22	115.13
मांग संख्या 18		Demand18	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.56	...	0.56
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	1.19	...	1.19	1.01	...	1.01	1.30	...	1.30
मांग संख्या 43		Demand43	153.62	52.64	206.26	155.60	53.53	209.13	79.71	31.22	110.93
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	0.12	...	0.12	0.05	...	0.05	0.18	...	0.18
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.21	...	0.21
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	7605	Advances to Foreign Governments	...	148.34	148.34	...	384.63	384.63	...	300.05	300.05
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	60.00	60.00	...	300.00	300.00	...	200.00	200.00
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	...	41.05	41.05	...	61.67	61.67	...	53.05	53.05
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	...	47.29	47.29	...	22.96	22.96	...	47.00	47.00
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	175.22	175.22	...	209.54	209.54	...	124.70	124.70
मांग संख्या 28		Demand28	...	175.22	175.22	...	209.54	209.54	...	124.70	124.70
विविध ऋण	7615	Miscellaneous Loans	...	1.32	1.32	...	2.05	2.05	...	1.42	1.42
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.06	1.06	...	1.17	1.17
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.60	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 28		Demand28	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.39	0.39	...	0.25	0.25
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के ऋण		**Loans of U.Ts without Legislature**	**223.98**	**0.11**	**224.09**	**259.84**	**0.14**	**259.98**	**275.46**	**0.11**	**275.57**
मांग संख्या 88 से 92		Demands 88 to 92	223.98	0.11	224.09	259.84	0.14	259.98	275.46	0.11	275.57

****इसमें बैंक ऋण के बदले में खाद्यान्नों के संकट-निरोधक भण्डारों के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दिए गए सरकारी ऋण दिए गए हैं।***

** Represents Government loans to Food Corporation of India for financing buffer stock of foodgrains in lieu of bank credit.*

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 2

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण और अनुबन्ध 1 में दर्शाए गए व्यय के बीच मिलान
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNEXURE 1

(करोड़ रुपए में) (Rs. in crores)

		बजटअनुमान B.E. 1986-87	संशोधितअनुमान R.E. 1986-87	बजटअनुमान B.E. 1987-88
क.वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में कुल राजस्व व्यय	**A. TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE in** Annual Financial Statement	53893.13	58586.77	62989.30
1.राजस्व में से घटा कर राज्यों का संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में भाग	1. States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of revenues	-6189.48	-6294.72	-6781.76
2.रेलवे बजट में शामिल रेलवे का राजस्व व्यय	2. Revenue expenditure of Railways included in the Railway Budget	-6996.69	-7683.02	-8417.61
3.व्यय में से घटा कर दूर संचार की राजस्व प्राप्तिया	3. Revenue receipts of Telecommunications taken in reduction of expenditure	-1370.00	-1287.00	-1709.00
4. व्यय में से घटाकर डाक की राजस्व प्राप्तिया	4. Revenue receipts of Posts taken in reduction of expenditure	-550.00	-563.00	-744.00
5.व्यय में से घटा कर अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तिया	5. Receipts of other commercial departments taken in reduction of expenditure	-1364.50	-1300.23	-1514.89
6. व्यय में से घटा कर रक्षा प्राप्तिया	6. Defence receipts taken in reduction of expenditure	-284.90	-329.04	-348.54
7. राजस्व में से घटा कर स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का आबंटन और बिना विधान मण्डल के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	7. Assignment of revenues to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	-38.81	-43.63	-42.95
अनुबन्ध - I में कुल राजस्व व्यय	**TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**37098.75**	**41086.13**	**43430.55**
ख.वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में कुल पूंजी व्यय (ऋण सहित)	**B. TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (including Loans) in Annual Financial Statement**	**173672.97**	**177211.46**	**177068.97**
1.प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर लोक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	1. Repayment of Public debt taken in reduction of receipts	-152228.13	-152341.01	-152120.80
2.प्प्तियों के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतिया	2. Securities issued to International Monetary Fund matched by receipts	-755.54	-1133.62	-876.19
3.प्राप्तियों के अनुसार रेलवे में निवेश	3. Investment in Railways matched by receipts	-250.00	-250.00	0.00
4.प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों में निवेश	4. Investments in nationalised banks matched by receipts	-400.00	-400.00	-200.00
5.इकट्ठी की गई अल्पबचत की धनराशि में से राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और प्राप्तिया घटाकर अल्पकालीन ऋण	5. Loans to State Governments against small savings collections and short term loans taken in reduction of receipts	-4255.00	-3845.33	-4360.00
अनुबन्ध I में कुल पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**15784.30**	**19241.50**	**19511.98**
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में कुल व्यय	*TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annual Financial Statement*	*227566.10*	*235798.23*	*240058.27*
अनुबन्ध - I में कुल व्यय	***TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1***	***52883.05***	***60327.63***	***62942.53***

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां *TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE*

अनुबन्ध *ANNEXURE -3*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1979-80	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A. Non-Plan Expenditure:**	**10598**	**13062**	**14133**	**17774**	**20017**	**25063**	**29705**	**37396**	**39266**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	2210	2604	3195	3938	4796	5974	7503	9550	10650
2. रक्षा संबंधी व्यय*	2. Defence Expenditure*	3164	3604	4329	5021	5831	6661	7987	10194	12512
3. आर्थिक सहायता (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.1 में)	3. Subsidies (Details in Annexure-3.1)	1543	2028	1941	2262	2902	4208	4929	5579	5605
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान**	4. Grants to States and Union Territories**	624	626	594	824	938	994	1807	1606	1689
5. अन्य अनुदान	5. Other Grants	58	57	68	78	90	89	81	129	146
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.2 में)	6. Other Non-Plan Expenditure (Details in Annexure-3.2).	2215	3112	2767	3355	3722	4794	5193	6963	7117
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय@#	7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure@#	107	212	373	245	311	850	723	650	527
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	8. Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments***	132	161	50	87	176	468	569	161	99
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Loans	545	658	816	1964	1251	1025	913	2564@@	921
ख. आयोजना परिव्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.3 में)	**B. Plan Outlay (Details in Annexure-3.3)**	**7189**	**8994**	**10250**	**11913**	**14038**	**16615**	**19914**	**22932**	**23676**
जोड़ व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**17787**	**22056**	**24383**	**29687**	**34055**	**41678**	**49619**	**60328**	**62942**
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	11916	14410	15408	18742	22231	27668	33484	41086	43430
पूंजी व्यय	Capital Expendtture	5871	7646	8975	10945	11824	14010	16135	19242	19512

टिप्पणियां:—व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को उचित रूप से समझने के लिए, 1979-80 से 1985-86 तक के वर्षों के आंकड़े और 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान इसमें तथा यथासम्भव 1-4-1987 से लेखों के संबंध में अपनाये गये संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत तथा सहायक अनुबंधों में दिए गए है 1985-86 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम है।

Notes:- *For a proper appreciation of the trends in expenditure, the figures for the years 1979-80 to 1985-86 and the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 have been given in this and the supporting Annexures, under the revised classification structure adopted in accounts from 1-4-1987, as far as possible. Figures of 1985-86 are provisional.*

		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
*रक्षा प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लेकिन रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी व्यय सहित	*Net of Defence Receipts, but inclusive of	145	171	190	202	225	247	258	329	349
	Defence Capital Expenditure	262	326	485	527	642	737	967	1227	3978
**इसमें राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नहीं है।	**Excludes Subsidies released through States		36	52	54	0	111	52	157	187
@अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी प्रतिभूतियां, जो पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में से घटा दी गई है, शामिल नहीं है।	@ Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Receipts		587	0	140	636	368	520	1134	876
#इसमें आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नहीं है जिसे 1986-87 तक पूंजी व्यय के रूप में लिया जाता था लेकिन राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना गया है।	# Excludes Subsidy for Imported Fertilisers, accounted for as Capital Expenditure upto 1986-87 but treated as Revenue Expenditure		335	100	53	142	727	450	193	..
***अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों, कृषि निवेशों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋणों तथा ओवरड्राफ्टों का निपटान करने के लिए ऋणों को घटा कर	*** Net of short term Ways and Means Advances,	251	21	390	392	619	734	864	800	900
	short term Loans for Agricultural inputs	125	154	200	250	260	205	250	245	260
	and loans to clear Overdrafts				1743	400		1628		

@@इसमें खाद्यान्नों के संकट निरोधक स्टाको के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 1200 करोड़ रुपए का उधार शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा किया जाता था।

@@Includes Rs.1200 crores loans to F.C.I. for buffer stock of food grains which was earlier financed by Bank credits.

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायताओं का ब्यौरा
Details of Subsidies included in Annexure 3

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1979-80	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	**A.Major Subsidies**	**1487**	**1554**	**1558**	**1791**	**2339**	**3546**	**4305**	**4681**	**4780**
1. खाद्य	1.Food	600	650	700	711	835	1101	1650	2000	2000
2. स्वदेशी उर्वरक	2.Indegenous Fertilisers	243	170	281	550	900	1200	1600	1700	1750
3. आयातित उर्वरक	3.Imported Fertilisers	283	335	100	53	141	727	450	193	160
4. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	4.Export Promotion and Market Development	361	399	477	477	463	518	605	788	870
ख. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	**B.Other Subsidies**	**56**	**474**	**383**	**471**	**563**	**662**	**624**	**898**	**825**
5. रेलवे	5.Railways	56	69	78	97	93	100	128	147	178
6. मिल निर्मित कपडा	6.Mill-made Cloth	–	76	125	56	53	53	52	36	27
7. हथकरघा कपडा	7.Handloom Cloth	–	36	52	54	0	0	0	127	127
8. चीनी,खाद्य तेलों आदि का आयात/निर्यात	8.Import /Export of Sugar, Edible Oils Etc	–	–	–	8	0	2	108	0	0
9. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	9.Interest Subsidies	–	253	102	217	390	507	336	313	289
10. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	10.Other Subsidies	–	40	26	39	27	0	0	275	204*
जोड़- आर्थिक सहायता	**TOTAL-Subsidies**	**1543**	**2028**	**1941**	**2262**	**2902**	**4208**	**4929**	**5579**	**5605**

*इसमें शिक्षण के प्रयोजनार्थ सफेद मुद्रण कागज के लिए 24 करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता राशि शामिल है ।

*Includes Rs. 24 crores, subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes.

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय का ब्यौरा
Details of Other Non-Plan Expenditure included in Annexure 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of rupees*)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1979-80	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1.General Services**	**1079**	**2115**	**1278**	**1680**	**1999**	**2405**	**2894**	**3603**	**4121**
1.01 राज्या के अंग	1.01.Organs of State	106	98	107	117	129	201	180	218	217
1.02 कर संग्रह	1.02.Tax collection	122	142	158	187	122	250	493	386	412
1.03 पुलिस	1.03.Police	259	274	322	363	482	528	631	868	975
1.04 पेंशन	1.04.Pensions	247	341	409	484	604	628	681	368	297
1.05 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	1.05.Charges payable to I .M .F.	1	7	25	146	288	425	420	961	1182
1.06 बट्टेखाते डाले गए उधार	1.06.Write off of Loans	–	939	0	1	0	100	0	86	84
1.07 अन्य व्यय	1.07.Other Expenditure	344	314	257	382	374	273	489	716	954
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2.Social Services**	**407**	**260**	**267**	**412**	**503**	**623**	**818**	**1094**	**1029**
2.01 शिक्षा, खेल, युवा कल्याण आदि	2.01.Education, Sports, Youth Welfare Etc	185	144	166	209	224	262	301	346	347
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02 Health and Family Welfare	56	90	62	71	87	123	101	136	138
2.03 श्रम और रोजगार	2.03 Labour and Employment	57	59	70	76	89	155	165	222	153
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04.Information and Broadcasting	28	19	30	24	27	24	106	135	133
2.05 अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2.05 Other Social Services	81	-52	-61	32	76	59	145	255	258
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**559**	**539**	**988**	**1010**	**917**	**1406**	**963**	**1657**	**1510**
3.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	3.01.Agriculture and allied Services	169	57	65	21	170	246	154	226	258
3.02 ऊर्जा उद्योग और खनिज	3.02Energy Industry and Minerals	120	104	247	177	315	626	120	335	318
3.03 परिवहन और संचार	3.03 Transport and Communications	127	122	136	202	119	155	124	178	185
3.04 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	3.04.Science , Technology and Environment	133	148	171	197	221	258	302	347	360
3.05 डाक संबंधी घाटा	3.05 .Postal Deficit	2	64	85	79	67	118	162	331	130
3.06 अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3.06.Other Economic Services	8	44	284	334	25	3	101	240	259
4. बिना विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	**4.Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature:**	170	198	234	253	303	360	518	609	457
जोड़- अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**Total- Other Non- Plan Expenditure**	**2215**	**3112**	**2767**	**3355**	**3722**	**4794**	**5193**	**6963**	**7117**

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्यौरा
Details of Plan Expenditure included in Annexure 3

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1979-80	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन	**A.Budget Support for Central Plan**	**4196**	**5674**	**6683**	**7456**	**9275**	**11507**	**12870**	**14792**	**14923**
1. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**1.Economic Services**	**3524**	**4715**	**5655**	**6424**	**7831**	**9744**	**11127**	**12585**	**11929**
1.01 कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.01.Agriculture and allied Services	550	617	805	933	1055	1218	1103	497	360
1.02 ग्रमीण विकास	1.02..Rural Development	14	9	79	244	366	721	1033	1541	1651
1.03 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1.03.Irrigation and Flood Control	39	57	68	54	57	95	64	163	167
1.04 उद्योग और खनिज	1.04. Industry and Minerals	1357	1755	1824	2439	3144	2966	3143	3971	3642
1.05 ऊर्जा	1.05.Energy	799	948	1236	1171	1209	2305	3162	3620	3296
1.06 परिवहन	1.06.Transport	672	1052	1077	1081	1095	1403	1615	1955	2025
1.07 संचार	1.07.Communications	22	131	301	277	464	533	543	216	32
1.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	1.08. Science, Technology and Environment	71	119	165	94	266	384	335	491	616
1.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *	1.09.General Economic Services	0	27	100	131	175	119	129*	131*	140*
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2.Social Services**	**658**	**940**	**1009**	**1012**	**1424**	**1710**	**1689**	**2154**	**2907**
2.01 शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	2.01.Education Arts and Culture	62	84	79	192	164	252	187	437	926
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02.Health and Family Welfare	136	229	310	211	463	596	687	713	790
2.03 जल पूर्ति, सफाई, आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03.Water Supply,Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	141	149	187	117	387	444	396	379	457
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04.Information and Broadcasting	51	15	32	33	65	101	107	218	221
2.05 अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण	2.05.Welfare of S.C/S.T and other Backward classes.	2	58	153	149	145	206	180	217	235
2.06 श्रम और श्रम कल्याण	2.06Labour and Labour Welfare	242	350	195	298	7	9	11	14	19
2.06 सामाजिक कल्याण और पोषाहार	2.07.Social Welfare and Nutrition	24	55	53	0	60	97	109	176	258
2.07 अन्य	2.08.Others	0	0	0	12	133	5	12	—	1
3. सामान्य सेवाएं	**3.General Services**	**14**	**19**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**53**	**54**	**53**	**87**
ख. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता:	**B.Central Assistance for State Plans:**	**2782**	**3066**	**3226**	**4043**	**4303**	**4559**	**6362**	**7263**	**7991**
1. सामान्य सहायता (पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों सहित)	1.Normal Assistance(including Hill Areas)	2478	2653	2820	3331	3777	4093	5639	6020	6726
2. जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप-आयोजना	2.Tribal Area Sub Plan	69	69	85	95	115	127	140	155	168
3. उत्तरपूर्वी परिषद् आयोजना	3.North Eastern Council Plan	24	52	63	73	73	87	86	125	140
4. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	4.Rural Electrification	72	101	96	102	112	97	135	190	198
5. सूखा राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	5 Advance Plan Assistance for Drought Relief	139	191	162	442	226	155	361	560	400
6. अन्य (सीमा क्षेत्र,अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र आदि)	6.Others(Border Areas, other Special Areas etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	213	359
ग. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**C.Central Assistance for U. T. Plans**	**211**	**254**	**341**	**414**	**460**	**549**	**682**	**877**	**762**
(क) विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*(a)U.Ts with Legislature:*	*79*	*92*	*110*	*148*	*171*	*195*	*220*	*260*	*129*
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	24	26	37	44	53	63	73	90	**

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.3

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्यौरा
Details of Plan Expenditure included in Annexure 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1979-80	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
गोआ, दमन और दीव	Goa, Daman and Diu	29	32	38	50	59	61	65	73	83
मिजोरम	Mizoram	16	21	23	34	36	41	48	58	**
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	10	13	12	20	23	30	34	39	46
(ख) बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**(b) U.Ts Without Legislature**	**132**	**162**	**231**	**266**	**289**	**354**	**462**	**617**	**633**
अंडमान और निकोबार	Andaman and Nicobar	8	14	26	17	21	29	19	64	48
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	12	17	17	24	27	27	24	42	43
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar-Haveli	3	4	1	6	1	8	8	8	9
दिल्ली	Delhi	107	125	177	213	235	284	404	415	524
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	2	2	10	6	5	6	7	8	9
जोड़- राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता	**TOTAL-Central Assistance for State and U.T Plans**	**2993**	**3320**	**3567**	**4457**	**4763**	**5108**	**6909**	**8140**	**8753**
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**7189**	**8994**	**10250**	**11913**	**14038**	**16615**	**19914**	**22932**	**23676**

* इसमें प्राप्तियों के बराबर, राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों में 1985-86 में 400 करोड़ रुपए, 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 400 करोड़ रुपए और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों के 200 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश शामिल नहीं है ।

* *Excludes Rs. 400 crores in 1985-86, Rs. 400 crores in R.E. 1986-87 and Rs.200 crores in B.E. 1987-88 of investments in Nationalised Banks, matched by receipts.*

** यह व्यवस्था राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर ली गई है ।

** *Provision included under Central Assitance for State Plans*

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध/ANNEXURE- 4

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय संख्या विभाग संख्या मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. Department No. Ministry/Department	मदों की संख्या Number of items	वास्तविक Actual 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
1.कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**	**11**	**2.45**	**3.36**	**3.84**	**3.73**
1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	6	1.50	2.32	2.73	2.63
2. कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	2. Agricultural Research & Education	3	0.77	0.82	0.89	0.85
3. ग्रामीण विकास	3. Rural Development	2	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.25
2.नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**2**	**0.20**	**0.17**	**0.21**	**0.21**
3.वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Commerce**					
4. वाणिज्य	4. Commerce	2	0.94	0.97	0.91	0.98
4.संचार मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Communications**	**3**	**1.47**	**1.79**	**2.45**	**2.47**
5. डाक	5. Posts	1	0.39	0.42	0.58	0.60
6. दूरसंचार	6. Telecommunications	2	1.08	1.37	1.87	1.87
5.रक्षा मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Defence**					
7. रक्षा	7. Defence	3	0.48	0.53	0.72	0.77
6.ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Energy**	**8**	**0.01**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.06**
8. विद्युत	8. Power	7	0.01	0.01	0.01-	0.01
9. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	9. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	1	-	0.05	0.05	0.05
7.पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Environment and Forests**					
10. पर्यावरण, वन तथा वन्य जीवन	10. Environment, Forests & Wild Life	10	0.19	0.23	0.35	0.24
8.विदेश मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of External Affairs**	**11**	**3.31**	**3.12**	**3.57**	**3.74**
9.वित्त मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Finance**	**18**	**552.71**	**779.49**	**1168.60**	**908.69**
11 आर्थिक कार्य	11. Economic Affairs	15	552.67	779.44	1168.53	908.61
12. राजस्व	12. Revenue	3	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08
10.खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	**3**	**0.07**	**0.09**	**0.14**	**0.11**
13. खाद्य	13. Food	2	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.09
14. नागरिक पूर्ति	14. Civil Supplies	1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
11.स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**4**	**0.95**	**1.70**	**1.74**	**1.92**
15. स्वास्थ्य	15. Health	2	0.55	1.20	1.24	1.32
16. परिवार कल्याण	16. Family Welfare	2	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60
12.गृह मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Home Affairs**					
17. आंतरिक सुरक्षा	17. Internal Security	1	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.22
13.मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Human Resource Development**	**8**	**3.01**	**3.45**	**3.49**	**4.07**
18. शिक्षा	18. Education	3	0.68	1.05	1.08	1.14
19. संस्कृति	19. Culture	2	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
20.युवा कार्य तथा खेल	20. Youth Affairs & Sports	1	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.10
21. महिला तथा बाल विकास	21. Women & Child Development	2	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.80
14. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**14. Ministry of Industry**	**3**	**1.66**	**2.12**	**2.04**	**2.04**
22. औद्योगिक विकास	22. Industrial Development	2	1.58	2.04	1.96	1.96
23.सरकारीउद्यम	23.Public Enterprises	1	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय / विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	मदों की संख्या Number of items	वास्तविक Actual 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
15.सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	15. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4	0.51	0.38	0.53	0.54
16.श्रम मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Labour	4	0.67	0.95	0.88	0.96
17.कार्मिक, लोक शिकायतें और पेंशन मंत्रालय	17. Ministry of Personnel,Public Grievances and Pensions					
24. कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	24. Personnel & Training	1	0.01	0.01	-	-
18.योजना मंत्रालय	18. Ministry of Planning					
25. सांख्यिकी	25. Statistics	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
19.विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	19. Ministry of Science and Technology					
26. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	26. Science and Technology	7	0.40	0.64	0.64	0.64
20.इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	20. Ministry of Steel and Mines					
27. खानें	27. Mines	2	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
21.जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	21. Ministry of Surface Transport	9	0.23	0.11	0.61	0.31
22.वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	22. Ministry of Textiles	2	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32
23.पर्यटन मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Tourism	2	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.07
24.शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of Urban Development	2	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
25.जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	25. Ministry of Water Resources	5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
26.कल्याण मंत्रालय	26. Ministry of Welfare	1	2.18	2.28	-	-
27.परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	27. Department of Atomic Energy	1	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.46
28.महासागर विकास विभाग	28. Department of Ocean Development	2	0.06	0.50	0.40	0.50
29.लोक सभा	29. Lok Sabha	1	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.14
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*		*572.22*	*802.85*	*1192.07*	*932.91*

31.12.1986 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां और बकाया
Guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31.12.1986

अनुबंध/ANNEXURE-5

(करोड़ रुपए / Rupees in crores)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Deptt. No. / Ministry / Department	गारंटियों के मामले की संख्या No. of Cases of guarantees	गारंटियों की अधिकतम राशि जिसके लिए सरकार के साथ करार हुआ Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreement	31.12.1986 को गारंटियों की राशि और बकाया Sums Guaranteed and outstanding as on 31.12.1986
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**			
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture and Cooperation	17	443.23	387.02
2. उर्वरक	2. Fertilizers	24	680.64	356.08
2. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Civil Aviation**	13	1250.20	786.52
3. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Commerce**			
3. वाणिज्य	3. Commerce	1	9.00	6.35
4. संचार मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Communications**			
4. दूर संचार	4. Telecommunications	1	11.15	11.15
5. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Defence**			
5. रक्षा उत्पादन और पूर्ति	5. Defence Production and Supplies	9	180.55	115.16
6. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Energy**			
6. कोयला	6. Coal	21	59.72	17.61
7. विद्युत	7. Power	36	1785.20	1754.12
7. वित्त मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Finance**			
8. आर्थिक कार्य	8. Economic Affairs	52	10843.28	8351.79
8. खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**			
9. खाद्य	9. Food	10	6559.97	6534.49
10. नागरिक पूर्ति	10. Civil Supplies	30	16.73	-
9. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**			
11. परिवार कल्याण	11. Family Welfare	2	1567100500 (जापानी येन) (Japanese Yen)	595206953 (जापानी येन) (Japanese Yen)
10. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of Industry**			
12. औद्योगिक विकास	12. Industrial Development	6	3762.84	85.05
13. रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	13. Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	10	14.49	14.49
14. सरकारी उद्यम	14. Public Enterprises	31	799.62	587.29
11. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	2	3.70	3.70
12. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	6	3.51	8.05
13. रेल मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Railways**	49	183.53	183.53
14. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**14. Ministry of Steel and Mines**			
15. इस्पात	15. Steel	7	49.13	28.63
15. जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**15. Ministry of Surface Transport**	11	251.31	208.97
16. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**16. Ministry of Textiles**	23	37.21	37.21*
17. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Tourism**	3	5.5	2.8
18. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**18. Ministry of Urban Development**	72	782.17	683.08
19. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**19. Department of Atomic Energy**	5	0.92	0.92

* ब्याज की अतिदेय किस्तों के अतिरिक्त

* *Exclusive of overdue instalment of interest*

अनुबंध/ANNEXURE - 6

1985-86 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं/संगठनों/व्यक्तियों के लिए 5 लाख रुपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रुपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक रकम मंजूर किए गए सहायता अनुदानों का विवरण।

Grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs.10 lakhs (non-recurring) sanctioned to private institutions/organisations/ individuals during 1985-86.

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या	Min. No. / Deptt No / मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry / Department	अनुदान की राशि Amount of grant: मदों की संख्या No. of Items	आवर्ती Recurring	अनावर्ती Non-recurring
1. नागरिक विमानन मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Civil Aviation**	2	0.07	0.25
2. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Commerce**	19	11.06	..
3. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**3. Minisry of Defence**			
1. रक्षा	1. Defence	2	0.56	0.03
4. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Energy**			
2. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	2. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	1	..	0.10
5. वित्त मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Finance**			
3. आर्थिक कार्य	3. Economic Afairs	2	0.20	..
4. व्यय	4. Expenditure	1	..	0.20
6. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**			
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	12	..	2.38
6. परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	5	..	0.58
7. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Human Resource Development**			
7. शिक्षा	7. Education	37	1.83	6.67
8. महिला और बाल कल्याण	8. Women and Child Development	6	3.23	0.20
9. कला तथा संस्कृति	9. Art and Culture	5	0.10	2.52
8. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of Industry**			
10. सरकारी उद्यम	10. Public Enterprises	2	3.05	0.78
9. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	1	0.33	..
10. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of Science and Technology**			
11. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	11. Science and Technology	3	..	0.86
11. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Textiles**	9	4.64	..
12. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Tourism**	1	..	0.15
13. कल्याण मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Welfare**	11	1.01	..
14. परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**14. Department of Atomic Energy**	14	20.11	5.45
15. दिल्ली प्रशासन	**15. Delhi Administration**	11	21.84	..

Expenditure Budget 1987-88 volume 2 (Incorporating Notes on Demands for Grants)

व्यय बजट

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

1987-88

खण्ड/VOLUME 2

[अनुदानों की मांगों पर टिप्पणियों सहित]

[Incorporating Notes on Demands for Grants]

प्राप्तियों और वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए बजट व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है और ब्योरा इस विवरण के अन्तिम कालम में दिखाए गए पृष्ठ पर दिया गया है।

Budget Provision, net of receipts and recoveries, for the year 1987-88 are as under. Further details are on pages indicated in the last column of this Statement.

बजट 1987-88 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) *(in crores of rupees)*

	मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**2481.06**	**555.97**	**3037.03**	**2055.14**	**43.93**	**2099.07**	**5136.10**	
1. कृषि	1. Agriculture	200.08	11.99	212.07	26.74	0.35	27.09	239.16	1-6
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	130.53	151.82	282.35	19.34	0.01	19.35	301.70	7-13
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	82.00	0.00	82.00	90.94	0.00	90.94	172.94	14
4. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	4. Department of Rural Development	2059.70	0.30	2060.00	6.23	0.06	6.29	2066.29	15-19
5. उर्वरक विभाग	5. Department of Fertilisers	8.75	391.86	400.61	1911.89	43.51	1955.40	2356.01	20-24
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**36.13**	**17.90**	**54.03**	**997.06**	**206.61**	**1203.67**	**1257.70**	
6. वाणिज्य विभाग	6. Department of Commerce	34.25	17.90	52.15	980.06	206.61	1186.67	1238.82	25-28
7. पूर्ति विभाग	7. Department of Supply	1.88	0.00	1.88	17.00	0.00	17.00	18.88	29
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**12.95**	**129.80**	**142.75**	**134.56**	**-4.16**	**130.40**	**273.15**	
8. संचार मंत्रालय	8. Ministry of Communications	2.75	0.00	2.75	4.56	0.00	4.56	7.31	30-31
9. डाक सेवाएं	9. Postal Services	3.00	37.00	40.00	130.00	-4.16	125.84	165.84	32-33
10.दूर संचार सेवाएं	10.Telecommunication Services	7.20	92.80	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	34-36
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**9314.30**	**4124.47**	**13438.77**	**13438.77**	
11.रक्षा मंत्रालय	11.Ministry of Defence	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.41	146.50	222.91	222.91	37-40
12.रक्षा पेंशनें	12.Defence Pensions	0.00	0.00	0.00	703.86	0.00	703.86	703.86	41
13.रक्षासेवाएं-थलसेना	13.Defence Services-Army	0.00	0.00	0.00	6359.47	0.00	6359.47	6359.47	42
14.रक्षासेवाएं-नौसेना	14.Defence Services-Navy	0.00	0.00	0.00	595.50	0.00	595.50	595.50	43
15.रक्षासेवाएं-वायुसेना	15.Defence Services-Air Force	0.00	0.00	0.00	1578.06	0.00	1578.06	1578.06	44
15क.रक्षा आयुध कारखाने	15A.Defence Ordnance Factories	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	45
16.रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	16.Capital Outlay on Defence Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3977.97	3977.97	3977.97	46
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**146.49**	**2616.03**	**2762.52**	**210.81**	**0.00**	**210.81**	**2973.33**	
17.कोयला विभाग	17.Department of Coal	9.00	1180.00	1189.00	121.83	0.00	121.83	1310.83	47-50
18.विद्युत विभाग	18.Department of Power	41.81	1432.38	1474.19	87.74	0.00	87.74	1561.93	51-56
19.गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत विभाग	19.Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	95.68	3.65	99.33	1.24	0.00	1.24	100.57	57-59

बजट 1987-88 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**156.04**	**8.16**	**164.20**	**16.20**	**0.00**	**16.20**	**180.40**	
20.पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	20.Ministry of Environment and Forests	156.04	8.16	164.20	16.20	0.00	16.20	180.40	60-65
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**325.38**	**75.05**	**400.43**	**400.43**	
21.विदेशमंत्रालय	21.Ministry of External Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	325.38	75.05	400.43	400.43	66-68
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**2975.77**	**4815.17**	**7790.94**	**14180.13**	**152427.55**	**166607.68**	**174398.62**	
22.आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	22.Department of Economic Affairs	50.00	21.00	71.00	338.12	76.26	414.38	485.38	69-71
23. करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प	23.Currency, Coinage and Stamps	0.35	69.65	70.00	8.87	1.16	10.03	80.03	72-74
24.वित्तीय संस्थानों की अदायगियां	24.Payments to Financial Institutions	33.45	300.29	333.74	305.84	17.76	323.60	657.34	75-78
25.पेंशनें	25.Pensions	0.00	0.00	0.00	486.79	0.00	486.79	486.79	79
26.ब्याज-संदाय	26.Interest Payments	0.00	0.00	0.00	10650.00	0.00	10650.00	10650.00	80
27.राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	27.Transfers to State Governments	2891.97	4423.23	7315.20	1490.01	2.00	1492.01	8807.21	81-82
28.सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	28.Loans to Government Servants etc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	83
29.ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	29. Repayment of Debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152120.80*	152120.80*	152120.80*	84
30.व्यय विभाग	30.Department of Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	303.66	0.00	303.66	303.66	85
31.लेखा-परीक्षा	31.Audit	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.66	0.00	164.66	164.66	86
32.राजस्व विभाग	32.Department of Revenue	0.00	1.00	1.00	22.81	0.98	23.79	24.79	87-88
33.प्रत्यक्ष कर	33.Direct Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.02	30.00	168.02	168.02	89
34.अप्रत्यक्ष कर	34.Indirect Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	271.35	53.59	324.94	324.94	90-91
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**6.79**	**53.63**	**60.42**	**2109.31**	**0.04**	**2109.35**	**2169.77**	
35.खाद्य विभाग	35.Department of Food	1.87	46.85	48.72	2100.66	0.00	2100.66	2149.38	92-94
36.नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	36.Department of Civil Supplies	4.92	6.78	11.70	8.65	0.04	8.69	20.39	95-97
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**784.25**	**1.93**	**786.18**	**140.92**	**-6.55**	**134.37**	**920.55**	
37.स्वास्थ्य विभाग	37.Department of Health	200.44	0.88	201.32	136.32	-6.55	129.77	331.09	98-104
38.परिवार कल्याण विभाग	38.Department of Family Welfare	583.81	1.05	584.86	4.60	0.00	4.60	589.46	105-109

बजट 1987-88 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**142.49**	**164.25**	**306.74**	**1296.24**	**112.48**	**1408.72**	**1715.46**	
39.गृह मंत्रालय	39.Ministry of Home Affairs	6.00	0.00	6.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	131.00	110-111
40.मंत्रिमंडल	40.Cabinet	0.70	0.00	0.70	10.73	0.00	10.73	11.43	112-113
41.पुलिस	41.Police	4.00	1.00	5.00	976.79	83.12	1059.91	1064.91	114-116
42.गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	42.Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs	81.71	83.54	165.25	105.24	-1.86	103.38	268.63	117-120
43.संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	43.Transfers to Union Territory Governments	50.08	79.71	129.79	78.48	31.22	109.70	239.49	121-122
मानव संसाधान विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**1159.80**	**3.99**	**1163.79**	**472.15**	**23.51**	**495.66**	**1659.45**	
44.शिक्षा विभाग	44.Department of Education	824.07	0.50	824.57	383.23	3.00	386.23	1210.80	123-130
45.युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	45.Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	56.51	3.49	60.00	27.62	0.01	27.63	87.63	131-133
46.कला और संस्कृति	46.Art and Culture	58.22	0.00	58.22	47.53	20.50	68.03	126.25	134-136
47.महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	47.Department of Women and Child Development	221.00	0.00	221.00	13.77	0.00	13.77	234.77	137-139
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**234.48**	**462.95**	**697.43**	**136.88**	**100.64**	**237.52**	**934.95**	
48.औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	48.Department of Industrial Development	227.32	82.42	309.74	114.01	4.63	118.64	428.38	140-146
49.कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	49.Department of Company Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	0.01	6.56	6.56	147-148
50.रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	50.Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	2.17	171.00	173.17	11.51	4.00	15.51	188.68	149-151
51.सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	51.Department of Public Enterprises	4.99	209.53	214.52	4.81	92.00	96.81	311.33	152-159
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**44.71**	**175.79**	**220.50**	**139.47**	**-30.80**	**108.67**	**329.17**	
52.सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	52.Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7.69	2.81	10.50	47.94	0.10	48.04	58.54	160-162
53.प्रसारण सेवाएं	53.Broadcasting Services	37.02	172.98	210.00	91.53	-30.90	60.63	270.63	163-166
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**16.04**	**0.00**	**16.04**	**133.54**	**0.00**	**133.54**	**149.58**	
54.श्रम मंत्रालय	54.Ministry of Labour	16.04	0.00	16.04	133.54	0.00	133.54	149.58	167-169
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**29.76**	**0.00**	**29.76**	**29.76**	
55.विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	55.Ministry of Law and Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.76	0.00	29.76	29.76	170-171

बजट 1987-88 Budget

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.71**	**0.00**	**0.71**	**0.71**	
56.संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	56.Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.71	172
कार्मिक,लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**1.25**	**0.00**	**1.25**	**31.62**	**4.00**	**35.62**	**36.87**	
57.कार्मिक लोक शियायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	57.Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions	1.25	0.00	1.25	31.62	4.00	35.62	36.87	173-174
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**0.00**	**434.55**	**434.55**	**5.89**	**1.28**	**7.17**	**441.72**	
58.पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	58.Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.00	434.55	434.55	5.89	1.28	7.17	441.72	175-178
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**11.15**	**0.00**	**11.15**	**31.08**	**0.00**	**31.08**	**42.23**	
59.आयोजना	59.Planning	4.45	0.00	4.45	7.02	0.00	7.02	11.47	179-180
60.सांख्यिकी विभाग	60.Department of Statistics	6.70	0.00	6.70	24.06	0.00	24.06	30.76	181-182
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.72**	
61.कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	61.Ministry of Programme Implementation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.72	183
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**169.91**	**10.84**	**180.75**	**198.83**	**2.19**	**201.02**	**381.77**	
62.विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	62.Department of Science and Technology	56.31	6.44	62.75	93.72	2.19	95.91	158.66	184-197
63.वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	63.Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	74.60	4.40	79.00	103.72	0.00	103.72	182.72	198-201
64.जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	64.Department of Biotechnology	39.00	0.00	39.00	1.39	0.00	1.39	40.39	202-204
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**48.78**	**1140.27**	**1189.05**	**85.25**	**5.00**	**90.25**	**1279.30**	
65.इस्पात विभाग	65.Department of Steel	3.50	870.32	873.82	29.72	5.00	34.72	908.54	205-209
66.खान विभाग	66.Department of Mines	45.28	269.95	315.23	55.53	0.00	55.53	370.76	210-212
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**38.99**	**57.94**	**96.93**	**374.73**	**202.16**	**576.89**	**673.82**	
67.वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	67.Ministry of Textiles	38.99	57.94	96.93	374.73	202.16	576.89	673.82	213-218
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**	**19.48**	**14.02**	**33.50**	**6.44**	**0.00**	**6.44**	**39.94**	
68.पर्यटन मंत्रालय	68.Ministry of Tourism	19.48	14.02	33.50	6.44	0.00	6.44	39.94	219-221

मंत्रालय / मांग	Ministry/Demand	बजट 1987-88 Budget राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees) आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**34.93**	**713.74**	**748.67**	**329.91**	**138.05**	**467.96**	**1216.63**	
69.भूतल परिवहन	69.Surface Transport	11.54	93.46	105.00	8.68	20.10	28.78	133.78	**222-224**
70.सड़कें	70.Roads	20.00	335.00	355.00	219.50	117.49	336.99	691.99	**225-227**
71.पत्तन,दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	71.Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3.39	285.28	288.67	101.73	0.46	102.19	390.86	**228-232**
नागर और विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**1.33**	**8.67**	**10.00**	**54.50**	**0.00**	**54.50**	**64.50**	
72.नागर विमानन विभाग	72.Department of Civil Aviation	1.33	8.67	10.00	54.50	0.00	54.50	64.50	**233-234**
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**4.54**	**107.04**	**111.58**	**157.67**	**77.87**	**235.54**	**347.12**	
73. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	73.Ministry of Urban Development	4.30	68.52	72.82	65.10	42.30	107.40	180.22	**235-238**
74.लोक निर्माण कार्य	74.Public Works	0.19	36.77	36.96	51.71	33.84	85.55	122.51	**239-241**
75.लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	75.Stationary and Printing	0.05	1.75	1.80	40.86	1.73	42.59	44.39	**242**
जल-संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**193.95**	**62.45**	**256.40**	**51.55**	**2.48**	**54.03**	**310.43**	
76.जल-संसाधन मंत्रालय	76.Ministry of Water Resources	193.95	62.45	256.40	51.55	2.48	54.03	310.43	**243-247**
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**437.50**	**0.00**	**437.50**	**21.88**	**0.70**	**22.58**	**460.08**	
77.कल्याण मंत्रालय	77.Ministry of Welfare	437.50	0.00	437.50	21.88	0.70	22.58	460.08	**248-253**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**26.98**	**624.06**	**651.04**	**156.66**	**139.45**	**296.11**	**947.15**	
78.परमाणु ऊर्जा	78.Atomic Energy	24.83	330.21	355.04	177.31	139.45	316.76	671.80	**254-259**
79.न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजना	79.Nuclear Power Schemes	2.15	293.85	296.00	-20.65	0.00	-20.65	275.35	**260-263**
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**73.74**	**57.19**	**130.93**	**-1.39**	**0.00**	**-1.39**	**129.54**	
80.इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	80.Department of Electronics	73.74	57.19	130.93	-1.39	0.00	-1.39	129.54	**264-268**
समुद्र विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**17.69**	**2.31**	**20.00**	**6.73**	**0.00**	**6.73**	**26.73**	
81.समुद्र विकास विभाग	81.Department of Ocean Development	17.69	2.31	20.00	6.73	0.00	6.73	26.73	**269-270**
अंतरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**144.52**	**151.48**	**296.00**	**51.88**	**0.00**	**51.88**	**347.88**	
82.अंतरिक्ष विभाग	82.Department of Space	144.52	151.48	296.00	51.88	0.00	51.88	347.88	**271-278**
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय आदि	**PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC.**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**27.90**	**0.00**	**27.90**	**27.90**	
83.लोक सभा	83.Lok Sabha	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.86	0.00	12.86	12.86	**279**
84.राज्य सभा	84.Rajya Sabha	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.94	0.00	4.94	4.94	**280**
85.राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी वृन्द, गृह और भत्ते	85.Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	0.00	1.83	1.83	**281**

बजट 1987-88 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
86.उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	86.Secretariat of the Vice-President	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	282
87.संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	87.Union Public Service Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.11	0.00	8.11	8.11	283
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE**	199.18	434.39	633.57	525.22	-68.69	456.53	1090.10	284-288
88.दिल्ली	88.Delhi	169.57	354.57	524.14	361.54	-59.38	302.16	826.30	285-86
89.अंडमान और निकोबार	89.Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.58	38.42	48.00	59.88	2.39	62.27	110.27	286
90.दादरा और नगर हवेली	90.Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.28	4.72	9.00	6.78	0.13	6.91	15.91	286-87
91.लक्षद्वीप	91.Lakshadweep	7.43	2.07	9.50	15.08	0.02	15.10	24.60	287-88
92.चंडीगढ	92.Chandigarh	8.32	34.61	42.93	81.94	-11.85	70.09	113.02	288
रेलवे**	Railways**	0.00	1231.00	1231.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1231.00	
कुल जोड	**GRAND TOTAL**	9620.92	14055.52	23676.44	33809.63	157577.26*	191386.89*	215063.33*	

* व्यय बजट, खंड I में दिए गए कुल व्यय में ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी (मद 29) के लिए 152120.80 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल नहीं की गई है, जिसे प्राप्ति बजट की प्राप्तियों में से घटा दिया गया है ।

**रेलवे बजट के भाग के रूप में अलग से प्रस्तुत ।

* *Total expenditure in Expenditure Budget, Volume I excludes the provision of Rs.152120.80 crores for repayment of debt (item 29) which has been taken in reduction of receipts in the Receipts Budget .*

** *Presented separately as part of Railway Budget.*

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.1

कृषि Agriculture

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैं:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		200.97	27.49	228.46	275.79	23.57	299.36	200.08	26.74	226.82
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.64*	*5.39*	*9.03*	*1.88*	*14.90*	*16.78*	*11.99*	*0.35*	*12.34*
जोड़	**Total**		**204.61**	**32.88**	**237.49**	**277.67**	**38.47**	**316.14**	**212.07**	**27.09**	**239.16**
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.49	4.44	4.93	0.45	4.95	5.40	0.55	5.17	5.72
घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	Less anticipated savings	3451	0.00	-0.09	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Net	0.49	4.35	4.84	0.45	4.95	5.40	0.55	5.17	5.72
कृषि कार्य	**Crop Husbandry**										
बीज	*Seeds*										
2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को अनुदान	2. Grants to National Seeds Corporation	2401	4.37	0.00	4.37	4.35	0.00	4.35	1.28	0.00	1.28
3. अन्य बीज योजनाएं	3. Other seed schemes	3601	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.02	0.00	0.02	2.81	0.00	2.81
		2401	0.22	0.08	0.30	0.13	0.08	0.21	0.46	0.08	0.54
		4401	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.84	0.00	6.84
जोड़		*Total*	*0.86*	*0.08*	*0.94*	*0.15*	*0.08*	*0.23*	*10.11*	*0.08*	*10.19*
जोड़ - बीज	**Total-Seeds**		**5.23**	**0.08**	**5.31**	**4.50**	**0.08**	**4.58**	**11.39**	**0.08**	**11.47**
खाद्यान्न फसलें	*Foodgrain Crops*										
4. चावल, गेहूं और बाजरा के लिए मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम	4.Minikit programmes for rice, wheat and millet	2401	2.63	0.00	2.63	2.63	0.00	2.63	1.50	0.00	1.50
5. पूर्वी राज्यों में चावल के उत्पादन के लिए केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना	5.Centrally sponsored scheme for production of rice in eastern States	3601	23.00	0.00	23.00	16.63	0.00	16.63	22.11	0.00	22.11
6. खाद्यान्न फसलों की अन्य योजनाएं	6.Other schemes of Foodgrain crops	2401	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.09
जोड़ - खाद्यान्न फसलें	**Total - Foodgrain crops**		**25.63**	**0.09**	**25.72**	**19.26**	**0.08**	**19.34**	**23.61**	**0.09**	**23.70**
7. दालों का विकास	7.Development of Pulses	3601	3.44	0.00	3.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.47	0.00	5.47
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		2401	2.66	0.04	2.70	6.00	0.04	6.04	0.02	0.04	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*6.15*	*0.04*	*6.19*	*6.01*	*0.04*	*6.05*	*5.50*	*0.04*	*5.54*
खाद और उर्वरक	Manures & Fertilizers										
8. कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्यों को उधार	8. Loans to States for agricultural inputs										
8.01 अदायगियां	8.01 Payments	7601	0.00	260.00	260.00	0.00	260.00	260.00	0.00	260.00	260.00
8.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	8.02 Less Recoveries during the year	7601	0.00	-255.00	-255.00	0.00	-245.33	-245.33	0.00	-260.00	-260.00
		Net	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	14.67	14.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. खाद और उर्वरकों की अन्य योजनाएं	9. Other schemes of Manures and Fertilizers	2401	1.37	0.26	1.63	0.75	0.18	0.93	2.88	0.00	2.88
		3601	0.93	0.02	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4401	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.24	0.00	0.24	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.87*	*0.28*	*3.15*	*0.99*	*0.18*	*1.17*	*6.88*	*0.00*	*6.88*
जोड़- खाद और उर्वरक	**Total-Manures & Fertilizers**		**2.87**	**5.28**	**8.15**	**0.99**	**14.85**	**15.84**	**6.88**	**0.00**	**6.88**
10. पौधा संरक्षण	10. Plant protection	3601	2.44	C.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	2.44	2.45	0.00	2.45

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04
		2401	1.64	3.45	5.09	1.16	3.39	4.55	1.76	3.39	5.15
		4401	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.54	0.00	0.54
जोड़		*Total*	*4.55*	*3.45*	*8.00*	*3.68*	*3.39*	*7.07*	*4.79*	*3.39*	*8.18*
वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Commercial Crops**										
11. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना	11. National Oil Seeds Development Project	3601	16.50	0.00	16.50	16.50	0.00	16.50	14.50	0.00	14.50
		2401	0.00	5.15	5.15	0.00	2.16	2.16	3.00	3.36	6.36
जोड़		*Total*	*16.50*	*5.15*	*21.65*	*16.50*	*2.16*	*18.66*	*17.50*	*3.36*	*20.86*
12. गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम	12. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	3601	3.85	0.00	3.85	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.14	0.00	1.14
		2401	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.15	0.41
जोड़		*Total*	*3.85*	*0.14*	*3.99*	*1.20*	*0.15*	*1.35*	*1.40*	*0.15*	*1.55*
13. अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलें	13. Other Commercial Crops	3601	2.30	0.00	2.30	0.86	0.00	0.86	3.28	0.00	3.28
		3602	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.21	0.00	0.21
		2401	3.70	1.43	5.13	2.39	1.49	3.88	3.29	1.50	4.79
जोड़		*Total*	*6.14*	*1.43*	*7.57*	*3.32*	*1.49*	*4.81*	*6.78*	*1.50*	*8.28*
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Total-Commercial Crops**		**26.49**	**6.72**	**33.21**	**21.02**	**3.80**	**24.82**	**25.68**	**5.01**	**30.69**
14. विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण	14. Extension and Training	3601	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.80	0.00	0.80	1.55	0.00	1.55
		2401	2.32	1.51	3.83	1.63	1.46	3.09	4.06	1.40	5.46
जोड़		*Total*	*2.97*	*1.51*	*4.48*	*2.43*	*1.46*	*3.89*	*5.61*	*1.40*	*7.01*
फसल बीमा	**Crop Insurance**										
15. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय आयोजनागत सहायता	15. Central Plan assistance to States and UTs	3601	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
		3602	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		2401	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*6.50*	*0.00*	*6.50*	*6.50*	*0.00*	*6.50*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*
16. फसल बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत साधारण बीमा निगम को अदायगी	16. Payment to GIC under crop Insurance schemes	2401	2.50	0.00	2.50	67.50	0.00	67.50	6.00	0.00	6.00
जोड़-फसल बीमा	**Total-Crop Insurance**		**9.00**	**0.00**	**9.00**	**74.00**	**0.00**	**74.00**	**10.00**	**0.00**	**10.00**
कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Agricultural Economics & Statistics**										
17. कृषि संबंधी गणना	17. Agricultural Census	2401	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.20	0.00	0.20
		3601	1.76	0.00	1.76	1.71	0.00	1.71	4.74	0.00	4.74
जोड़		*Total*	*1.89*	*0.00*	*1.89*	*1.80*	*0.00*	*1.80*	*4.94*	*0.00*	*4.94*
18. कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी की अन्य योजनाएं	18. Other schemes of Agricultural Economics & Statistics	2401	2.07	2.37	4.44	1.92	2.55	4.47	3.73	2.59	6.32
		3601	1.93	0.00	1.93	2.22	0.00	2.22	4.41	0.00	4.41
		3602	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*4.07*	*2.37*	*6.44*	*4.20*	*2.55*	*6.75*	*8.21*	*2.59*	*10.80*
जोड़ - कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Agricultural Economics & Statistics**		**5.96**	**2.37**	**8.33**	**6.00**	**2.55**	**8.55**	**13.15**	**2.59**	**15.74**
19. कृषि इंजीनियरी	19. Agricultural Engineering	2401	0.52	0.90	1.42	0.33	0.91	1.24	1.92	0.47	2.39
		3601	1.98	0.00	1.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.90*	*3.40*	*1.33*	*0.91*	*2.24*	*1.92*	*0.47*	*2.39*
20. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए योजनाएं	20. Schemes for smalland marginal farmers and agricultural labour	3601	48.00	0.00	48.00	48.14	0.00	48.14	63.95	0.00	63.95
		3602	1.75	0.00	1.75	1.52	0.00	1.52	2.50	0.00	2.50
		2401	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	*0.00*	*50.00*	*50.00*	*0.00*	*50.00*	*66.95*	*0.00*	*66.95*
21. वर्षापोषित कृषि के लिए	21. National watershed development programme										

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राष्ट्रीय जल विभाजक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	for rainfed agriculture	3601	53.54	0.00	53.54	24.25	0.00	24.25	27.50	0.00	27.50
22. क्षारीय भूमि का सुधार और प्रबन्ध	22. Reclamation and Management of Alkali Soil	2401	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
		3601	4.19	0.00	4.19	3.19	0.00	3.19	3.98	0.00	3.98
जोड़		*Total*	*4.39*	*0.00*	*4.39*	*3.24*	*0.00*	*3.24*	*4.03*	*0.00*	*4.03*
23. *आलू,प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप*	23. *Price support operations for Potatoes,Onions etc.*										
23.01 नेफेड के माध्यम से	23.01 Through NAFED	2401	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	3.50	3.50
23.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	23.02 Through State Governments	3601	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*
24. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	24. Investments in Public Enterprises	4401	1.57	0.00	1.57	1.30	0.00	1.30	3.11	0.00	3.11
25. कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	25. Other programmes of Crop Husbandry	2401	1.39	3.14	4.53	1.29	3.59	4.88	0.00	3.19	3.19
		3601	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27
		4401	0.78	0.39	1.17	0.31	0.23	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.85
जोड़		*Total*	*2.42*	*3.53*	*5.95*	*1.60*	*3.82*	*5.42*	*0.50*	*3.81*	*4.31*
26. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	26. Less anticipated savings	2401	0.00	-0.49	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. राज्य आयोजना	27. State Plans:										
27.01 सूखा सहायता कार्यों के लिए अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता	27.01 Additional Central Assistance for drought relief works	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ कृषि कार्य	**Total- Crop Husbandry**		203.27	28.48	231.75	276.61	33.48	310.09	210.62	21.88	232.50
28. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	28. Other Administrative Services	2070	0.85	0.05	0.90	0.61	0.04	0.65	0.90	0.04	0.94
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*204.61*	*32.88*	*237.49*	*277.67*	*38.47*	*316.14*	*212.07*	*27.09*	*239.16*

ख.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
24.01 राज्य फारम निगम	24.01 State Farms Corporation	12401	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	1.50	0.00	1.50
24.02 आयलपाम इंडिया लि0	24.02 Oil Palm India Ltd.	12401	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.40	1.31	0.00	1.31
24.03 राष्ट्रीय कृषि-उद्योग *विकास निगम*	24.03 National Agro-Industries Development Corporation	12401	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़	**TOTAL**		1.57	0.00	1.57	1.30	0.00	1.30	3.11	0.00	3.11
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
	Central Plan:										
1. कृषि कार्य	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	203.87	0.00	203.87	220.36	0.00	220.36	211.05	0.00	211.05
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.55	0.00	0.55
3. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	3. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.90	0.00	0.90
जोड़		*Total*	*205.21*	*0.00*	*205.21*	*221.42*	*0.00*	*221.42*	*212.50*	*0.00*	*212.50*
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan:*										
1. अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Additional Central Assistance	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*TOTAL*		*205.21*	*0.00*	*205.21*	*278.42*	*0.00*	*278.42*	*212.50*	*0.00*	*212.50*

• *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।*

* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

74. लोक निर्माण कार्य	74. Public Works	12401	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.43	0.00	0.43

1. यह व्यवस्था कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए है।

2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगमः यह निगम अन्य बातों के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना जैसी परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने वाला एक संवर्धनात्मक और विकासात्मक संगठन है। यह निगम कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, राज्य बीज निगमों और पंजीकृत उत्पादकों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बुनियादी तथा प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन करने के लिए आयोजन तथा संगठनात्मक कार्य करने और बीजों का अन्तर्राज्यीय स्तर पर विपणन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

3. इसमें बीजों के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के बुनियादी ढांचे सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं, राष्ट्रीय बीज प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना, बुनियादी और प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए राज्य फारम निगम को अनुदान देने, राज्यों के बीज प्रमाणीकरण संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अद्यतन किस्मों के बीजों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक लोकप्रिय बनाना और देश भर में किसानों के बीच नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना है। नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रचार का उद्देश्य पहाड़ी इलाको में बीजों की रतुए से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों का प्रतिस्थापन रतुआ प्रतिरोधी किस्मों से करना है इस कार्यक्रम में नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के विस्तार-कार्य का प्रशिक्षण देना भी शामिल है।

5. यह एक विशेष कार्यक्रम है, जो आसाम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के 420 चुने हुए जिलों में शुरू किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य अल्पावधिक और दीर्घावधिक दोनों प्रकार की बाधाओं को दूर करके इन राज्यों में चावल के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना है। किसानों को बीजों, कीटनाशकों, उर्वरकों आदि जैसी बेहतर निविष्टियों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए किसानों को गहन प्रशिक्षण और बेहतर सिंचाई और जल निकासी कार्यक्रमों का विकास। यह व्यय केन्द्र और राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर उठाया जाता है।

6. यह व्यवस्था चावल और ज्वार-बाजरे के विकास से सम्बधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए है।

7. दालों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बहुफसली कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अल्पावधि किस्म की दालों को फसलों की खेती के अन्तर्गत दालों की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और दालों की खेती के संबंध में पैकेज पद्धति अपनाकर दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करता है। 1987-88 के बजट में, 5.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. उर्वरकों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को उधारः- कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि निविष्टियों, जैसे उर्वरकों, बीजों और कीटनाशक दवाओं की खरीद और उनके वितरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधिक ऋण दिए जाते है। ये ऋण छमाही किस्तों में वसूल किए जाते है। 1987-88 के बजट में इस संबंध में 260 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. इसमें जैव खाद और जैव-उर्वरकों के विकास से सम्बन्धित व्यय और राज्यों को उर्वरकों की किस्म-नियंत्रण की प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने के लिए अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. इस व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित पर व्यय के लिए हैः- (क) मरुस्थल वाले इलाकों मे टिड्डी दल, सर्वेक्षण, आसूचना, जांच और नियंत्रण (ख) हानिकर कीड़े और महामारी अधिनियम, 1914 का क्रियान्वयन, (ग) पौधों की महामारियों और हानिकर जीवों को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अन्य कार्मिकों को, हानिकर जीवों को मारने वाली दवाओं और उपस्करों के संबंध में

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

2. National Seeds Corporation is a promotional and developmental organisation for implementing, inter-alia, the National Seeds Project. It is responsible for planning and organising at national level, production of foundation and certified seeds through agricultural universities, State Seeds Corporations, registered growers and for inter-state marketing of seeds.

3. The provision includes expenditure on seed processing and storage infrastructural facilities, setting up of national seeds training centre, grants to State Farms Corporation for production of foundation and certified seeds, grants to States for strengthening of state seed certification organisations, etc.

4. The minikit programmes aim at quick popularisation of the latest varieties of seeds and propagation of new production technology amongst the farming community all over the country. Propagation of the new technology is with a view to replacement of rust susceptible varieties with rust resistant varieties in hill areas. The programmes include training of extension workers in new production technology.

5. This is a special programme which covers 420 selected blocks in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It seeks to bring about substantial increase in production and productivity of rice in these States by overcoming both short and long term constraints through intensive training of farmers, motivating them to use better inputs like seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. and development of better irrigation and drainage programmes. The expenditure is shared equally by Central and State Governments.

6. The provision is for rice and millet development related programmes.

7. The programme for development of pulses aims at raising the production of pulses by increasing the area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varieties of pulses in multiple crops programme and by adopting package of practices in pulses cultivation. Budget 1987-88 provides Rs. 5.50 crores for this programme.

8. Short term loans are given to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, i.e.,fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, with a view to improving agricultural production. These loans are recoverable in six months. Budget 1987-88 provides Rs.260 crores on this account and assumes equivalent recoveries.

9. The provision includes expenditure relating to development of organic manures and biofertilizers, grants to states for setting up of fertilizer quality control laboratories, etc.

10. The provision is for expenditure relating to (a) locust survey, intelligence, investigation and control in desert areas, (b) implementation of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, (c) assistance to States, Union territories and others with technical advice in regard to personnel, pesticides and equipment for fighting pests and plant

तकनीकी सलाह और सहायता देनाः (घ) अखिल भारतीय तथा प्रादेशिक स्तर पर महामारियों और पौधों की बीमारियों आदि को दूर करने के लिए तदर्थ सर्वेक्षण और क्षेत्रीय नियंत्रण काम्लेक्स की व्यवस्था करना और (ङ) टिड्डी दल नियंत्रण तथा पौधा संरक्षण आदि के लिए हवाई जहाजों से दवाइयां छिड़कना तथा कृषि रासायनिक दवाइयां छिड़कने का अभियान चलाना ।

11. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजनाः- यह कार्यक्रम चुने हुए राज्यों में तेलहनों की प्रत्येक महत्वपूर्ण फसल के संबंध में क्षेत्रीय आधार पर 'पैकेज प्रणाली अपनाकर और तिलहनों की प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादकता बढ़ाकर तेलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए है । इसका उद्देश्य सूखा प्रतिरोधी और गैर-पारम्परिक तेलहनों की फसलों का विकास करना भी है।

12. यह व्यवस्था वर्तमान गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने तथा नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और अपरम्परागत क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के लिए है ।

13. यह व्यवस्था नारियल, सुपारी और गरम मसालों, काजू, तम्बाकू सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यक्रमों और फलों की फसलों से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

14. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का आयोजन करने, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने, और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्ग-दर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । इसमें किसानों को समाचार-पत्रों रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अनुदेशात्मक फिल्मों, स्लाइडों और प्रदर्शनियों आदि के जरिए खेतों के अद्यतन तरीकों की जानकारी देना भी शामिल है । आयोजना परिव्यय के रूप में इस निदेशालय के लिए 1987-88 के बजट में 5.61 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. और 16. फसल बीमा योजना साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से 2:1 के अनुपात में सह-निवेशकर्त्ताओं के रूप में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । इस योजना के उद्देश्य ये हैः (i) सूखा, बाढ़, आदि की स्थिति में फसलों के खराब हो जाने पर किसानों को कुछ दूर तक वित्तीय समर्थन प्रदान करनाः (ii) फसल खराब हो जाने के बाद, किसानों की ऋण-पात्रता बहाल करनाः और (iii) दालों से भिन्न मोटे अनाजों, दालों और तेलहनों के उत्पादन को समर्थन और प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना । इस स्कीम में प्रत्येक राज्य में फसल बीमा निधि स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि उनके इलाकों में फसल बीमा का काम हाथ में लिया जा सके । राज्य सी.आई.एफ. के पचास प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जानी है ।

17. यह व्यवस्था चालू आयोजना-अवधि में की जा रही कृषि-गणना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि जोतों के ढांचे और उनकी विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करना है, जो नीति-निर्माण के लिए जरूरी हैं ।

18. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कृषि-आर्थिक आंकड़ों के संग्रह, संकलन और अनुरक्षण आर्थिक विश्लेषण और कृषि आर्थिक आसूचना के संकलन और प्रसार की योजनाओं के लिए है ।

19. इसका संबंध फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण संस्थानों से है, जो कृषि से संबंधित मशीनों के चयन, प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण, सर्विसिंग और प्रबन्ध के पहलुओं के बारे में सुविज्ञ किसानों तकनीशियनों, राज्य सरकारों, कृषि उद्योग निगमों, खेती संबंधी संस्थाओं और इंजीनियरी उद्यमकर्ताओं द्वारा नामित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं ।

20. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को जमीनों में अधिक कृषि उत्पादन के जरिए आर्थिक विकास करना, देश के कृषक समुदाय में सम्पन्नता लाने के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण है । तदनुसार, इस उद्देश्य से कि छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसान आवश्यक निविष्टियां, विशेष कर उर्वरक और सुधरे हुए बीज प्राप्त

diseases outbreaks, etc., (d) organisation of surveys of pests and plant diseases of all India and regional importance and (e) aerial spraying and agro-chemical operations for locust control, plant protection, etc,.

11. The National Oilseeds Development Project aims at increasing production of oilseeds by raising the productivity per hectare and by adoption of package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oil seed crop in selected States. It also seeks to develop drought resistant and non traditional oil seed crops.

12. The provision is for continuation of the existing intensive cotton development programme and its extension to new irrigated areas as well as non-traditional areas.

13. The provision is in respect of expenditure on coconut, arecanut and spices, cashewnut, tobacco, jute development programmes, fruit crops, etc.

14. Under the scheme technical guidance and financial assistance are provided for planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension and training facilities . It also includes providing effective dissemination of knowledge and techniques of advanced farm technology to the farmers through press, radio, television, instructional films, slides, exhibition, etc. Budget 1987-88 provides Rs. 5.61 crores as Plan outlay for extension and training.

15 and 16. The crop insurance scheme is being implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Governments as co-insurers in the ratio of 2:1. The objectives of the scheme are: (i) to provide a measure of financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, floods, etc. (ii) to restore the credit eligibility of farmers, after a crop failure for the next crop season; and (iii) to support and stimulate production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The scheme also envisages the setting up of a Crop Insurance Fund in each State for undertaking crop insurance in their areas. Fifty percent of the State CIF is to be provided by the Central Government.

17. The provision is for expenditure on agricultural census being carried out in the current Plan period. The main objective of the scheme is to obtain data on the structure of operational holdings and their various characterstics which are needed for policy purposes.

18. The provision is mainly for schemes relating to collection, compilation and maintenance of agro-economic data, economic analysis, compilation and dissemination of agro-economic intelligence.

19. This relates to farm machinery training and testing institutes which provide training to the progressive farmers, technicians, nominees of State Governments, Agro Industries Corporations, farming institutions and engineering entrepreneurs for selection, operation, maintenance, servicing and management aspect of agricultural machinery.

20. Economic development through increased agricultural production by small and marginal farmers is of cardinal importance for bringing prosperity to the farming community in the country. Accordingly, to enable small and marginal farmers to obtain

कर सकें और लघु सिंचाई और जल-प्रबन्ध तथा भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम से भी लाभ उठा सकें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों/प्रशासनों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । इस प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिए 1987-88 के बजट में 66.95 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

21. इस योजना के उद्देश्य ये हैं: (i) जल-विभाजक क्षेत्र (वाटरशेड) को आधार मानकर, कृषि भूमि और बंजर भूमि दोनों को महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक संसाधन के रूप में संरक्षण और उन्नयन (ii) वर्षापोषित कृषि से फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और उसे स्थिर बनाना और भूमि के उपयोग की उपयुक्त प्रणालियों को अपनाकर ग्रामीण समुदायों के ईंधन और चारे के संसाधनों में वृद्धि करना, और (iii) मृदा और नमी के संरक्षण के उपयुक्त उपायों के लिए, जो विभिन्न स्थितियों में आवश्यक होते हैं, प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करना और उनका प्रसार करना । यह कार्यक्रम ग्यारह राज्यों के 94 जिलों में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है । 1987-88 में 2.32 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

22. इस योजना का उद्देश्य उस भूमि की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है जो क्षारीयता और लवणता से प्रभावित है । इस सम्बन्ध में होने वाला खर्च राज्य सरकारों के साथ 50: 50 के अनुपात में बांटा जाता है ।

23. मूल्य-समर्थन अथवा बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करने के उपायों का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो तथा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो । तेलहनों और आलू तथा प्याज जैसी जल्दी खराब होने वाली चीजों के बारे में ये क्रियाकलाप नेफेड द्वारा किए जाते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, जब आवश्यक था, बाजार में हस्तक्षेप किया है ताकि किसानों को सहायता दी जाए, जिससे संकट-बिक्री न करनी पड़े । मार्केट हस्तक्षेप योजना के अन्तर्गत बिक्री का काम नेफेड द्वारा किया जाता है ।

24. यह व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित तीन कम्पनियों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है:-

24.01 **राज्य फार्म निगम:** यह निगम दालों से भिन्न अनाजों तेलहनों, दालों, रेशों और सब्जियों की फसलों के प्रजनक, आधारभूत तथा प्रमाणीकृत बीजों का उत्पादन करता है ।

24.02 **आयल पाम इंडिया लि0:** केरल में रेड आयल पाम (ताड़ के पेड़ों) को उगाने की परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करता है ।

24.03 **राष्ट्रीय कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम:** इस निगम की स्थापना कृषि उद्योगों के विकास के लिए की गई है ।

25. इस व्यवस्था में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम, आदि को किया जाने वाला अंशदान शामिल है ।

26. यह व्यवस्था कीटनाशी अधिनियम के प्रशासन और क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

27. राजस्थान में भीषण सूखे की स्थितियों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार को सूखा राहत कार्यों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों में वितरण के लिए मजदूरी के रूप में खाद्यान्न सहायता देने का निर्णय लिया गया है । इसका उद्देश्य सूखे के कारण कृषि क्रियाकलापों में आई कमी के परिणामस्वरूप आए संकट को दूर करने के लिए रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ कराना है ।

यह व्यवस्था खाद्यान्नों की लागत को दर्शाती है जिसमें परिवहन और उठाने-धरने के प्रभार भी शामिल है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ही वहन किया जाएगा ।

the needed inputs, particularly, fertilizers and improved seeds, and also to benefit from minor irrigation and water management and land development programmes, financial assistance is provided through the State and Union Territory Governments and UT Administrations. Budget 1987-88 includes a provision of Rs.66.95 crores for such assistance.

21. The objectives of the scheme are (i) taking the watershed as basis to conserve and upgrade both crop land and waste land as a vital natural resource; (ii) to stabilise and increase crop yields from rainfed farming and to augment the fuel and fodder resources of the village communities by use of appropriate land use systems; and (iii) to develop and disseminate technologies for the proper soil and moisture conservation measures required under different conditions. The Programme is to be implemented in about 94 districts of eleven States. During the year 1987-88 it is proposed to cover an area of 2.32 lakh hectares.

22. The scheme seeks to increase the productivity of land which suffers from alkalinity and salinity. The expenditure on this account is shared with the State Governments on a 50: 50 basis.

23. The price support or market intervention measures are designed to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and increase production and productivity. NAFED is the designated agency for carrying out such operations for oilseeds while for perishables like potatoes and onions, Central Government has, at the request of State Governments agreed to market intervention when necessary to help growers from possible distress sale. The purchase operations under the market intervention scheme are carried through NAFED.

24. The provision represents budgetary support for the Plan schemes of the three companies, namely:–

24.01 **State Farms Corporation:**– produces breeder, foundation and certified seeds of cereals, oilseeds, pulses, fibre and vegetable crops.

24.02 **Oil Palm India Ltd:**– implements the project for raising red oil palm in Kerala.

24.03 **National Agro-Industries Development Corporation:**– is being set up for development of agro industries.

25. The provision includes contributions to Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme, etc.

26. The provision is for expenditure relating to administration and implementation of the Insecticides Act.

27. In the wake of severe drought conditions in Rajasthan, it has been decided to provide assistance to the State Government in the form of foodgrains for being distributed by way of wages to workers engaged in drought relief works. The objective is to open employment opportunities to tide over the crises resulting from shrinkage of agricultural operations due to drought.

The provision represents cost of the food grains including transportation and handling charges which will also be borne by the Central Government.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.2

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		115.29	19.62	134.91	79.84	19.32	99.16	130.53	19.34	149.87
	पूंजी *Capital*		*158.26*	*0.25*	*158.51*	*180.65*	*0.00*	*180.65*	*151.82*	*0.01*	*151.83*
	जोड़ Total		**273.55**	**19.87**	**293.42**	**260.49**	**19.32**	**279.81**	**282.35**	**19.35**	**301.70**
भू और जल संरक्षण	**Soil and Water Conservation**										
1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भू संरक्षण	1. Soil conservation in catchment of river valley projects	3601	8.94	0.00	8.94	10.19	0.00	10.19	10.20	0.00	10.20
		7601	8.94	0.00	8.94	10.19	0.00	10.19	10.20	0.00	10.20
जोड़		*Total*	*17.88*	*0.00*	*17.88*	*20.38*	*0.00*	*20.38*	*20.40*	*0.00*	*20.40*
2. सिंधु गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत जल विभाजक क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध	2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in the Indo Gangetic basin	3601	4.97	0.00	4.97	5.72	0.00	5.72	5.58	0.00	5.58
		7601	4.97	0.00	4.97	5.72	0.00	5.72	5.58	0.00	5.58
		2402	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.12	0.00	0.12
जोड़		*Total*	*10.10*	*0.00*	*10.10*	*11.60*	*0.00*	*11.60*	*11.28*	*0.00*	*11.28*
3. खड्ड भूमि वाले क्षेत्रों का विकास और स्थिरीकरण	3. Development and stabilisation of ravinous areas	3601	5.93	0.00	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	5.93	0.00	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2402	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
4. अन्य भू और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	4. Other soil and water conservation schemes	3601	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.00	0.42
		7601	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.00	0.42
		3602	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.21	0.00	0.21
		2402	3.22	0.37	3.59	3.04	0.37	3.41	2.97	0.40	3.37
		4402	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*3.83*	*0.37*	*4.20*	*3.59*	*0.37*	*3.96*	*4.32*	*0.40*	*4.72*
जोड़ - भू और जल संरक्षण	**Total - Soil and Water Conservation**		**43.81**	**0.37**	**44.18**	**35.57**	**0.37**	**35.94**	**36.00**	**0.40**	**36.40**
पशु पालन	**Animal Husbandry**										
5. पशु विकास	5. Cattle development	3601	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.78	0.00	0.78
		2403	1.54	1.35	2.89	1.47	1.24	2.71	1.42	1.28	2.70
जोड़		*Total*	*2.28*	*1.35*	*3.63*	*2.18*	*1.24*	*3.42*	*2.20*	*1.28*	*3.48*
6. पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं और पशु स्वास्थ्य	6. Special Livestock Production Programme	3601	4.79	0.00	4.79	4.30	0.00	4.30	9.40	0.00	9.40
		3602	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.50	0.00	0.50
		2403	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*4.50*	*0.00*	*4.50*	*10.00*	*0.00*	*10.00*
7. बूचड़खाना निगम में निवेश	7. Veterinary services and animal health	3601	2.71	0.00	2.71	2.11	0.00	2.11	3.36	0.00	3.36
		3602	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.32	0.00	0.32
		2403	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.45	0.00	0.45
		4403	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.90	0.00	0.90
जोड़		*Total*	*4.30*	*0.00*	*4.30*	*2.65*	*0.00*	*2.65*	*5.03*	*0.00*	*5.03*
	8. Investment in Slaughter Houses Corporation	4403	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
9. अन्य पशु पालन कार्यक्रम	9. Other Animal Husbandry programmes	3601	1.99	0.89	2.88	1.41	0.93	2.34	2.86	0.91	3.77
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.06

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		2403	2.59	1.92	4.51	2.20	1.82	4.02	3.36	1.84	5.20
		4403	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.63*	*3.06*	*7.69*	*3.66*	*2.75*	*6.41*	*6.28*	*2.75*	*9.03*
जोड़-पशु पालन	**Total-Animal Husbandry**		**16.26**	**4.41**	**20.67**	**12.99**	**3.99**	**16.98**	**23.61**	**4.03**	**27.64**
डेरी विकास	*Dairy Development*										
10. भारतीय डेरी निगम को अनुदान और ऋण	10. Grants and Loans to Indian Dairy Corporation										
10.01 आपरेशन फ्लड II	10.01 Operation Flood II	2404	32.03	0.00	32.03	23.72	0.00	23.72	20.00	0.00	20.00
		6404	42.67	0.00	42.67	44.11	0.00	44.11	36.14	0.00	36.14
जोड़		*Total*	*74.70*	*0.00*	*74.70*	*67.83*	*0.00*	*67.83*	*56.14*	*0.00*	*56.14*
10.02 अन्य योजनाएं	10.02 Other schemes	2404	0.60	0.24	0.84	0.60	0.24	0.84	5.74	0.00	5.74
जोड़		*Total*	*75.30*	*0.24*	*75.54*	*68.43*	*0.24*	*68.67*	*61.88*	*0.00*	*61.88*
11. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	11. Delhi Milk Scheme										
11.01 राजस्व व्यय	11.01 Revenue Expenditure	2404	0.00	60.91	60.91	0.00	58.83	58.83	0.00	68.02	68.02
11.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	11.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0404	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	0.00	-48.24	-48.24	0.00	-57.49	-57.49
11.03 सकल	11.03 Net		0.00	10.91	10.91	0.00	10.59	10.59	0.00	10.53	10.53
11.04 पूंजी परिव्यय	11.04 Capital Expenditure	4404	2.14	0.00	2.14	1.13	0.00	1.13	1.54	0.00	1.54
जोड़		*Total*	*2.14*	*10.91*	*13.05*	*1.13*	*10.59*	*11.72*	*1.54*	*10.53*	*12.07*
12. अन्य डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम	12. Other Dairy Development Programmes	3601	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.35	0.00	0.35
		7601	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.48	0.00	0.48
		2404	0.76	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.76	0.49	0.00	0.49
जोड़		*Total*	*2.10*	*0.00*	*2.10*	*1.15*	*0.00*	*1.15*	*1.32*	*0.00*	*1.32*
जोड़-डेरी विकास	**Total-Dairy Development**		**79.54**	**11.15**	**90.69**	**70.71**	**10.83**	**81.54**	**64.74**	**10.53**	**75.27**
मीन उद्योग	*Fisheries*										
13. मीन बन्दरगाह और अवतरण सुविधा	13. Fishing harbour and landing facility	3601	3.97	0.00	3.97	3.86	0.00	3.86	4.84	0.00	4.84
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.55	0.00	0.55
		2405	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.87	0.00	0.87	3.22	0.00	3.22
जोड़		*Total*	*4.96*	*0.00*	*4.96*	*4.82*	*0.00*	*4.82*	*8.61*	*0.00*	*8.61*
14. अपतटीय मीन केन्द्र	14. Off shore fishing stations	2405	3.72	1.41	5.13	3.48	1.30	4.78	3.24	1.40	4.64
15. मीन ट्रेलरों के अभिग्रहण के लिए एस डी एफ सी को उधार**	15. Loans to SCICI for acquisition of fishing trawlers **	6405	6.40	0.00	6.40	39.40	0.00	39.40	11.50	0.00	11.50
16. अन्य समुद्रीय मीन योजनाएं	16. Other marine fishery schemes	2405	1.60	0.75	2.35	0.95	0.83	1.78	1.60	0.84	2.44
		4405	2.18	0.00	2.18	2.07	0.00	2.07	2.86	0.00	2.86
जोड़		*Total*	*3.78*	*0.75*	*4.53*	*3.02*	*0.83*	*3.85*	*4.46*	*0.84*	*5.30*
16. अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग	17. Inland fisheries	3601	3.57	0.00	3.57	2.56	0.00	2.56	3.92	0.00	3.92
		7601	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.55	0.00	0.55
जोड़		*Total*	*3.87*	*0.00*	*3.87*	*3.26*	*0.00*	*3.26*	*4.47*	*0.00*	*4.47*
18. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	18. Education and Training	2405	1.26	0.82	2.08	1.26	0.81	2.07	1.85	0.90	2.75
19. प्रसंस्करण, संरक्षण और विपणन	19. Processing Preservation & Marketing	3601	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
		2405	0.20	0.14	0.34	0.17	0.16	0.33	0.54	0.17	0.71
जोड़		*Total*	*1.20*	*0.14*	*1.34*	*0.17*	*0.16*	*0.33*	*0.59*	*0.17*	*0.76*
20. राज्य फार्म निगम में निवेश	20. Investment in State Farms Corporation	6405	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
21. अन्य मीन कार्यक्रम	21. Other fisheries programmes	3601	2.24	0.00	2.24	1.04	0.00	1.04	3.40	0.00	3.40
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.20

*** चालू बजट अनुमान और संशोधित अनुमान में नौवहन विकास निधि समिति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । ** Provisions in the current BE and RE are for Shipping* Development Fund Committee..

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		2405	3.02	1.14	4.16	0.61	1.03	1.64	1.28	1.07	2.35
		4405	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.25	0.01	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*5.65*	*1.14*	*6.79*	*1.94*	*1.03*	*2.97*	*5.13*	*1.08*	*6.21*
जोड़ - मीन उद्योग	**Total-Fisheries**		**30.94**	**4.26**	**35.20**	**57.35**	**4.13**	**61.48**	**40.00**	**4.39**	**44.39**
सहकारिता	*Co-operation*										
22. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	22. Education & training	2425	5.43	0.00	5.43	2.28	0.00	2.28	4.20	0.00	4.20
2ठ. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	23. National Cooperative Development Corporation										
23.01 सहकारी भांडागारण और विपणन समितियां	23.01 Warehousing and marketing cooperations	2425	2.44	0.00	2.44	0.80	0.00	0.80	1.25	0.00	1.25
		6425	27.50	0.00	27.50	27.50	0.00	27.50	20.80	0.00	20.80
जोड़		*Total*	*29.94*	*0.00*	*29.94*	*28.30*	*0.00*	*28.30*	*22.05*	*0.00*	*22.05*
22.02 सहकारी प्रसंस्करण समितियां	23.02 Processing Cooperatives	6425	19.75	0.00	19.75	16.74	0.00	16.74	28.25	0.00	28.25
22.03 सहकारी चीनी मिलें	23.03 Cooperative sugar Mills	6425	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
22.04 सहकारी कताई मिलें	23.04 Cooperative spinning mills	6425	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.50	0.00	0.50
22.05 अन्य सहकारी समितियां	23.05 Other coperatives	2425	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6425	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.65*	*0.00*	*1.65*	*0.90*	*0.00*	*0.90*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.50*
जोड़-राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	**Total-NCDC**		**54.34**	**0.00**	**54.34**	**48.13**	**0.00**	**48.13**	**52.80**	**0.00**	**52.80**
24. भूमि विकास बैंकों के डिबेंचर	24. Debentures of Land Development Banks	6425	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
25. कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि	25. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	3601	3.75	0.00	3.75	0.60	0.00	0.60	1.50	0.00	1.50
		7601	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.30	0.00	1.30
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*0.80*	*0.00*	*0.80*	*2.80*	*0.00*	*2.80*
26. अल्पावधि सहकारी ऋण ढांचा	26. Short-term Cooperative Credit Structure	3601	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. अल्प विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण समितियां	27. Credit Cooperative institutions in underdeveloped states	7601	4.75	0.00	4.75	4.75	0.00	4.75	3.50	0.00	3.50
28. अन्य कार्यक्रम - सहकारिता	28. Other programmes-Cooperation	3601	3.05	0.00	3.05	2.51	0.00	2.51	2.50	0.00	2.50
		2425	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.20	0.00	0.20
		4425	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00		0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.48*	*0.00*	*3.48*	*2.91*	*0.00*	*2.91*	*2.70*	*0.00*	*2.70*
जोड़ सहकारिता	**Total-Cooperation**		**103.00**	**0.00**	**103.00**	**83.87**	**0.00**	**83.87**	**91.00**	**0.00**	**91.00**
29. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	29. Less-Anticipated Savings	2404	0.00	-0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2405	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.32*	*-0.32*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
30. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लि सहायता	30. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
30.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	30.01 Special Central Assistance -Other Special Areas	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00	27.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*273.55*	*19.87*	*293.42*	*260.49*	*19.32*	*279.81*	*282.35*	*19.35*	*301.70*

ख.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों मे निवेश
B. Investment in Public Enterprises

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
1. बूचड़खाना निगम	1. Slaughter Houses Corporation	12403	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees

		विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
2. भारतीय डेरी निगम	2. Indian Dairy Corporation	12404	42.67	0.00	42.67	44.11	0.00	44.11	36.14	0.00	36.14
3. राज्य फार्म निगम	3. State Farms Corporation	12405	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
4.भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लि0	4. Shipping Credit &Investment Co. of India Ltd.	12405	6.40	0.00	6.40	39.40	0.00	39.40	11.50	0.00	11.50
5. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	5. National Cooperative Development Corp.	12425	51.05	0.00	51.05	46.63	0.00	46.63	51.05	0.00	51.05
6. भूमि विकास बैंक	6. Land Development Banks	12425	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
जोड़	**Total**		**125.27**	**0.00**	**125.27**	**155.14**	**0.00**	**155.14**	**123.94**	**0.00**	**123.94**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	*Central Plan:*										
1. भू और जल संरक्षण	1. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	43.81	0.00	43.81	35.57	0.00	35.57	36.00	0.00	36.00
2. पशु पालन	2. Animal Husbandry	12403	17.12	0.00	17.12	14.23	0.00	14.23	24.69	0.00	24.69
3. डेरी विकास	3. Dairy Development	12404	80.26	0.00	80.26	71.36	0.00	71.36	65.31	0.00	65.31
4. मीन उद्योग	4. Fisheries	12405	30.94	0.00	30.94	57.35	0.00	57.35	40.00	0.00	40.00
5. सहकारिता	5. Cooperation	12425	103.00	0.00	103.00	83.87	0.00	83.87	91.00	0.00	91.00
जोड़	**Total**		**275.13**	**0.00**	**275.13**	**262.38**	**0.00**	**262.38**	**257.00**	**0.00**	**257.00**
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan:*										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - other special areas	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00	27.00
जोड़	**Total**		**275.13**	**0.00**	**275.13**	**262.38**	**0.00**	**262.38**	**284.00**	**0.00**	**284.00**

इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माण कायर परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

** Inclusive of Works Outlay provided by Ministry of Urban Development in*

मांग संख्या 73	Demand No. 73										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.09
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.40	0.00	0.40
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.76	0.00	0.76	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.99	0.00	0.99
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.17
जोड़	**Total**		**1.58**	**0.00**	**1.58**	**1.89**	**0.00**	**1.89**	**1.65**	**0.00**	**1.65**

1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल- विभाजक क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण का उद्देश्य बांध बनाकर, टेरेसिंग और वन-रोपण द्वारा, गाद अवरोधन बांधों का निर्माण करके, नियंत्रण बांधों के निर्माण आदि के जरिए भू-कटाव की दर कम करना है । ये योजनाएं 21 नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जाती है, जिसके लिए अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. यह योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के समय से चल रही है और यह गंगा बेसिन की, जो 7 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है, बाढ़-प्रवण नदियों के सम्बन्ध में निर्माणाधीन 8 परियोजनाओं के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

3. यह कार्यक्रम अब राज्य आयोजना का एक भाग है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण स्कीम, भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम को अनुदान, आदि के लिए है ।

5. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः दूध देने वाले पशुओं में प्रजननात्मक सुधार करने के लिए सूरतगढ़,

1. Soil Conservation in watersheds of river valley projects aims at reducing the rate of erosion and thereby prolong the usefulness of the reservoirs through constant bunding, terracing, afforestation, construction of silt detention bunds, check dams, etc. The schemes are executed in the catchment areas of 21 river valley projects through State Governments who are provided Central Assistance in the form of grants and loans.

2. This scheme, which is continuing from the Sixth Five Year Plan is limited to catchments of 8 flood prone rivers of the Gangetic basin covering 7 States and one Union Territory.

3. This programme is now a part of States' Plan.

4. The provision is mainly for all India soil and land use survey schemes, grants to DVC for soil conservation schemes etc.

5. This relates mainly to expenditure on Central cattle breeding farms established at

चिपलिमा, कोरापुट, धमरोद, अलमधी और अंदेश नगर में स्थापित केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फारमों, भारत में जरसी नस्ल के पशुओं को पैदा करने के फार्मों आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है ।

6. विशेष पशु पालन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का उददेश्य ग्रामों के निर्धारित समूहों के बीच गरीब सदस्यों को कुक्कुट पालन, सुअर पालन, भेड़ पालन एककों की स्थापना करने तथा संकरनस्ल के बछड़ों के पालन-पोषण करने में सहायता देना है । प्रचालन निर्देशों के अनुसार विशेष पशु-पालन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कुक्कुट पालन, सुअर पालन और भेड पालन सम्बन्धी भाग को सारे देश में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के मानदंडों के अनुसार एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा । संकर नस्ल के बछड़ों का भाग भी एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास लाभभोगियों तक ही सीमित रहेगा ।

7. मुख्य योजनाएं पशुओं की बीमारियों की रोकथाम और रोगमुक्त क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, पशु महामारी के उन्मूलन, पैर तथा मुंह की बीमारियों की रोकथाम, राष्ट्रीय पशुजन्य उत्पाद किस्म नियंत्रण केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय रोग निदान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि के बारे में हैं ।

8. यह व्यवस्था बूचड़खाना निगम के अन्तर्गत बूचड़खानों के निर्माण के लिए है ।

9. इसमें केन्द्रीय कुक्कुट फारमों, हिसार में केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फारमों, क्षेत्रीय दाना उत्पादन केन्द्रों आदि पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

10. इंडियन डेयरी कारपोरेशन एक दुग्ध विपणन और डेरी विकास का संवर्धन और विकास करने वाला उपक्रम है । यह निगम सरकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों को दूध के कारोबार की क्षमता का विस्तार करने में सहायता देता है और दूध उत्पादन करने और उनका अधिग्रहण करने के लिए दूध देने वाले सुविदित क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देता है । आपरेशन फ्लड - II योजना का उद्देश्य एक ऐसे आत्मनिर्भर सक्षम डेयरी उद्योग का निर्माण करना है जिसके अंतर्गत 100 लाख ग्रामीण दूध उत्पादक परिवार और लगभग 150 लाख संकर गायों और भैंसों का एक राष्ट्रीय दुधारु पशुधन होगा । इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत एन.सी.ए. द्वारा आधुनिक डेरी उद्योग के लिए दुग्ध उत्पादन क्षमता के आधार पर निर्धारित 155 दुग्ध क्षेत्र वाले जिले शामिल होगें । बजट में भारतीय डेरी कारपोरेशन को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए 25.74 करोड़ रुपये तथा ऋणों के लिए 36.14 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का उद्देश्य : दिल्ली में उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छे और पौष्टिक दूध की पूर्ति करना तथा दिल्ली और इसके आस पास के दूध उत्पादकों के लिए एक ऐसे स्थायी बाजार की व्यवस्था करना है जिसमें उन्हें दूध का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ।

12. इसमें उन क्षेत्रों में, जो आपरेशन फ्लड योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते, डेरी विकास कार्यक्रमों, हिमांकित शुक्र प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास और अनुप्रयोग, गोशालाओं की सहायता, डेरी कर्मियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए राज्यों की सहायता शामिल है ।

13. यह व्यय बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों पर मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों को घाट पर लगाने तथा खड़ा करने और अन्य आवश्यक आधार-भूत सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए है ।

14. यह व्यवस्था अन्वेषणात्मक मीन उद्योग परियोजना के लिए मुख्यतः समुद्री संसाधनों का अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षण जहाज और उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए है, ताकि गहरे समुद्र में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर मछली पकड़ने का काम किया जा सके ।

Suratgarh, Chiplima, Koraput, Dhamrod, Alamadhi and Andesh Nagar for bringing about genetic improvements of the herd for milk production, farms for raising Jersy cattle in India, etc.

6. The Special Livestock Production Programme aims at assisting members of target group of rural poor in setting up of poultry, piggery and sheep units and for rearing of cross-bred heifers. As per the operational guidelines poultry, piggery and sheep farming components of SLPP will be implemented as part of the IRD programme all over the country as per the IRD norms. The component of cross-bred heifers will also be limited to the IRD beneficiaries.

7. The main schemes are control of livestock diseases and creation of disease free zones, rinderpest eradication, foot and mouth diseases control programme, setting up of national veterinary biological products quality control centres, regional disease diagonostic laboratories, etc.

8. Provision is for construction of slaughter houses under SHC.

9. Provision is for expenditure on Central poultry farms, Central sheep breeding farm at Hissar, regional stations for forage production, etc.

10. The Indian Dairy Corporation is a promotional and developmental undertaking for dairy development and milk marketing. The Corporation assists in expansion of milk handling capacity of the public sector dairies and gives financial assistance to co-operative organisations in identified milk shed areas to step up milk production and procurement. Operation Flood II project aims at building up of a viable and self-sustaining dairy industry covering ten million rural milk producer families and a national milch herd of about 15 million cross-bred cows and buffaloes. The Project will cover 155 milk shed districts identified by NCA on the basis of their potential for milk production for a modern dairy industry. Budget provides Rs. 25.74 crores for grants-in-aid and Rs. 36.14 crores as loans to IDC.

11. Delhi Milk Scheme aims to supply good and wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices and to ensure a remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around Delhi.

12. This includes assistance to States for dairy development programmes in areas not covered under the Operation Flood Scheme, development and application of frozen semen technology, assistance to *gaushalas*, training of dairy personnel,etc.

13. The expenditure relates to providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major and minor ports and other necessary infrastructural facilities.

14. The provision is mainly for exploratory fisheries project for acquiring suitable survey vessels and equipment for exploratory surveys of marine resources with a view to commercial exploitation of deep sea fishing resources.

15. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी को उपलब्ध समुद्री संसाधनों के उपयोग के लिए मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाज/ट्रालर प्राप्त करने के वित्तपोषण के लिए कम ब्याज पर ऋण दिए जाते है ।

16. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकडने के केन्द्रों, कोचीन में एकीकृत मीन उद्योग परियोजना आदि के लिए है । इन योजनाओं में समुद्री तटवर्ती राज्यों में झींगा मछली पालन केन्द्रों और झींगा मछली पालन का विकास शामिल है ।

17. यह मुख्यतः मीन कृषक विकास अभिकरणों और तालाबो और जलाशयों आदि को सुधार कर अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग संसाधनों के विकास के लिए जलकृषि के विकास, मछुओं को मछली -पालन की आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने, मछली-पालन के लिए निविष्टियों की सप्लाई करने के लिए है । इसमें विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग परियोजना भी शामिल है ।

18. इसमें केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग, नाविक और इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए व्यवस्था है, जो मछली पकड़ने वाले बडे जहाजों की जनशक्ति (कार्मिकों) संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है ।

19. यह योजना गैर पारम्परिक कच्ची सामग्री से हिमांकित, डिब्बाबन्द और सूखे उत्पादों के विकास और इन उत्पादों को लोकप्रिय बनाने और इनके विपणन के विशेष अभियानों से संबंधित है ।

20. यह व्यवस्था राज्य फार्मों में मछली पालन के विकास के लिए है ।

21. इसमें छोटे मछुओं के लिए उन्नत बीच लैंडिंग नौकाओं को शुरु करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहाकारिता विकास निगम को अनुदान, भारतीय समुद्री क्षेत्र (विदेशी नौकाओं द्वारा मछली पकड़ने का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1981 के कार्यान्वयन, राष्ट्रीय मछुवा कल्याण निधि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

22. इस योजना का बुनियादी उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को शिक्षा देना और राज्यों के सहकारिता विभागों और सहकारी संस्थानों के वरिष्ठ, मध्यवर्ती और कनिष्ठ स्तर के कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना है ।

23. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम का जिसका काम कृषि वस्तुओं, खाद्य पदार्थो, मुर्गी दाना तथा अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के विपणन, परिष्करण, भंडारण, निर्यात और आयात के सहकारी कार्यक्रम की आयोजना बनाना और उसका संवर्धन करना तथा छोटे वन उत्पादों का संग्रह,परिष्करण, विपणन, भंडारण और निर्यात करना है । यह निगम सहकारी चीनी और कताई मिलों की शेयर पूंजी में रकमों का निवेश भी करता है । बजट में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की सहायता के लिए 51.05 करोड़ रुपए ऋण के और 1.75 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप मे देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । इन ऋणों में ये शामिल है:- (क) सहकारी समितियों की विपणन/संसाधन और कम विकसित राज्यों में भंडारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के लिए , (ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के विकास के लिए , (ग) सहकारी चीनी मिलों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के लिए (घ) सहकारी कताई मिलों के लिए , (ड.) भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए , (च) कपास प्रसंस्करण कार्यक्रम के लिए और (छ) कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए ।

24. भूमि विकास बैंक लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास खेती का यंत्रीकरण आदि जैसे विकासात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसानों को दीर्घावधिक कृषि ऋण देने वाला प्रधान अभिकरण हैं । भूमि विकास बैंकों के ऋणपक्षों में निवेश से इन बैंकों के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति की जाती है, जिनके वित्त का मुख्य साधन बाजार में जारी किए जाने वाले ऋण-पत्र होते हैं । अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में इस प्रकार के निवेश

15. Loans at subsidised rate of interest are provided to Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India for financing acquisition of fishing vessels/trawlers for exploitation of available marine resources.

16. The provision is mainly for deep sea fishing stations, intergated fisheries project at Cochin, etc. The schemes include development of prawn hatcheries and prawn farming in maritime States.

17. This mainly relate to fish farmers development agencies and development of acquaculture for development of inland fisheries resources by improvement of ponds, tanks etc. training of fish farmers including transfer of modern technology of fish farming to them, supply of inputs for fish culture. It also includes inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance.

18. The provision is for Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training which provides training to meet manpower requirements of large fishing vessels.

19. The schemes relate to development of frozen, canned and dried products from uncoventional raw materials and special drives to popularise and marketing the products.

20. Provision is for development of fish culture at the State Farms.

21. This includes grants to National Cooperative Development Corporation for introduction of improved beach landing crafts for small fishermen, implementation of Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, national welfare fund for fishermen.

22. The basic objectives of the schemes is to organise education of members of cooperatives and training of personnel of the State cooperative departments and cooperative institutions at the senior, intermediate and junior levels.

23. National Cooperative Development Corporation plans and promotes cooperative programmes of marketing, processing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, food stuff, poultry feed and notified commodities and also for the collection, processing, marketing, storage and export of minor forest produce. It also strengthens the share capital base of cooperative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills. Budget provides Rs. 51.05 crores as loans and Rs.1.75 crores for grants to NCDC - the latter comprising loans (a) for being re-lent to cooperatives for marketing, processing and storage programmes in underdeveloped States and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (b) for soyabean development in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ; (c) share capital participation in cooperative sugar mills ; (d) cooperative spinning mills (e) storage programme ; (f) cold storage programme ; (g) cotton processing programme and (h) cooperative programmes for weaker sections .

24. Land Development Banks constitute the principal agencies for providing long-term agricultural credit to the farmers for developmental purposes, like, minor irrigation, land development, farm mechanisation, etc. The investment in debentures of LDBs is made to supplement the resources of these banks whose main source of finance is through floatation

के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे ऋण माना गया ।

25. राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान (75 प्रतिशत) और ऋणों (25 प्रतिशत) के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे अपने-अपने राज्य शीर्ष सहकारी बैंकों के स्तर पर रखी जाने वाला कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि को सुदृढ़ बना सकें । इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि बाढ़, सूखे आदि जैसी दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण जब किसान ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी करने में असमर्थ हों तब इन निधियों का उपयोग अल्पावधि उत्पादन ऋणों को मध्यावधिक ऋणों में बदलने के लिए किया जाए । बजट अनुमानों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण देने के लिए 2.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

26. योजना का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि राज्य समितियों को वित्तीय समर्थन प्रदान करना है ताकि कार्यालय की इमारतों, गोदामों, स्टॉगरूम आदि विपणन और प्रोसेसिंग के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करने आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई, विस्तार कार्य के लिए विशेष प्रबंधों, प्रशिक्षण, जमा राशियों को जुटाने आदि की व्यवस्था कर सकें ।

27. योजना का उद्देश्य कमजोर राज्यों में चुने हुए केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को समतुल्य आधार परसावधिक ऋण के रूप में सहायता देकर क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना है ताकि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अतिदेय-भिन्न शर्तों का पालन करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सके । 1987-88 के बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्यों को ऋणों के रूप में 3.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

28. इसमें राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि. को, जो आन्तरिक और निर्यात व्यापार के लिए कृषि वस्तुओं का विपणन करने वाला शीर्ष संगठन है, सहायता, और राज्यों द्वारा प्रचालित शुष्क कूप निधि योजना के लिए सहायता शामिल है ।

30. इसमें विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित जिलों में परिवर्ती खेती (15 करोड़ रुपए) और बीहड़ों के सुधार (12 करोड़ रुपए) से संबंधित राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

of debentures in the market. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 25 crores for such investments which are treated as loans.

25. Assistance is provided to State Governments by way of grants (75 per cent) and loans (25 per cent) to enable them to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund maintained at the level of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State. The objective is to use the funds to convert short-term production loans into medium term loans when the farmers cannot repay on account of natural calamities like floods, drought, etc. Budget includes a provision of Rs.2.80 crores as grants and loans to State and Union Territory Governments on this account.

26. The scheme seeks to provide financial support to the primary agricultural credit societies for provision of physical facilities, like office building, godowns, strong rooms,etc., facilities for marketing and processing, supply of essential consumer articles, special arrangements for extension work, training, deposit mobilisation etc.

27. The scheme is meant for removing regional disparities by assisting selected central cooperative banks in the weaker states with a term loan on a matching basis, in order to enable them to overcome difficulties in meeting the non-overdue conditions of the Reserve Bank of India. Budget 1987-88 provides Rs. 3.50 crores as loans to States on this account.

28. This includes assistance to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which is an apex organisation handling marketing of agricultural commodities both for internal and export trade, failed-well fund scheme operated by the States, etc.

30. Provision is for Central assistance for State Plan schemes relating to shifting cultivation (Rs. 15 crores) and ravine reclamation (Rs.12 crores) in districts identified as special problem areas.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.3

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग Department of Agricultural Research and Education

क. वसूलियां को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैः- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		81.00	77.81	158.81	76.00	87.20	163.20	82.00	90.94	172.94
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**81.00**	**77.81**	**158.81**	**76.00**	**87.20**	**163.20**	**82.00**	**90.94**	**172.94**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं **कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा** *भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां*	1. Secretariat - Economic Services **Agricultural Research and Education** *Payments to ICAR*	3451	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.18	0.18
2. कृषि कार्य	2. Crop husbandry										
2.01 कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों का भुगतान	2.01 Payments of net proceeds of cess under Agricultural Produce Cess Act,1940	2415	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.70	5.70	0.00	8.00	8.00
2.02 कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	2.02 Other Programmes of Crop Husbandry	2415	65.91	47.27	113.18	63.32	52.22	115.54	68.68	53.46	122.14
203 घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	2.03 Less-Anticipated Savings	2415	0.00	-1.57	-1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ - कृषि कार्य	**Total-Crop Husbandry**		**65.91**	**51.70**	**117.61**	**63.32**	**57.92**	**121.24**	**68.68**	**61.46**	**130.14**
3. भू और जल संरक्षण	3. Soil and water conservation	2415	0.65	1.43	2.08	0.45	1.59	2.04	0.70	1.60	2.30
4. पशु पालन	4. Animal husbandry	2415	8.45	10.20	18.65	6.88	11.08	17.96	7.10	11.11	18.21
5. डेरी विकास	5. Dairy Development	2415	1.25	4.06	5.31	1.20	4.67	5.87	0.80	4.68	5.48
6. मीन उद्योग	6. Fisheries	2415	3.14	6.91	10.05	2.65	7.95	10.60	3.20	8.09	11.29
7. वानिकी	7. Forestry	2415	1.60	2.57	4.17	1.50	2.93	4.43	1.52	2.97	4.49
जोड़- भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	**Total - Payments to ICAR**		**81.00**	**76.87**	**157.87**	**76.00**	**86.14**	**162.14**	**82.00**	**89.91**	**171.91**
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other programmes	2415	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.85	0.85
9. घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less Anticipated Savings	2415	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Total - Agricultural Research and Education		81.00	77.67	158.67	76.00	87.03	163.03	82.00	90.76	172.76
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***81.00***	***77.81***	***158.81***	***76.00***	***87.20***	***163.20***	***82.00***	***90.94***	***172.94***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समथन Budget Support	आबबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	आबबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	आबबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
1. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	1. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	81.00	0.00	81.00	76.00	0.00	76.00	82.00	0.00	82.00

इस मांग में कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान को इसके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा इसकी अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, स्कीमों और क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस मांग में कृषि उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगी के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । यह परिषद , कृषि, भू और जल-संरक्षण, पशुपालन, मीन उद्योग, डेरी उद्योग ,वानिकी और कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसंधान करती है ।

शीर्ष "अन्य कार्यक्रम" में राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सलाहकार दल आदि को अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The Demand includes besides secretariat expenditure of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, payment of grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable it to meet the expenditure on the various research institutes controlled by it and for its several research projects, schemes and activities. Payment of net proceeds of cess under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 is also provided for in this Demand. The Council is engaged in conducting research in the field of agriculture, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairying, forestry and also agricultural education.

The head 'other programmes' includes contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, etc.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.4

ग्रामीण विकास विभाग Department of Rural Development

क वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1845.43	5.94	1851.37	1873.39	6.13	1879.52	2059.70	6.23	2065.93
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.26*	*0.06*	*0.32*	*1.21*	*0.02*	*1.23*	*0.30*	*0.06*	*0.36*
जोड़	**Total**		**1845.69**	**6.00**	**1851.69**	**1874.60**	**6.15**	**1880.75**	**2060.00**	**6.29**	**2066.29**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	1.57	1.57	0.00	1.63	1.63
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Water Supply & Sanitation**										
2. ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम	2.Rural Water Supply Programme	3601	308.53	0.00	308.53	291.03	0.00	291.03	325.00	0.00	325.00
		3602	3.60	0.00	3.60	2.60	0.00	2.60	3.20	0.00	3.20
		2215	4.87	0.00	4.87	16.87	0.00	16.87	41.80	0.00	41.80
जोड़		*Total*	*317.00*	*0.00*	*317.00*	*310.50*	*0.00*	*310.50*	*370.00*	*0.00*	*370.00*
3. ग्रामीण सफाई	3. Rural Sanitation:	3601	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	18.90	0.00	18.90
		3602	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.50	0.00	0.50
		2215	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.14	0.00	1.14	0.60	0.00	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*10.69*	*0.00*	*10.69*	*10.69*	*0.00*	*10.69*	*20.00*	*0.00*	*20.00*
जोड़-जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Total-Water Supply & Sanitation**		**327.69**	**0.00**	**327.69**	**321.19**	**0.00**	**321.19**	**390.00**	**0.00**	**390.00**
विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**										
एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	*Integrated Rural Development Programme*										
4.जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies	2501	277.40	0.00	277.40	278.40	0.00	278.40	308.14	0.00	308.14
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास	5. Other programmes-IRD	2501	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.70	0.00	1.70
		3601	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.15
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.81*	*0.00*	*1.81*	*1.81*	*0.00*	*1.81*	*1.86*	*0.00*	*1.86*
जोड़-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Integrated Rural Development Programme**		**279.21**	**0.00**	**279.21**	**280.21**	**0.00**	**280.21**	**310.00**	**0.00**	**310.00**
6. स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण	6. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	3601	3.85	0.00	3.85	3.85	0.00	3.85	5.28	0.00	5.28
		3602	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.16	0.00	0.16
		2501	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.06	0.00	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*5.50*
7. खंड स्तर के प्रशासन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	7. Strengthening of block level administration	3601	8.02	0.00	8.02	6.02	0.00	6.02	10.14	0.00	10.14
		3602	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.10
		2501	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*8.29*	*0.00*	*8.29*	*6.29*	*0.00*	*6.29*	*10.25*	*0.00*	*10.25*
8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	8. Drought prone Areas Programme	3601	45.84	0.00	45.84	35.84	0.00	35.84	46.13	0.00	46.13
		2501	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.37
जोड़		*Total*	*46.00*	*0.00*	*46.00*	*36.00*	*0.00*	*36.00*	*46.50*	*0.00*	*46.50*
9. मरूस्थलीय क्षेत्रों का विकास	9. Development of Desert Areas	3601	39.00	0.00	39.00	29.00	0.00	29.00	39.00	0.00	39.00
जोड़-विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Special Programmes for Rural Development**		**377.50**	**0.00**	**377.50**	**356.50**	**0.00**	**356.50**	**411.25**	**0.00**	**411.25**
10. ग्रामीण भूमिहीनों के लिए रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम	10. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	3601	623.39	0.00	623.39	674.14	0.00	674.14	715.97	0.00	715.97
		3602	2.98	0.00	2.98	4.73	0.00	4.73	1.81	0.00	1.81

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		2505	7.28	0.00	7.28	5.53	0.00	5.53	7.22	0.00	7.22
जोड़		Total	*633.65*	*0.00*	*633.65*	*684.40*	*0.00*	*684.40*	*725.00*	*0.00*	*725.00*
11. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	11. National Rural Employment programme	3601	438.05	0.00	438.05	462.15	0.00	462.15	475.14	0.00	475.14
		3602	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90
		2505	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.96	0.00	1.96
जोड़		Total	*442.65*	*0.00*	*442.65*	*466.75*	*0.00*	*466.75*	*480.00*	*0.00*	*480.00*
जोड़-ग्रामीण रोजगार	**Total-Rural Employment**		**1076.30**	**0.00**	**1076.30**	**1151.15**	**0.00**	**1151.15**	**1205.00**	**0.00**	**1205.00**
भूमि सुधार	**LAND REFORMS**										
12. भूमि सुधार	12. Land reforms	3601	3.89	0.00	3.89	3.44	0.00	3.44	5.59	0.00	5.59
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.06
		2506	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		Total	*4.05*	*0.00*	*4.05*	*3.60*	*0.00*	*3.60*	*5.75*	*0.00*	*5.75*
अन्य-ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Other Rural Development Programme**										
13. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास	13. Development of women and children in rural areas	2515	9.87	0.00	9.87	9.87	0.00	9.87	9.85	0.00	9.85
		3601	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.00	0.17
		3602	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.06
जोड़		Total	*10.05*	*0.00*	*10.05*	*10.05*	*0.00*	*10.05*	*10.08*	*0.00*	*10.08*
14. विशेष क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण सड़कें	14. Roads in Special Areas	3601	15.00	0.00	15.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण सड़कें	15. Rural roads in tribal areas	3601	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
16. प्रशिक्षण	16. Training	2515	5.59	1.12	6.71	3.57	1.15	4.72	3.67	1.29	4.96
		3601	2.99	0.00	2.99	2.67	0.00	2.67	5.01	0.00	5.01
		3602	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.42	0.00	0.42
जोड़		Total	*8.80*	*1.12*	*9.92*	*6.45*	*1.15*	*7.60*	*9.10*	*1.29*	*10.39*
17. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other programmes of rural development	2515	3.18	0.57	3.75	3.06	0.57	3.63	2.64	0.31	2.95
		3601	2.79	0.16	2.95	0.40	0.05	0.45	1.94	0.09	2.03
		3602	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
जोड़		Total	*6.05*	*0.75*	*6.80*	*3.46*	*0.63*	*4.09*	*4.62*	*0.41*	*5.03*
जोड़-अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Rural Development Programme**		**44.90**	**1.87**	**46.77**	**28.96**	**1.78**	**30.74**	**27.80**	**1.70**	**29.50**
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	*Food, Storage, Warehousing*										
18. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड	18. National grid of rural godowns	3601	5.84	0.00	5.84	3.84	0.00	3.84	3.33	0.00	3.33
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
		2408	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		Total	*6.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Other Agricultural Programme**										
19. कृषि विपणन	19. Agricultural marketing	2435	2.85	2.74	5.59	2.85	2.78	5.63	2.95	2.90	5.85
		3601	6.08	0.00	6.08	5.08	0.00	5.08	3.43	0.00	3.43
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02
		4435	0.26	0.06	0.32	1.21	0.02	1.23	0.30	0.06	0.36
जोड़		Total	*9.25*	*2.80*	*12.05*	*9.20*	*2.80*	*12.00*	*6.70*	*2.96*	*9.66*
20. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	20. Less Anticipated Savings	2435	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	21. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
21.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	21.01 Special Central Assistance - other special areas	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1845.69***	***6.00***	***1851.69***	***1874.60***	***6.15***	***1880.75***	***2060.00***	***6.29***	***2066.29***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget: बजट अमर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised: बजट अमर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget: बजट अमर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C.-Plan Outlay***										
केन्द्रीय आयोजनाः	*Central Plan:*										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	327.69	0.00	327.69	321.19	0.00	321.19	390.00	0.00	390.00
2. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2. Special Programs for Rural Development	12501	377.50	0.00	377.50	356.50	0.00	356.50	411.25	0.00	411.25
3. ग्रामीण रोजगार	3. Rural Employment	12505	1076.30	0.00	1076.30	1151.15	0.00	1151.15	1205.00	0.00	1205.00
4. भूमि सुधार	4. Land Reforms	12506	4.05	0.00	4.05	3.60	0.00	3.60	5.75	0.00	5.75
5. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	44.90	0.00	44.90	29.01	0.00	29.01	27.80	0.00	27.80
6. खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	6. Food Storage & Warehousing	12408	6.00	0.00	6.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
7. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	7. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	9.25	0.00	9.25	9.20	0.00	9.20	6.70	0.00	6.70
जोड़		**Total**	**1845.69**	**0.00**	**1845.69**	**1874.65**	**0.00**	**1874.65**	**2050.00**	**0.00**	**2050.00**
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan:*										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - other special areas	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1845.69**	**0.00**	**1845.69**	**1874.65**	**0.00**	**1874.65**	**2060.00**	**0.00**	**2060.00**

इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

** Inclusive of Works outlay provided in Demand of Ministry of Urban Development*

74. लोक निर्माण	74. Public Works	12515	0.00		0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00		0.00

1. इसमें ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. लोगों को स्वच्छ पेय जल की पूर्ति करना न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का एक मुख्य भाग है और राज्य सरकारों की आयोजनाओं में इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्र सरकार त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करती है । सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल और सफाई दशक में में भी भाग ले रही है । अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इसका उद्देश्य 1991 तक समूची ग्रामीण जनता के लिए स्वच्छ पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना है ।

3. ग्रामीण सफाई की योजना का उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन यापन के स्तर में सुधार करने के सम्पूर्ण लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए अलग-अलग घरों में सैनेटरी शौचालयों के निर्माण के जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किए जा रहे प्रयासों की अनुपूर्ति करना है । यह योजना एन.आर.ई.पी. और आर.एल.ई.जी.पी. के अन्तर्गत हाथ में लिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के अलावा है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समूचा व्यय, सिवाय लाभभोगियों के अंशदान के जहां जरूरी हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है । 1987-88 के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. और 5. एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य व्यवस्था की जाती है और इसमें वित्तीय संस्थाओं की भागीदारी होती है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य दरिद्रता रेखा के नीचे के निर्धारित परिवारों को ऋण और आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के मिश्रण से आय प्राप्त कराने वाली परिसम्पत्तियां उपलब्ध कराना है ताकि वे अपने आय के स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और वे दरिद्रता की रेखा को पार कर सकें । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों को, ग्रामों के लक्ष्यगत समूहों के गरीब सदस्यों को सहायता देने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । इस स्कीम के लिए 1987-88 में 310 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. स्वतः रोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवको को प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य लक्ष्यगत समूहों वाले परिवारों के ग्रामीण युवकों (18 से 35 वर्ष तक की आयु के) को तकनीकी हुनरों का प्रशिक्षण

1. The provision is for expenditure of secretariat of the Department of Rural Development.

2. Providing safe drinking water is an important part of minimum needs programme and funds for this purpose are included in the plans of State Governments. In addition, Central Government provides 100 per cent grant assistance to States for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Government is also a participant of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade which, inter-alia, aims at providing the entire rural population with safe drinking water by 1991.

3. The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under different central and state sector programmes for providing sanitary facilities in the rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines in individual houses with an overall objective of improving the quality of life in the rural areas. This is in addition to the works taken up under NREP and RLEGP. Under this scheme the entire expenditure, except for beneficiaries' contribution wherever called for, is borne by the Central Government. A sum of Rs.20 crores has been provided for the scheme during 1987-88.

4 & 5. Under IRDP a matching provision is made by the State Governments and there is participation by financial institutions. The objective of the Programme is to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of credit and subsidy to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Under this programme subsidy is given to the district Rural Developlment Agencies for providing assistance to members of the target group of rural poor. A provision of Rs. 310 crores has been made in 1987-88 for this scheme.

6. The main objectives of TRYSEM is to train the rural youth (18 to 35 years of age) from the target group of families in technical skills so as to enable them to take up

देना है ताकि वे स्वतः रोजगार/नौकरी कर सकें । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार से एक व्यक्ति चुना जाता है । प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए भी सहायता दी जाती है ।

7. इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य प्रशासन की कमजोरियों और तालमेल तथा समन्वय की समस्याओं को दूर करना है जो ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख बाधाएं हैं । एक अन्य उद्देश्य वर्तमान प्रशासनिक ढांचे का पुनर्गठन करना भी है ।

8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य भूमि के खराब होने को रोकना तथा उसकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना और निरन्तर आधार पर जन और पशुधन का पालन करने की उसकी क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है । यह एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना है और इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर की जाती है । यह कार्यक्रम 13 राज्यों के 90 जिलों के 615 खण्डों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

9. मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम जिसकी 100 प्रतिशत वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है । इसका उद्देश्य मरुस्थलीकरण को रोककर और इन क्षेत्रों की उत्पादकता को बढ़ा कर गर्मी और बहुत ठण्ड वाले चुने हुए शुष्क क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है जिससे वहां के लोगों की आय तथा रोजगार के अवसरों मे वृद्धि की जा सके । मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम में 5 राज्यों के 21 जिलों के 131 चुने हुए खण्ड शामिल हैं । सातवीं योजना के दौरान योजना की वित्तपोषण प्रणाली में परिवर्तन किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 39 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10. ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम का मूल उद्देश्य ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि और विस्तार करना है, ताकि प्रत्येक भूमिहीन श्रमिक परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति के लिए वर्ष में 100 दिनों का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सके । इस योजना का उद्येश्य गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए स्थायी सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना भी है, जिससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का त्वरित विकास हो सकेगा । प्रत्येक निर्माण कार्य/परियोजना का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत व्यय दैनिक मजदूरी में दिया जाना जरूरी है जो अंशतः नकदी में और अंशतः खाद्यान्नों के रूप में दिया जाता है । 1985-86 में अनुसूचित जातियों/ जन जातियों के लिए आवास एककों तथा बहुत छोटे निवास स्थानों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ शौचालयों के दो विशेष अवयवों के निर्माण की शुरूआत की गई थी । इस योजना के लिए कुल व्यवस्था का 10 प्रतिशत भाग अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सीधा लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यों के लिए ही उपयोग करने के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । इसके अलावा व्यवस्था का 25 प्रतिशत समाजिक वनरोपण के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । आशा है कि इस योजना द्वारा वर्ष 1987-88 में 2560 लाख कार्य दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार पैदा करने में सहायता मिलेगी । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 725 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसकी सम्पूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

11. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम है, जो केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर वित्तपोषित की जाती है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करके ग्रामों के गरीब व्यक्तियों को सहायता करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं के ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए वहां पर स्थायी सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण करना है । इसका उद्देश्य सस्ती दरों पर खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करके ग्रामीण गरीबों के पोषाहार के स्तरों को ऊंचा उठाना भी है आशा है कि इस योजना द्वारा वर्ष 1987-88 में 2740 लाख कार्य दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार पैदा करने में मदद मिलेगी । व्यवस्था का 10 प्रतिशत भाग खण्डों के विकास, पेयजल के कुएं खोदने आदि जैसे कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है, ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सीधा लाभ पहुंच सके । इसके अलावा व्यवस्था का 20 प्रतिशत सामाजिक वनरोपण के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 480 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को, जो कृषि जोत की सीमा लागू होने के परिणामस्वरूप

self/wage employment. Only one person per eligible family is selected under the Scheme. Assistance is also provided for strengthening of training infrastructure.

7. This scheme is aimed at remedying the weaknesses in administration and problems of coordination and integration which have acted as major constraints in the implementation of rural development programmes. The intention is also to reorganise the present administrative set up.

8. The DPAP aims at containing the degradation of land and improving the productivity and its capacity to support population and livestock on a sustained basis. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and States. The programme is in operation in 615 blocks in 90 districts of 13 States.

9. The DDP which is funded 100% by the Central Government, aims at development of selected hot and cold arid areas by containing desertification and raising the productivity of these areas thereby increasing the income and employment opportunities of the population. DDP covers 131 selected blocks in 21 districts in 5 states. A provision of Rs.39 crores has been made for the programme.

10. The basic objective of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is to improve and expand the employment opportunities available for the rural landless labour with a view to providing generation of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days a year. The scheme also aims at creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of the rural economy. A minimum of 50% of expenditure on each work/project has to be on wage employment which is paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains. Two special components of construction of housing units and micro habitats for scheduled castes/tribes and rural sanitary latrines were introduced in 1985-86. Ten per cent of the total funds for this scheme are earmarked for utilisation exclusively on works of direct benefit to the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Another 25 per cent of the funds are earmarked for social forestry projects. It is expected that the scheme would help generate employment of the order of 256 million mandays during 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 725 crores has been made for this programme. It is entirely funded by the Central Government.

11. NREP is a centrally sponsored scheme which is funded on a matching pattern by the Centre and States. The Programme is meant to help the rural poor by generating additional employment opportunities for them and by creating durable community assets in rural areas with a view to strengthening the rural infrastructure. It is also sought to improve the nutritional standards of the rural poor by providing foodgrains at subsidised rates as part of wages. It is expected that this scheme will help generate employment of the order of 274 million mandays during 1987-88. Ten per cent of the funds are earmarked for works of direct benefit to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes like development of house-sites, provision of drinking water wells, etc. and another 25 per cent for social forestry projects. A provision of Rs. 480 crores has been made under this Scheme.

12. Under Land reforms assistance is given to the State Governments on a matching

भूमि के नए मालिक बन गए हैं, सहायता देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 2500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से समतुल्य आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है । राजस्व मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने और भू-अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम भी शुरू की गई है ।

13. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला और बाल विकास योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निर्धारित समूह के गरीब परिवारों की औरतों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि उनकी आय में वृद्धि की जा सके और इसके अलावा आवश्यक सहायक सेवाएं प्रदान करना है ताकि वे ऐसे कार्य कर सकें जिनके आय प्राप्त हो । यह अंशतः केन्द्रीय सरकार और अंशतः राज्य सरकारों और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जाती है ।

यह योजना राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 84 पिछड़े जिलों में लागू है । इस योजना को संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 9 जिलों में भी लागू किया गया । इस योजना के लिए 10.08 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है और वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि से 3.98 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

14. और 15. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है । आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण सड़कों की योजना के अन्तर्गत उन राज्यों को, जहां आदिवासी क्षेत्र अधिक है, केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है, ताकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में सड़क संचार की व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

16. इसमें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान ,जन कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद, ग्रामीण विकास के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के केन्द्रों और विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों आदि को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से सहायता प्राप्त कार्यक्रमों को दी जाने वाली सहायता शामिल है ।

17. इसमें सामुदायिक विकास, संगणकीकृत जिला ग्रामीण सूचना केन्द्रों पर होने वाले व्यय और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को दी जाने वाली सहायता और जन कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी परिषद तथा अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए अनुदान दिया जाना शामिल है ।

18. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड स्कीम का उद्देश्य छोटे/सीमान्तिक कृषकों की उपज, निविष्टियों आदि के भण्डारण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गोदामों का निर्माण करना है ताकि, वे अनाज की संकट बिक्री न करें । बजट में इस योजना के लिए 3.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । ग्रामीण गोदामों के निर्माण की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत भाग केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है और शेष 50 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति बैंक ऋण द्वारा की जाती है ।

19. इसमें कृषि विपणन और किस्म नियत्रण, फलों, सब्जियों तथा वाणिज्यिक फसलों के विपणन के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाएं देने के लिए नियत्रित मंडियों के विकास विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए प्राथमिक ग्रामीण और थोक मंडियों के विकास और विपणन अनुसंधान तथा अन्वेषण पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है ।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली विपणन स्कीमों के लिए निर्धारित स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

21. इसमें विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित जिलों में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण से संबंधित राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

basis at the rate of Rs.2,500 per hectare to assist new assignees of land declared surplus on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings. A centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the revenue machinery and updating the land records has also been introduced.

13. The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to focus attention on women members of the families of the target group of the rural poor so as to increase their income and to provide supporting services needed to enable them to take up income generating activities. It is funded partly by the Central Government, partly by the State Governments and UNICEF.

The scheme is in operation in 84 backward districts in the States and Union territories. A provision of Rs. 10.08 crores has been made for this scheme and assistance worth Rs. 3.98 crores is expected to be received from UNICEF during 1987-88.

14 & 15. Under the scheme Central assistance is given to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for taking up rural roads in these areas. Under scheme of rural roads in tribal areas, central assistance is being given to States which have large tribal areas so that the road communication can be provided in such areas.

16. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, States for strengthening Centres for training and research in rural development and extension training Centres, etc. including EEC assisted programmes.

17. This includes provisions for expenditure on Community Development, computerised district rural information centres, assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc.and grants to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology for other rural development programmes.

18. The scheme of National Grid of Rural Godowns aims at construction of godowns in rural areas to take care of storage requirements for agricultural produce, inputs, etc. of small/marginal farmers so as to avert distress sale of foodgrains. Fifty percent of the cost of construction of rural godowns is provided as subsidy on a matching basis by the Centre and State Governments and the remaining 50% is met by bank loans. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.50 crores for this scheme.

19. This includes expenditure on agricultural marketing and quality control, development of regulated markets providing infrastructural facilities for marketing fruits, vegetables and commercial crops, primary rural and wholesale markets for farmers particularly the small and the marginal in the backward areas and market research and investigation.

For the marketing schemes in the Central sector implemented by States, Central assistance is given on a prescribed scale.

21. Provision is for Central assistance for State Plan schemes relating to construction of rural roads in districts identified as special problem areas.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 5

उर्वरक विभाग Department Of Fertilizers

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		8.79	1976.73	1985.52	7.78	1919.94	1927.72	8.75	1911.89	1920.64
	पूंजी *Capital*		*552.00*	*53.00*	*605.00*	*553.01*	*83.01*	*636.02*	*391.86*	*43.51*	*435.37*
	जोड़ Total		**560.79**	**2029.73**	**2590.52**	**560.79**	**2002.95**	**2563.74**	**400.61**	**1955.40**	**2356.01**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.33	1.33
घटाइये-प्रत्याशित बचतें	Less-Anticipated Savings	3451	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. देशी उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers	2852	0.00	1700.00	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	1700.00	0.00	1750.00	1750.00
3. आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on imported fertilizers	2401	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	193.00	193.00	0.00	160.00	160.00
4. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइर्जस कारपोरेशन लि0 द्वारा कियान्वित भारत-युनाइटेड किंगडम उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Indo-UK Fertilizers Devlopment Programme, implemented by HFCL	2852	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
5. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइर्जस कारपोरेशन लि0 द्वारा कियान्वित भारत-युरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	5. Indo-EEC Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by-,										
5.01 एफ.ए.सी.टी.	5.01 FACT	2852	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.66	0.00	0.66
5.02 एन एफ एल	5.02 NFL	2852	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.67	0.00	0.67
5.03 आर सी एफ एल	5.03 RCFL	2852	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.67	0.00	0.67
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
6. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइर्जस कारपोरेशन लि0 द्वारा कियान्वित उर्वरक विकास के लिए अन्य अनुसंधान योजना	6. Other Research Scheme for Fertilizers Development implemented by,										
6.01 पी.डी. (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	6.01 PD(I) L	2852	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75
6.02 अन्य	6.02 Others	2852	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड		*Total*	*2.76*	*0.00*	*2.76*	*2.75*	*0.00*	*2.75*	*2.75*	*0.00*	*2.75*
7. भारत उर्वरक निगम को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	7. Interest subsidy to FCI	2852	0.00	22.93	22.93	0.00	22.93	22.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. भारत उर्वरक निगम/पी. पी. सी.एल. को छंटनी संबंधी मुआवजा	8. Indo Senegal Fertilizer Project	4855	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.51	0.51
9. बीजापुर उर्वरक परियोजना को जल पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उधार	9. Loans to MP Govt. for water supply to Bijaipur Fertilizer Project	7601	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.73	0.00	2.73
10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	10. Non-plan Loans to Public Sector Enterprises:										
10.01 पी पी सी एल	10.01 PPCL	6855	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	3.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10.02 एच एफ सी एल	10.02 HFCL	6855	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
10.03 एफ सी आई	10.03 FCI	6855	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*53.00*	*53.00*	*0.00*	*82.00*	*82.00*	*0.00*	*43.00*	*43.00*
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4855	331.27	0.00	331.27	338.98	0.00	338.98	189.73	0.00	189.73
		6855	215.18	0.00	215.18	208.58	0.00	208.58	196.40	0.00	196.40
जोड़		*Total*	*546.45*	*0.00*	*546.45*	*547.56*	*0.00*	*547.56*	*386.13*	*0.00*	*386.13*
12. अन्य कार्यक्रम	12. Other programmes	2401	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2852	0.00	2.67	2.67	0.00	2.69	2.69	0.00	0.56	0.56
		4401	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	3.00	0.00	3.00
		4855	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.58*	*2.69*	*3.27*	*0.48*	*2.71*	*3.19*	*3.00*	*0.56*	*3.56*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*560.79*	*2029.73*	*2590.52*	*560.79*	*2002.95*	*2563.74*	*400.61*	*1955.40*	*2356.01*

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश — **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
11.01 एफ सी आई	11.01 FCI	12855	33.89	0.00	33.89	15.93	3.35	19.28	14.33	20.00	34.33
11.02 एफ ए सी टी	11.02 FACT	12855	81.00	12.00	93.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	52.00	43.00	95.00
11.03 पी पी सी एल	11.03 PPCL	12855	11.00	0.00	11.00	3.25	0.00	3.25	12.00	0.00	12.00
11.04 एन एफ एल	11.04 NFL	12855	129.95	100.00	229.95	130.37	121.72	252.09	160.00	135.00	295.00
11.05 एच एफ सी एल	11.05 HFCL	12855	66.11	0.00	66.11	72.01	0.00	72.01	30.00	30.00	60.00
11.06 पी डी (आई) एल	11.06 PD(I)L	12855	8.50	0.00	8.50	4.00	0.00	4.00	13.40	0.00	13.40
11.07 पारादीप फास्फेट्स लिमिटेड	11.07 Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	12855	55.00	35.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	25.00	65.00	90.00
11.08 आर सी एफ एल	11.08 RCFL	12855	0.00	53.69	53.69	0.00	42.50	42.50		33.19	33.19
11.09 मद्रास उर्वरक लिमिटेड	11.09 Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
11.10 इफको	11.10 IFFCO	12855	137.00	68.00	205.00	137.00	152.00	289.00	38.40	181.20	219.60
11.11 क्रिबको	11.11 KRIBCO	12855	24.00	36.00	60.00	20.00	50.00	70.00	37.00	13.00	50.00
जोड़	**Total**		**546.45**	**314.69**	**861.14**	**547.56**	**373.57**	**921.13**	**386.13**	**525.39**	**911.52**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay :-**										
1. उर्वरक उद्योग	1. Fertilizers Industries	12855	560.79	314.69	875.48	560.79	373.57	934.36	400.61	525.39	926.00

1. इसमें उर्वरक विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था उर्वरक प्रतिधारण मूल्य स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के लिए है, जिसमें उर्वरकों के भाड़े के लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है । यह सब्सिडी स्कीम किसानों को उचित कीमतों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने और उर्वरकों के पांच उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उचित लाभ दिलाने के लिए है । उर्वरकों की बिक्री समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर की जाती है ।

3. चूंकि उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात का प्रबन्ध किया गया है । उर्वरकों की मुख्यतः तीन किस्मों अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरेट आफ पोटाश का आयात किया जाता है ।

इसकी लागत में मोटे तौर पर आयातित उर्वरकों की कीमत और उर्वरक उठाने-धरने तथा उनके वितरण की लागत शामिल होती है । किसानों को उर्वकों की बिक्री की कीमतें उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Fertilizers.

2. This provision relates to subsidy under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme including freight subsidy for fertilizers. The subsidy scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at resonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilisers are sold at issue price, fixed from time to time.

3. As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilisers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilisers viz., Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Mariate of Potash are imported.

The cost involved is broadly the price (C&F) of imported fertilisers plus the cost of handling and distribution of the fertilisers. The selling prices of fertilisers to farmers is

द्वारा नियंत्रित की जाती है और इस प्रकार उपभोक्ता कीमतें सांविधिक रूप से विनियमिता होती हैं । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि और आयात की लागत के बीच का अन्तर उर्वरकों के आयात पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी का द्योतक है ।

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में कम व्यवस्था का कारण यह है कि मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के फलस्वरूप उर्वरकों की कम बिक्री के कारण उर्वरकों का काफी भण्डार जमा हो जाने से आयात में कमी हुई है ।

4. इसमें भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए जो चुने हुए जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जानी है, के लिए व्यवस्था है । इसका उद्देश्य उर्वरको की खपत के स्तर में वृधि करना और किसानों को उर्वरकों के वैज्ञानिक उपयोग की शिक्षा देना है । यह परियोजना पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए है ।

5. इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय तीन उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजनाओं की जो उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोट (एच.ए.सी.टी.), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन.एफ.एल) और राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लि0 (आर.सी.एच.एल) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, स्थानीय लागत को पूरा करता है । इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य कृषि पद्धतियों के उन्नत पैकेजो को प्रोत्साहन देना है, जिनमें उर्वरको का कुशल और सन्तुलित उपयोग भी शामिल है ।

6. इस योजना का उद्देश्य रसायन और उर्वरक उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास संबधी जानकारी की व्यवस्था करना है ।

7. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की उसके पूंजी ढांचे के पुनर्गठन और 31 मार्च, 1982 को बकाया आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों के समेकन के बाद, 1982-83 से 1985-86 तक के चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ब्याज की छुट्टी दी गई थी ।

8. यह व्यवस्था संयुक्त भारत-सैनेगल उर्वरक परियोजना की, जो सैनेगल में निगमित है, सामान्य पूंजी में निवेश के लिए है ।

9. इसमें राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन.एच.एल.) द्वारा विजयपुर मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जा रहे नए गैस आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र को जल की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

10. पी.पी.सी.एल. के लिए आयोजना भिन्न ऋणों की व्यवस्था अमझोर खानों के निश्चित प्रभारों को पूरा करने के लिए है जिन्हें इस बीच बन्द कर दिया गया है । एच.एफ.सी. और एफ.सी.आई. को दिये जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों का उद्देश्य यह है कि ये कम्पनियां अपनी भुगतान संबंधी समस्याओं को हल कर सकें ।

11.01. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (एफ.सी.आई.) : यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनयुक्त और फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों और कुछ औद्योगिक रसायनों का उत्पादन और विपणन करती है । इस पुनर्गठित निगम के चार मुख्य प्रचालन एकक हैं अर्थात् सिंदरी गोरखपुर, तलचर और रामगुण्डम जिनकी कुल स्थापित क्षमता 8.06 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक और 1.50 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी 2. ओ 5. का उत्पादन करने की है ।

11.02. उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि. (एफ.ए.सी.टी.) : इस कंपनी में नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरकों, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, सल्फर डायआक्साइड आदि का उत्पादन होता है । कंपनी के तीन चालू एकक है : एक उद्योग मंडल में तथा दो कोचीन - 1 और कोचीन -2 के नाम से कोचीन में इन तीनों एककों की स्थापित क्षमता 2.70 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.51 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ 5 का उत्पादन करने की है । यह कम्पनी 260.22 करोड़ रुपए की

controlled by the Fertilizer Control Order and the consumer prices are thus statutorily regulated. The difference between the amount realised by way of sale of fertilisers to farmers and the import costs to Government represents the subsidy on fertilisers imports.

Reduction in imports due to high inventory of fertilizers because of low off take resulting from adverse weather conditions for the second successive year accounts for the reduced provision in RE 1986-87 and BE 1987-88

4. The provision is for Indo-British fertiliser education project to be introduced in selected districts. It aims at increasing the level of fertilizer consumption and in educating the farmers on scientific knowledge of fertilisers. The project is for a duration of five years.

5. Under this Programme EEC contributes the local cost of three fertilizer education projects which are being implemented by FACT, NFL and RCFL. These projects aim at providing improved packages of agricultural practices including efficient and balanced use of fertilizers.

6. This scheme is intended to provide indigenous technology and development know how in the field of chemical and fertilizer industries.

7. FCI had been granted interest holiday for a period of four years from 1982-83 to 1985-86 consequent upon restructuring of its capital and consolidation of outstanding non Plan loans as on 31st March 1982.

8. Provision is for equity participation in the joint Indo-Senegal Fertilizer Project incorporated in Senegal.

9. The provision is for water supply to the new gas based fertilizers plant being set up by NFL at Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

10. The provision for non-plan loans to PPCL is for meeting the fixed charges of Amjhore Mines which have since been closed. The non plan loans to HFC and FCI are intended to enable the companies to overcome their liquidity problems.

11.01 Fertilizer Corporation of India(FCI) is engaged in the production and marketing of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial chemicals. The re-organised FCI has four major operating units namely, Sindri, Gorakhpur, Talcher and Ramagundam with a total installed capacity of 8.06 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 1.50 lakh tonnes of P205.

11.02 Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.(FACT): is engaged in production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, ammonium sulphate, ammonium chloride, sulphur dioxide, etc. The Company has three operating units - one at Udyogamandal and the other two units at Cochin-I and Cochin-II. All the three units have installed capacity of 2.70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.51 lakh tonnes of P205. The Company is also engaged in the

अनुमानित लागत से उद्योग मंडल, केरल में एक अमोनियम सल्फेट - केप्रोलेक्टम परियोजना की स्थापना करने में लगी है ।

11.03. पाइराइटस, फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (पी.पी.सी.एल.) :यह कम्पनी बिहार के आमझोर तथा राजस्थान के सलादीपुरा में पाइराइट्स निकालने तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट, अम्लीय भूमि में पी 2 ओ 5 के स्रोत रूप में सीधे इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिये चूर्ण रूप में सप्लाई किये जाते है ।

11.04. राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड (एन. एफ.एल.) : कंपनी के 4 एकक अर्थात् नांगल, नांगल विस्तार भटिंडा और पानीपत हैं जिनकी कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 7.01 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन की है ।

कम्पनी इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के गुना जिले में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक परियोजना और भटिंडा और पानीपत में केप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना का काम कर रही है ।

11.05. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम (एच.एफ.सी.) : इस कंपनी के 5.01 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की स्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन एकक काम कर रहे है अर्थात् नामरूप, बरौनी और दुर्गापुर इस समय हल्दिया और नामरूप (नामरूप-3) में दो परियोजनओं की स्थापना कर रही है जो पूर्ण होने की अन्तिम स्थिति में है । इन एककों की स्थापना से कंपनी की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता 8.03 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन औद्योगिक उत्पाद "एन" सहित) की तथा 0.81 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी.2 ओ 5 की हो जाएगी ।

11.06 प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड : यह कम्पनी उर्वरक उद्योग के लिये उत्प्रेरकों के उत्पादन का काम करती है और इसमें उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में रूपांकन इंजीनियरी और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाला एकक, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रभाग, उपस्कर और पात्रों (वैसलों) के निर्माण करने वाला प्रभाग है ।

कंपनी, नामरूप-3,थाल वैशत और हजीरा परियोजना में रूपांकन इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी प्राप्ति, पर्यवेक्षण, निर्माण और कमीशनिंग के क्षेत्र में काम कर रही है । कंपनी मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे गुना उर्वरक परियोजना इफको की आंवला उर्वरक परियोजना तथा इंडो-गल्फ फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा जगदीशपुर में स्थापित की जा रही परियोजना के कार्य में भी सहयोजित है ।

11.07 पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड : यह कम्पनी उडीसा में पारादीप में पारादीप उर्वरक परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है । जिसमें 6.52 लाख मैट्रिक टन डायो अमोनियम फास्फेट के उत्पादन की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिससे दो चरणों में 1.17 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 3 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी 2 ओ 5 प्राप्त होगा ।

यह परियोजना नौरू सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा सामान्य पूंजी में निवेश करके क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

11.08. राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लिमिटेड (आर.सी.एफ.एल.) : यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरक तथा कुछ औद्योगिक वस्तुओं जैसे मेथोनोल, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि के उत्पादन का काम करती है इस समय कम्पनी के चार चालू अर्थात् ट्राम्बे, ट्राम्बे-4, ट्राम्बे-5 और थाल है, जिनकी संस्थापित क्षमता 10 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.20 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी.2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है ।

setting up of Ammonium Sulphate - Caprolactam Project at Udyogamandal in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs.260.22 crores.

11.03 Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.(PPCL): is engaged in the exploitation of the pyrites deposits at Amjhore in Bihar, Saladipura in Rajasthan and rock phosphate deposits in Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. The rock phosphate mined in Dehra Dun district is supplied in powdered form for direct application as a source of P205 in acidic soils.

11.04 National Fertilizers Limited (NFL): has four units namely, Nangal, Nangal Expansion, Bhatinda and Panipat with a total installed capacity of 7.01 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

The company is currently engaged in setting up of a gas based fertilizer project in Guna district of Madhya Pradesh and captive power plants at Bhatinda and Panipat.

11.05 Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.(HFC) has three operating units namely, Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur with an installed capacity of 5.01 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The company is currently setting up projects at Haldia and Namrup-III which are in an advanced stage of completion. With the commissioning of these units, the company will have a total installed capacity of 8.03 lakh tonnes of nitrogen (including N as industrial product) and 0.81 lakh tonnes of P205.

11.06 Projects and Development India Ltd.(PDIL): has design engineering and consultancy service unit, a research and development division and fabrication workshop of equipment and vessels in the field of fertilizers. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of catalysts for the fertilizer industry.

In the field of design engineering, technical procurement, supervision, construction and commissioning, the company is currently involved in Namrup-III, Thal-Vaishet, and Hazira projects. The company is also associated with Guna fertilizer project in Madhya Pradesh, being implemented by National Fertilizers Limited, Aonla fertilizer project being put up by IFFCO and the fertilizer project at Jagdishpur being put up by the Indo-Gulf Fertilizer and Chemicals Corporation.

11.07 Paradeep Phosphates Limited(PPL): is implementing the Paradeep fertilizer project at Paradeep in Orissa envisaging a production of 652 lakh tonnes of Di-ammonia Phosphate (DAP) which would provide 1.17 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3 lakh tonnes of P205 in two phases.

This project is being implemented with equity participation by Governments of India and Nauru.

11.08 Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.(RCFL) is engaged in the production of nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial products like methanol and ammonium nitrate, etc. At present, the Company has four operating units namely, Trombay, Trombay IV. Trombay V and Thal with a total installed capacity of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P205.

11.09 मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड : यह कम्पनी संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी थी, जिसमें भारत सरकार, नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की एमोको इंडिया इनकारपोरेटिड की भागीदारी थी । एमोको इंडिया के शेयर आंशिक रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा और अंशतः नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा खरीद लिए गए है । और यह कम्पनी 1.76 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 1.12 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 की स्थापित क्षमता से यूरिया और मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करती है ।

11.10. भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड (इफको) उत्तर प्रदेश में आवला में 696 करोड रुपए की पूंजीगत लागत से गैस पर आधारित एक नए उर्वरक (अमोनिया/यूरिया) संयंत्र की स्थापना कर रहा है । 1350 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले एक अमोनिया संयंत्र और प्रत्येक 1100 मीटरी टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले दो यूरिया संयंत्रों की परियोजना के अप्रैल, 1988 तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है यूरिया कावार्षिक उत्पादन 7.26 लाख मीट्रिक टन होगा इफको ने विभिन्न परियोजना कार्यकलाप शुरु किए है और विस्तृत इंजीनियरी तथा कार्यवाही-वार कार्यकलाप चल रहे है ।

इस कम्पनी के 4.88 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 2.60 लाख टन पी 2ओ 5 की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन चालू एकक गुजरात में कांडला और कलोल तथा उत्तर-प्रदेश में फूलपुर है ।

11.11 कृभिक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड :कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात में हजीरा नामक स्थान पर एक बड़े आकार के अमोनिया/यूरिया कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण सहकारी क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है । इस परियोजना में, जिसका आधार प्राकृतिक गैस है, यूरिया के चार संयंत्र होंगे और प्रत्येक की क्षमता 100 मेट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की होगी । यूरिया का वार्षिक उत्पादन 14 लाख मैट्रिक टन होगा । इस परियोजना की कुल पूंजी लागत 905 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

12. इसमें उवर्रकों के उठाने-धरने और परिवहन सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने की परियोजना, किस्म नियंत्रण आदि के लिए क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11.09 Madras Fertilizers Limited(MFL) was a joint sector company with participation of Government of India, National Iranian Oil Company and AMOCO India incorporated of USA. The shares of AMOCO India have been purchased partly by Government of India and partly by the National Iranian Oil Company. The company is engaged in the manufacture of urea and complex fertilizers with an installed capacity of 1.76 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.12 lakh tonnes of P205.

11.10 Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.(IFFCO): is setting up a new Gas based fertilizer (ammonia/urea) plant at Aonla in Uttar Pradesh with a capital cost of Rs.696 crores. The project consisting of an ammonia plant of 1350 tonnes per day capacity and two urea plants of 1100 tonnes per day capacity each, is expected to be completed by April,1988. The annual output of urea will be of the order of 7.26 lakhs tonnes. IFFCO had initiated various project activities and detailed engineering and procurement actions are in progress.

The Company has also three operating units at Kandla and Kalol in Gujarat and Phulpur in U.P. with a total installed capacity of 4.88 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.60 lakh tonnes of P2O5.

11.11 Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.(KRIBHCO): A large size ammonia/urea complex has been set up in the coperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat by the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. Based on natural gas, the project consists of 4 plants of Urea, each with a capacity of 1100 tonnes per day. The annual output of urea will be of the order of 1.4 million tonnes. The total capital cost of the project is estimated to be Rs.905 crores.

12. This includes provision for expenditure on the project for strengthening of fertilizers unloading, handling and transportation facilities, establishment of regional laboratories for quality control, etc.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.6

वाणिज्य विभाग Department of Commerce

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		31.27	669.84	701.11	28.93	882.52	911.45	34.25	980.06	1014.31
	पूंजी Capital		26.59	65.48	92.07	24.58	303.80	328.38	17.90	206.61	224.51
	जोड़ Total		**57.86**	**735.32**	**793.18**	**53.51**	**1186.32**	**1239.83**	**52.15**	**1186.67**	**1238.82**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	2.83	2.83	0.00	3.08	3.08	0.00	3.33	3.33
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**										
2. व्यापार आयुक्त	2. Trade Commissioners	3453	0.00	6.99	6.99	0.00	8.39	8.39	0.00	8.48	8.48
3. मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात	3. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	3453	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	6.88	6.88	0.00	7.32	7.32
4. शत्रु की सम्पत्ति के अभिरक्षक	4. Custodian of Enemy Property	3453	0.00	8.14	8.14	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	3.18	3.18
5. व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	5. Trade Fair Authority	3453	0.00	10.17	10.17	0.00	19.55	19.55	0.00	11.90	11.90
6. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता	6. Assistance for Export Promotion and Market Development										
6.01 उत्पाद संवर्धन और वस्तु विकास	6.01 Product Promotion and Commodity Development	3453	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	738.00	738.00	0.00	800.00	800.00
6.02 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास संगठन को सहायता अनुदान	6.02 Grants-in-aid to Export Promotion and Market Development Organisation	3453	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
6.03 निर्यात ऋण विकास	6.03 Export Credit Development	3453	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	37.00	37.00	0.00	55.00	55.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*555.00*	*555.00*	*0.00*	*788.00*	*788.00*	*0.00*	*870.00*	*870.00*
7. मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात क्षेत्रों का विकास	7. Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones:										
7.01 फाल्टा निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र	7.01 Falta Export Processing Zone	5453	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	4.50	2.50	0.00	2.50
7.02 मद्रास निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र	7.02 Madras Export Processing Zone	5453	5.30	0.00	5.30	5.71	0.00	5.71	1.70	0.00	1.70
7.03 नोएडा निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र	7.03 NOIDA Export Processing Zone	5453	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
7.04 अन्य	7.04 Others	3453	1.77	1.97	3.74	1.23	2.05	3.28	2.74	2.04	4.78
		5453	6.00	1.70	7.70	4.33	1.30	5.63	6.51	1.66	8.17
जोड़		*Total*	*22.57*	*3.67*	*26.24*	*20.77*	*3.35*	*24.12*	*16.45*	*3.70*	*20.15*
8. समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास	8. Marine Products Export Development	3453	3.50	1.00	4.50	3.36	1.04	4.40	4.00	1.49	5.49
9. व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगी	*9. Payment to Foreign Governments in terms of Trade and payment agreements :*										
9.01 तकनीकी ऋण	9.01 Technical Credits	7605	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
9.02 अन्य अदायगियां	9.02 Other payments	3453	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	24.00	24.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*72.00*	*72.00*	*0.00*	*312.00*	*312.00*	*0.00*	*224.00*	*224.00*
10. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	10. Reimbursements of losses to S.T.C. for Export of Commodities	3453	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
11. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	0.07	3.33	3.40	0.07	4.43	4.50	0.59	3.90	4.49
जोड़-विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Total-Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**		**26.14**	**706.03**	**732.17**	**24.20**	**1155.81**	**1180.01**	**21.04**	**1153.97**	**1175.01**
बागान	**Plantations**										
12. वस्तु बोर्ड	*12. Commodity Boards*										
12.01 चाय बोर्ड	12.01 Tea Board	2407	3.70	6.48	10.18	2.63	8.16	10.79	3.65	10.44	14.09
		4407	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	1.68
		6407	2.23	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.23	2.39	0.00	2.39
जोड़		*Total*	*5.93*	*6.48*	*12.41*	*4.86*	*8.16*	*13.02*	*6.04*	*12.12*	*18.16*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12.02 रबड़ बोर्ड	12.02 Rubber Board	2407	14.78	6.76	21.54	14.96	6.53	21.49	13.83	7.13	20.96
12.03 काफी बोर्ड	12.03 Coffee Board	2407	3.00	2.96	5.96	2.36	3.00	5.36	3.30	3.67	6.97
		6407	3.45	0.00	3.45	2.75	0.00	2.75	1.80	0.00	1.80
जोड़		*Total*	*6.45*	*2.96*	*9.41*	*5.11*	*3.00*	*8.11*	*5.10*	*3.67*	*8.77*
12.04 अन्य	12.04 Others	2407	2.92	0.81	3.73	2.81	0.69	3.50	4.09	1.59	5.68
		6407	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.02*	*0.81*	*3.83*	*2.86*	*0.69*	*3.55*	*4.09*	*1.59*	*5.68*
जोड़ वस्तु बोर्ड	**Total-Commodity Boards**		**30.18**	**17.01**	**47.19**	**27.79**	**18.38**	**46.17**	**29.06**	**24.51**	**53.57**
13. टी टी सी आई के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	13. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for TTCI	2407	0.00	4.80	4.80	0.00	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.01	0.01
14. बागानों की अन्य योजनाएं	14. Other Schemes of Plantations	2407	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.53	0.53
जोड़ - बागान	**Total-Plantations**		**30.18**	**22.20**	**52.38**	**27.79**	**23.52**	**51.31**	**29.06**	**25.05**	**54.11**
फसल पालन	**Crop Husbandry**										
15. तम्बाकू बोर्ड	15. Tobacco Board	2401	1.53	1.63	3.16	1.51	1.39	2.90	2.05	1.00	3.05
16. तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	16. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for procurement of Tobacco	2401	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05
जोड़ - फसल पालन	**Total-Crop Husbandry**		**1.53**	**1.78**	**3.31**	**1.51**	**1.41**	**2.92**	**2.05**	**1.05**	**3.10**
17. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	17. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises										
17.01 चाय व्यापार निगम	17.01 Tea Trading Corporation	5465	0.00	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	1.77
17.02 इलायची व्यापार निगम	17.02 Cardamom Trading Corporation	5465	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
17.03 निर्यात ऋण और गारंटी निगम	17.03 Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	5465	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.89*	*3.89*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*3.27*	*3.27*
18. सरकारी उद्यमों मे निवेश- वित्तीय संस्थाएं	18. Investment in Public Enterprises-Financial Institutions	5465	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	19. Less anticipated savings	3451	0.00	-0.07	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3453	0.00	-1.23	-1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		5465	0.00	-0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	-1.41	-1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***57.86***	***735.32***	***793.18***	***53.51***	***1186.32***	***1239.83***	***52.15***	***1186.67***	***1238.82***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों व वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
18.01 चाय व्यापार निगम	18.01 Tea Trading Corporation	13465	0.01	0.99	1.00	0.01	0.99	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.75
18.02 माइका कारपोरेशन निगम	18.02 Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd	13465	0.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.98	6.98
जोड़	**Total**		**0.01**	**6.79**	**6.80**	**0.01**	**6.99**	**7.00**	**0.00**	**7.73**	**7.73**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1.विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	1. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	26.14	0.50	26.64	24.20	0.59	24.79	21.04	1.16	22.20
2. बागान	2. Plantations	12407	30.18	2.99	33.17	27.79	5.11	32.90	29.06	2.46	31.52
3. फसल पालन	3. Crop Husbandry	12401	1.53	1.86	3.39	1.51	2.79	4.30	2.05	2.45	4.50
4.सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	4. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	0.01	6.79	6.80	0.01	6.99	7.00	0.00	7.73	7.73
जोड़	**Total**		**57.86**	****12.14**	**70.00**	**53.51**	****15.48**	**68.99**	**52.15**	****13.80**	**65.95**

*** इसमें निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद, वस्तुबोर्डों आदि के अ.ब.बा.स. शामिल है*

*** Including IEBR of Export Inspection Council, Commodity boards etc.*

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें वाणिज्य विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **व्यापार आयुक्त** - 66 विदेश व्यापार मिशनों में नियुक्त ये व्यापार संबंधी पूछ-ताछ, व्यापारिक विवादों को निपटाने और प्रदर्शनियां तथा मेले आदि आयोजित करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करते है ।

3. **मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात** - इसमें निर्यात और आयात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन और इसके नियंत्रणाधीन 24 क्षेत्रीय आयात और निर्यात नियन्त्रण कार्यालयों पर होने वाले प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन के संबंध में प्राप्तियों के अनुमान इस प्रकार है:

1. *Secretariat* – This includes provision for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Commerce.

2. *Trade Commissioners* – Posted at 66 Trade Missions abroad, attend to trade enquiries and also assist in settling trade disputes and in organising exhibitions/fairs etc.

3. *Chief Controller of Imports & Exports* – This includes provision for administrative expenditure of organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and 24 Regional Import and Export Control Offices under him. The Estimates of receipts in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion are as under:

(In crores of Rupees) (करोड़ रुपए में)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान1 Revised Estimates 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
15.01	15.01	14.50

4. **शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक** - भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में शत्रु की सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध और उनके अनुरक्षण का दायित्व इस पर है । इसके अतिरिक्त, यह उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश में अपनी सम्पत्तियां खो दी है, अनुगृही भुगतान भी करता है । दावों के निपटान में धीमी प्रगति के कारण यह अन्तर है ।

5. **व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण** - विदेश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने के लिए इसे एक केन्द्रीय अधिकरण के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया है । यह, भारत में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले भी आयोजित करता है । प्राधिकरण को इसके विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । शहरी विकास मंत्रालय से प्रगति मैदान में इमारतों/ढांचों को स्थायी तौर पर लेने के लिए अनुदान के रूप में संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में 9 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता**:- यह सहायता भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, उसमें विविधता लाने तथा भारतीय उत्पादों तथा वस्तुओं के लिए विदेशों में मंडियों का विकास करने के लिए दी है । गैर परम्परागत तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों तथा वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता संबंधी योजनाओं पर राशि व्यय की जाती है । वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा निर्यातकों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों और निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए अन्य ऋण सुविधाओं पर लिए जाने वाले रियायती दर पर ब्याज की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । विशिष्ट निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को भी अनुदान दिए जाते है । बजट आंकड़ों में अन्तर का कारण पहली जुलाई 1986 से एक नकद प्रतिपूर्ति समर्थन योजना को लागू करना है ।

7. **मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रोसैसिंग क्षेत्रों का विकास**- मद्रास, फाल्टा, कोचीन और नोएडा में चार और निर्यात प्रोसैसिंग क्षेत्रों की स्थापना की गयी है । इन नए क्षेत्रों के लिएआयोजनागत और काण्डला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न के अन्तर्गत बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - इसकी स्थापना निर्यात के विशेष संदर्भ में समुद्री उत्पाद उद्योग का विकास और विनियमन करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी ।

9. **व्यापार और अदायगी करारों की शर्तों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगियां**:- इसमें विदेशी सरकारों को तकनीकी ऋणों तथा अन्य अदायगियों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बहुत से पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों और भारत के बीच जो व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार किए गए है जिनके अनुसार अपरिवर्तनीय लेखों के माध्यम से लेन-देन का निपटारा किया जाता है और इन देशों को अल्पकालिक अग्रिम जिनको तकनीकी ऋण कहा गया है, देने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि रुपया निधियों को अस्थायी कमी को पूरा किया जा सके । वे देश इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी उन निधियों में से करते है जो भारत में उनके माल के निर्यात से बनाई जाती है तथा इस प्रकार की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में दिखायी जाती हैं, पर इसमें वे अदायगियां शामिल नहीं होती जो पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित होती है और अब

4. **Custodian of Enemy property** - is entrusted with the management and preservation of enemy properties in different states in India. In addition, he also makes ex-gratia payments to Indian nationals who have lost their properties in Pakistan and Bangla Desh. The variation is due to the slow progress in settlement of claims.

5. **Trade Fair Authority** - has been made the nodal agency for participation in international fairs abroad. It also organises national and international fairs in India. The provision is for payment of grant in aid to the authority for its various activities. A sum of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in R.E. 1986-87 as grant for taking over permanent building/structure for Pragati Maidan from Ministry of Urban Development.

6. **Assistance for Export promotion and Market Development** - is given to stimulate and diversify India's export trade and to develop markets for Indian products/commodities in foreign countries. Expenditure is incurred on schemes of cash compensatory support for export of non-traditional and industrial products and textiles. Commercial banks are given subsidy to compensate them for the concessional rate of interest charged from exporters on advances and other credit facilities for export purposes. Grants are also given to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions for expenditure on specific export promotion schemes. The variation in Budget figures is on account of a more comprehensive cash compensatory support scheme effective from 1st July 1986.

7. **Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones** – Four more Export Processinc Zones have been set up at Madras, Falta, Cochin and Noida. Budget includes provision on plar side for these new zones and on non-plan side for Kandla Free Trade Zone.

8. **Marine Products Export Development Authority** – was set up with the object o developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports.

9. **Payments to foreign governments in terms of Trade and Payment Agreements** - Thi includes provision for technical credits and other payments to foreign Governments. Trac and payment Agreements between India and most of the East European Countries stipula settlement of transactions through non convertible accounts and provide for grant of shc term advances described as "Technical Credits" to these countries to enable them to ti over any temporary shortage of rupee funds to pay for their imports from India. The credits are repaid by those countries out of the funds generated by their exports to Inc and such repayments except those relating to the previous years, are now adjusted

इनका समायोजन खर्च में से घटाई गई राशियां और आगे ले जाए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में किया जाता है । अन्तर का कारण तेल की कीमतों में तेजी से कमी आना है जो सोवियत संघ की ओर से कम रुपया स्रोतों को जुटाने के कारण है जिसके फलस्वरूप सोवियत संघ ने तकनीकी सहायता को व्यापक रूप में प्रयोग करना आरम्भ कर दिया है । व्यापार और अदायगी करार के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगी के आंकड़ों में घटबढ़ का कारण विनिमय दर में घटबढ़ होता है ।

10. **राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर हुई होनियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

11. **विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यकी के महानिदेशक और निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्य मदों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12. **वस्तु बोर्ड**:- ये बोर्ड महत्वपूर्ण फसलों अर्थात् रबड़, चाय, कहवा, इलायची के निर्यात को बढ़ाने और उसका विकास करने के लिए स्थापित किए गए है । इन वस्तुओं पर उपकर लागये जाते है और उपकरों से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम से बोर्डों के प्रशासनिक खर्चों और उनके विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के खर्च के लिए रकमें दी जाती है । चाय बोर्ड के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में वृद्धि इस प्रस्ताव को लागू करने के कारण है कि उप-कर संग्रहों की वृद्धि से होने वाले अतिरिक्त राजस्व को विदेशों में व्यवसायों को बढ़ाने के कार्यकलापों पर व्यय किया जाए ।

13. **भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम पर राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम की हानियों को बट्टे खाते में डालने के लिए भारतीय व्यापार निगमम को अदायगी करने हेतु व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. **बागान की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें सरकारी चाय भाण्डागारो के संचालन तथा चाय कम्पनी (रूग्ण एकको का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम 1985 की धारा 7(2) के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए चाय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने के वास्ते व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

15. **तम्बाकू बोर्ड** - तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने तथा तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास करने के लिए 1976 में तम्बाकू बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी ।

16. तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति-इसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा तम्बाकू की खरीद पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

17. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश**:

17.01 **चाय व्यापार निगम** - यह निगम भारतीय चाय के लिए इसके तैयार तथा मूल्य वर्धित रूपों अर्थात् डिब्बा बन्द चाय, थैली बन्द चाय (टी बैग) और तुरन्त तैयार हो सकने वाली चाय आदि में स्थायी निर्यात बाजार कायम करने के उद्देश्य से संस्थापित किया गया था ।

17.02 **भारतीय इलायची व्यापार निगम** की स्थापना अक्टूबर,1982 में इलायची और इसके उत्पादों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्य कलापों के स्वदेशी तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी ।

17.03 **निर्यात ऋण और गारंटी निगम**:- यह निगम 1957 में इस उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया था कि निर्यातकों को निर्यात ऋण जोखिम के लिए हामीदारी प्रदान की जा सके और बैंको तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ऐसी गारन्टियां दी जा सकें जिससे कि निर्यातकों को बेहतर ऋण सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें ।

18. सरकारी उद्यम

18.01 **चाय व्यापार निगम** - इसमें चाय व्यापार निगम के लिए बजटीय समर्थन (आयोजना) की व्यवस्था है ।

reduction of expenditure, repayments of carried over credits being accounted for as receipts. The variation is due to steep decline in oil prices which has resulted in generation of less Rupee resources in favour of USSR as a consequence of which USSR has started using the facility of Technical credits in a big way. The variation in figures of payments to Foreign Governments in terms of Trade and payments agreements is mainly due to exchange rate variation.

10. **Reimbursement of losses to STC** – This includes provision for reimbursement of losses on export of commodities by STC.

11. **Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion** – This provides for expenditure on Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and Export Inspection Council, International Cooperation and other items.

12. **Commodity Boards** – have been set up for developing and increasing export of certain important crops namely, rubber, tea, coffee, cardamom. Cess is levied on these commodities and from out of the cess proceeds, funds are released for the administrative and developmental expenditure of the Boards. Increase in the R.E. 1986-87 for Tea Board is due to the implementation of the proposal that additional revenue resulting from increased cess collection be applied to undertake promotional activity in potential markets abroad.

13. **Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C. for TTCI**– This includes provision for payment to State Trading Corporation for write off of trading losses incurred by T.T.C.I.

14. **Other Schemes of plantations** – This includes provision for payments to Tea Trading Corporation for running of Public Tea Warehouses, Payment of interest under Section 7(2) of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Units) Act 1985 etc.

15. **Tobacco Board** – was set up in 1976 to protect the interests of the tobacco growers and to undertake promotional efforts for export of tobacco.

16. *Reimbursement of losses to STC for procurement of tobacco* – This provides for reimbursement of losses in procurement of Tobacco by STC.

17. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises:

17.01 *Tea Trading Corporation* - was established to create a stable export market for Indian tea in its finished and value added forms. namely, packet tea, tea bags, instant tea etc.

17.02 **Cardamom Trading Corporation of India**- was set up in October 1982 with a view to carry on domestic and international trade in cordamom and its products and other related activities.

17.03 **Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation** – was set up in 1957 to underwrite export credit risks to exporters and offer guarantees to banks and financial institutions to enable exporters obtain better credit facilities.

18. Public enterprises

18.01 **Tea Trading Corporation**– This provides for Budget support (plan) to Tea Trading Corporation.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.7

पूर्ति विभाग Department of Supply

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			1.90	14.31	16.21	1.66	16.10	17.76	1.88	17.00	18.88
पूंजी Capital			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total			**1.90**	**14.31**	**16.21**	**1.66**	**16.10**	**17.76**	**1.88**	**17.00**	**18.88**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	3.75	3.75	0.00	4.00	4.00
पूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
2. महानिदेशक पूर्ति और निपटान	2. D.G.S. & D	2057	0.05	10.25	10.30	0.02	11.26	11.28	0.03	11.85	11.88
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह	3. National Test House	3425	1.85	1.00	2.85	1.64	1.09	2.73	1.85	1.15	3.00
4. घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	4. Less anticipated savings	2057	0.00	-0.28	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**1.90**	**14.31**	**16.21**	**1.66**	**16.10**	**17.76**	**1.88**	**17.00**	**18.88**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:- C. Plan Outlay*:-

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
1. पूर्ति और निपटान	1.Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
2. अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	2.Other Scientific Services	13425	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.30	0.00	2.30	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़	**Total**		**2.65**	**0.00**	**2.65**	**2.32**	**0.00**	**2.32**	**2.53**	**0.00**	**2.53**

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में उपलब्ध निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।

*includes Works Outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development.

अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Other Scientific Services										
मांग संख्या - 73	Demand No.73	13425	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.00	0.30
मांग संख्या - 74	Demand No.74	13425	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.35	0.00	0.35
जोड़		**Total**	**0.75**	**0.00**	**0.75**	**0.66**	**0.00**	**0.66**	**0.65**	**0.00**	**0.65**

1. सचिवालयः इसमें पूर्ति विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालयः यह भारत सरकार का एक केन्द्रीय क्रय संगठन है और इसके (i) खरीद (ii) निपटान और (iii) निरीक्षण तीनों कार्यों के लिए अलग-अलग निदेशालय हैं । इसमें उपर्युक्त संगठन के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 0057-पूर्ति और निपटान के अन्तर्गत राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान 27.76 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान 27.88 करोड़ रुपए के हैं ।

3. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृहः यह सरकार तथा गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन/ परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है और परीक्षण-प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करता है । "1425 अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 के लिए 0.74 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है ।

1. Secretariat:– This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Supply and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. D.G.S.&D.:– Is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India and has a separate Directorate for each of the three functions of (i) Purchase (ii) Disposals and (iii) Inspection. This provides for the expenditure on the above organisation.

Revenue receipts under 0057-Supplies and Disposals are estimated at Rs.27.76 crores under R.E. 1986-87 and Rs.27.88 crores under BE 1987-88.

3. National Test House:– Arranges for evaluation and testing of materials for Government as well as private parties as per national/ international standards and issues test certificates. Receipts under "1425-Other Scientific Research: are estimated at Rs.0.74 crore for R.E. and B.E. 1987-88.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.8

संचार मंत्रालय Ministry Of Communications

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.70	3.98	6.68	1.45	5.25	6.70	2.75	4.56	7.31
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*15.00*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**2.70**	**18.98**	**21.68**	**1.45**	**11.25**	**12.70**	**2.75**	**4.56**	**7.31**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.76	0.76
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communication Services**										
2. अनुश्रवण सेवाएं	2. Monitoring services	3275	2.70	1.15	3.85	1.45	1.25	2.70	2.75	1.46	4.21
3. विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	3. Non-Plan loans to Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	7275	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. अन्य कार्यक्रम	4. Other Programmes	3275	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	2.31	2.31	0.00	2.34	2.34
		3251	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2.35*	*2.35*	*0.00*	*3.31*	*3.31*	*0.00*	*2.34*	*2.34*
5. घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	5. Less-anticipated savings	3275	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश	6. Investments in Public Undertakings	4859	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2.70***	***18.98***	***21.68***	***1.45***	***11.25***	***12.70***	***2.75***	***4.56***	***7.31***
ख.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों मे निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6.01 भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग	6.01 Indian Telephone Industries	12859	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	125.15	125.15	0.00	106.00	106.00
6.02 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि०	6.02 Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	12859	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00	4.88	4.88
6.03 विदेश संचार निगम लि०	6.03 Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd	13251	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	38.94	38.94	0.00	52.00	52.00
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**77.00**	**77.00**	**0.00**	**164.45**	**164.45**	**0.00**	**162.88**	**162.88**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan outlay*:-										
1. दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunication &Electronic Industries	12859	0.00	58.00	58.00	0.00	125.51	125.51	0.00	110.88	110.88
2. विदेश संचार निगम	2. Videsh Sanchar Nigam	13251	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	38.94	38.94	0.00	52.00	52.00
3. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3. Other Communications Services	13275	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.72	0.00	1.72	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		**3.00**	**77.00**	**80.00**	**1.72**	**164.45**	**166.17**	**3.00**	**162.88**	**165.88**
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No.73		0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.10
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74		0.28	0.00	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़		**Total**	**0.30**	**0.00**	**0.30**	**0.27**	**0.00**	**0.27**	**0.25**	**0.00**	**0.25**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में व्यवस्थित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।*

*Inclusive of the works outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Developement

1. सचिवालय - इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय का व्यय शामिल है ।

2. अनुश्रवण संगठन रेडियो आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध के लिए अनुश्रवण प्रेक्षण के आधार पर तकनीकी और सहायक आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराता है, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो विनियमों को लागू करता है और भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कतिपय कानूनी कामों को पूरा करता है । इसके अलावा यह प्रभावकारी राष्ट्रीय रेडियो तरंग आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध करने के लिए रेडियो पारेषण पर हर समय नजर रखता है ।

3. अन्य कार्यक्रमों में बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कन्ध से सम्बन्धित अनुमान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ, जेनेवा और ए.पी.टी. बंगलौर को अदायगियां शामिल है । बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कंध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ जेनेवा और ए.पी.टी. बंगलौर के साथ संपर्क रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण के रूप में कार्य करता है । यह पारेषण और ग्रहण केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय बेतार टेलीग्राफी अधिनियम,1885 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस भी जारी करता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बेतार कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाएं लेता है । मांग के पूंजी भाग में इस मंत्रालय के सरकारी क्षेत्र के तीन उद्यमों अर्थात् (i) इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लि0 बंगलौर (ii) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लि0, मद्रास और (iii) विदेश संचार निगम लि0, बम्बई, की सामान्य पूंजी में निवेश करने और उन्हें ऋण देने के लिए रकमों की व्यवस्था की गई है । लेकिन वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में अथवा अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में इन उद्यमों के लिए बजटीय सहायता की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि इन उद्यमों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण व्यय इनके आन्तरिक और बजट-बाह्य साधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

4. वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में मंत्रालय के राजस्व व्यय (आयोजना-भिन्न) में निवल कमी मुख्यतः विदेश संचार निगम लि0 को कार्यचालन पूंजी ऋण की कम आवश्यकता (6 करोड़ रुपए)है, जबकि आरम्भ में 15 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता पड़ने का अनुमान था और अनुश्रवण संगठन के कम प्राथमिकता वाले मदों के अस्थगित किए जाने के कारण कम आयोजना आवश्यकता (1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 2.70 करोड़ रुपयों की तुलना में 1.45 करोड़ रुपए) पड़ने के कारण हुई है, यह कमी चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों से उत्पन्न दायित्वों से होने वाली वृद्धि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ के प्रकाशनों के लिए अदायगी करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की विनिमय दर में हुई वृद्धि और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ और ए.पी.टी. को किए जाने वाले अंशदानों से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है । अगले बजट में कमी मुख्यतः विदेश संचार निगम लि0 के लिए कार्यचालन पूंजी ऋण की व्यवस्था न किए जाने के कारण हुई है ।

1. Secretariat - covers expenditure on the secretariat of the Ministry.

2. Monitoring Organisation provides for technical and allied data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying out certain statutory functions under the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 and rules made thereunder. Besides it keeps a round the clock watch on radio transmissions for effective national radio frequency management.

3. Other programmes cover the estimates relating to the wireless planning and Coordination Wing and payments to I.T.U. Geneva and A.P.T. Bangalore. The Wireless planning and Coordination Wing functions as a national authority in respect of dealings with the I.T.U. Geneva and A.P.t. Bangalore. it also issues licences under various provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1885 for transmitting and receiving stations, and conducts examinations for wireless operators as per international standards. In the Capital Section, the demand covers the provisions for equity and loan to the three public sector enterprises in the Ministry, Viz (i) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Banglore (ii) Hindustan Teleprinter Limited, Madras and (iii) Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Bombay. No budgetary support is however provided to these enterprises either in the RE 1986-87 or in the Budget for the next year as the entire expenditure of these enterprises on plan schemes will be met from their internal and extra budgetary resources.

4. The net decrease in the RE 1986-87 in the Revenue expenditure (non-Plan) of the Ministry is mainly due to lesser requirement of working capital loan to the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.(Rs. 6 crores) than what was anticipated initially (Rs.15 crores), and reduced Plan requirement (Rs.1.45 crores, against BE 1986-87 of Rs.2.70 crores) of Monitoring organisation due to deferring of low Priority items, partly off-set by increase on account of liability arising out of the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations, increase in conversion rate of foreign currency for payment of I.T.U. publications and contributions to the I.T.U. and A.P.T. In the next Budget, the decrease is mainly due to absence of privision of working capital loan to the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.9

डाक सेवाएं Postal Services

क. वसूलियों और राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			3.67	219.93	223.60	3.67	331.33	335.00	3.00	130.00	133.00
पूंजी *Capital*			*36.33*	*-3.66*	*32.67*	*36.33*	*-3.81*	*32.52*	*37.00*	*-4.16*	*32.84*
जोड़ Total			**40.00**	**216.27**	**256.27**	**40.00**	**327.52**	**367.52**	**40.00**	**125.84**	**165.84**
डाक सेवाएं	***Postal Services***										
राजस्व भाग	**Revenue Section**										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3201	0.00	61.06	61.06	0.00	64.64	64.64	0.00	66.23	66.23
2. डाक सेवाओं का जाल	2. Postal Network	3201	1.30	351.86	353.16	1.30	384.72	386.02	0.50	412.11	412.61
3. डाक की छंटाई	3. Mail sorting	3201	0.00	99.19	99.19	0.00	102.44	102.44	0.00	109.52	109.52
4. डाक परिवहन	4. Conveyance of mails	3201	0.00	83.45	83.45	0.00	166.20	166.20	0.00	92.48	92.48
5. एजेंसी सेवाएं	5. Agency services	3201	0.20	22.65	22.85	0.20	23.34	23.54	0.18	24.18	24.36
6. लेखे	6. Accounts	3201	0.00	17.41	17.41	0.00	18.54	18.54	0.00	18.94	18.94
7. इंजीनियरी	7. Engineering	3201	1.50	9.65	11.15	1.50	9.20	10.70	1.50	10.33	11.83
8. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	8. Staff amenities	3201	0.00	7.81	7.81	0.00	7.90	7.90	0.00	8.32	8.32
9. पेंशनें	9. Pensions	3201	0.00	57.01	57.01	0.00	67.36	67.36	0.00	78.22	78.22
10. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	10. Stationery & Printing	3201	0.00	52.62	52.62	0.00	42.95	42.95	0.00	45.97	45.97
11. अन्य	11. Others	3201	0.67	7.22	7.89	0.67	7.04	7.71	0.82	7.70	8.52
12. जोड़ राजस्व व्यय-डाक सेवाएं	**12. Total Revenue Expenditure-Postal Services**		**3.67**	**769.93**	**773.60**	**3.67**	**894.33**	**898.00**	**3.00**	**874.00**	**877.00**
13. घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	13. Less Receipts	1201	0.00	-550.00	-550.00	0.00	-563.00	-563.00	0.00	-744.00	-744.00
14. निवल	14. Net		3.67	219.93	223.60	3.67	331.33	335.00	3.00	130.00	133.00
पूंजी भाग	**Capital Section**										
1. प्रशासनिक कार्यालय	1. Administrative Offices	5201	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.20	0.00	3.20	3.30	0.00	3.30
2. डाकघर	2. Post Offices	5201	20.20	0.00	20.20	21.60	0.00	21.60	21.80	0.00	21.80
3. कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर	3. Staff quarters	5201	6.50	0.00	6.50	7.60	0.00	7.60	7.90	0.00	7.90
4. अन्य	4. Others	5201	4.63	0.00	4.63	3.93	0.00	3.93	4.00	0.00	4.00
5. घटाइए-प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	5. Less-receipts and recoveries	5201	0.00	-3.66	-3,66	0.00	-3.81	-3.81	0.00	-4.16	-4.16
पूंजी भाग (निवल)	**Capital Section(Net)**		**36.33**	**-3.66**	**32.67**	**36.33**	**-3.81**	**32.52**	**37.00**	**-4.16**	**32.84**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***40.00***	***216.27***	***256.27***	***40.00***	***327.52***	***367.52***	***40.00***	***125.84***	***165.84***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
डाक सेवाएं•	Postal Services*	13201	40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00

• शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सहित

*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

डाक विभाग, जो संचार मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है, देश में डाक सेवाओं के आयोजन, विकास, विस्तार, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह विभाग सरकार की अल्प बचत योजनाओं, डाक जीवन बीमा योजना आदि के संबंध में कुछ अभिकरण कार्य भी करता है । विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और क्रियाकलापों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, विभाग के अन्तर्गत 5 डाक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के अलावा 18 डाक सर्कल हैं ।

2. इस मांग में सेवाओं के राजस्व खाते के व्यय और पूंजी खाते के व्यय दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था है । राजस्व भाग में कार्यचालन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है, जिसमें एजेंसी सेवाओं के संबंध में व्यय और लेखा परीक्षा तथा पेंशन प्रभारों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल है । सेवाओं के राजस्व भाग में होने वाला निवल घाटा (सकल व्यय में से डाक आय को घटाने के बाद बची राशि) सरकार के सामान्य राजस्व से पूरा किया जाता है । पूंजी भाग में डाकघरों की इमारतों, रेल डाक सेवा की इमारतों और अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय और इसके अतिरिक्त आर.एम.एस./रेल डाक सेवा की मोटर गाड़ियों, मुद्रणालयों और अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्री की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कार्यचालन व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के कारण उत्पन्न दायित्वों के कारण हुई है । वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 744 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान है, जबकि 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 550 करोड़ रुपए और 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 563 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान है । वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि कुछ श्रेणियों की वस्तुओं की डाक-दरों में (1.1.1987 से) संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्रप्त होने की आशा है । कार्यचालन व्यय में हुई वृद्धि इस अतिरिक्त राजस्व से कुछ हद तक प्रतिसन्तुलित हो जाएगी ।

4. अगले वर्ष के बजट में सामान्य वृद्धि और डाक सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है और इस बजट में 1.1.1987 से डाक दरों के संशोधन के पूर्ण प्रभाव (173 करोड़ रुपए) को हिसाब में ले लिया गया है ।

5. प्रस्तावित परिव्यय की तुलना में वर्ष 1987-88 की आयोजना के भौतिक लक्ष्य मोटे रूप में ये हैः-

(i) डाक इमारतों का निर्माण (313)
(ii) कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण (1000)
(iii) रेल डाक सेवा और एम एम एस के लिए वाहनों की खरीद (225) और
(iv) मुद्रणालयों और अन्य यांत्रिक सहायक सामग्री की खरीद

The Department of Posts, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications, is responsible for the planning, development, expansions operation and maintenance of Postal Services in the country. It also discharges certain agency functions in respect of Small Savings Schemes of the Government, Postal Life Insurance Scheme etc.- For the implementation of the various programmes and activities, the Deptt. has a net work of 18 Postal circles, besides 5 Postal Training Centres.

2. This Demand provides for the revenue as well as the capital expenditure of the Services. In the revenue section, the provision is for the working expenses, which also includes those on account of the agency services, as well as expenditure relating to audit and pensionary charges. The net deficit in the Revenue Section of the Services (i.e. Gross expenditure less Postal earnings) is met by the General revenues of the Government. In the capital section, provision is made for the expenditure on construction of Post Office buildings, R.M.S. Buildings, and other administrative offices and Staff Quarters, besides purchase of MMS/RMS vans, printing presses and other mechanical aids.

3. The increase in expenditure on working expenses in the revised estimates for 1986-87 is mainly due to liabilities on account of recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission. The estimated receipts in BE 87-88 is Rs.744 crores against the current year's receipts of 550 crores in BE 86-87 and 563 crores in RE 86-87. The increase is due to additional revenues expected to be generated, as a result of revision of tariff (w.e.f. 1.1.1987) of Postal rates in respect of certain category of articles . The increase in working expenses is partly off-set by such additional revenue.

4. Next year's Budget provides for normal growth and expansion of postal services, and takes into account, the full impact of the revision of Postal Tariff from 1.1.1987 (Rs.173 crores).

5. The physical targets in 1987-88 Plan against the proposed outlays are broadly

(i) Construction of Postal buildings(313)
(ii) Construction of Staff quarters (1000)
(iii) purchase of R.M.S. and M.M.S. vehicles (225) and
(iv) Purchase of printing presses and other machanical aids.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.10

दूर संचार सेवाएं Telecommunication Services

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		8.00	0.00	8.00	5.80	0.00	5.80	7.20	0.00	7.20
पूंजी	*Capital*		*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*294.20*	*0.00*	*294.20*	*92.80*	*0.00*	*92.80*
जोड़	**Total**		**20.00**	**0.00**	**20.00**	**300.00**	**0.00**	**300.00**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**
क. राजस्व भाग	**A.-Revenue Section**										
दूर संचार	*Telecommunications*										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3225	0.00	85.29	85.29	0.00	101.29	101.29	0.00	110.76	110.76
2. प्रचालन व्यय	2. Operational expenses	3225	0.00	234.54	234.54	0.00	276.34	276.34	0.00	304.13	304.13
3. भंडार और कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	3225	0.00	-5.51	-5.51	0.00	-1.55	-1.55	0.00	-3.85	-3.85
4. इंजीनियरी	4. Engineering	3225	45.00	282.89	327.89	45.00	332.60	377.60	42.80	389.33	432.13
5. लेखे और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	3225	0.00	9.23	9.23	0.00	10.24	10.24	0.00	11.44	11.44
6. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	6. Amenities to staff	3225	0.00	6.17	6.17	0.00	7.58	7.58	0.00	7.89	7.89
7. पेंशनें	7. Pensions	3225	0.00	48.50	48.50	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	55.00	55.00
8. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	8. Stationery and Printing	3225	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	12.15	12.15	0.00	13.42	13.42
9. मूल्यह्रास	9. Depreciation	3225	0.00	191.23	191.23	0.00	159.90	159.90	0.00	190.50	190.50
10. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	10. Dividend to General Revenues	3230	0.00	191.70	191.70	0.00	213.00	213.00	0.00	237.00	237.00
11. अधिशेष से निधियों को विनियोग	11. Appropriations from surplus to Funds	3231	0.00	273.80	273.80	0.00	71.00	71.00	0.00	307.00	307.00
12. अन्य	12. Others	3225	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	9.45	9.45	0.00	43.58	43.58
13. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	13. Less- Anticipated savings	3225	0.00	-5.50	-5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. जोड़- राजस्व व्यय-दूर संचार सेवाएं	**14. Total Revenue Expenditure-Telecom.Services**		**45.00**	**1325.00**	**1370.00**	**45.00**	**1242.00**	**1287.00**	**42.80**	**1666.20**	**1709.00**
15. घटाइए-प्राप्तियां	15. Less - Receipts	1225	-45.00	-1325.00	-1370.00	-45.00	-1242.00	-1287.00	-42.80	-1666.20	-1709.00
16. नियत	16. Net		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communications Services**										
17. टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र	17. Centre for development of Telematics	3275	8.00	0.00	8.00	5.80	0.00	5.80	7.20	0.00	7.20
राजस्व भाग-निवल	**Revenue Section-Net**		**8.00**	**0.00**	**8.00**	**5.80**	**0.00**	**5.80**	**7.20**	**0.00**	**7.20**
ख-पूंजी भाग	**B.Capital section**										
1. तार प्रणालियां	1.Telegraph Systems	5225	38.43	0.00	38.43	21.93	0.00	21.93	28.50	0.00	28.50
2. स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियां	2. Local Telephone Systems	5225	479.68	0.00	479.68	453.62	0.00	453.62	470.12	0.00	470.12
3. लम्बी दूरी वाली स्विचिंग प्रणालियां	3. Long Distance switching Systems	5225	34.10	0.00	34.10	82.01	0.00	82.01	66.00	0.00	66.00
4. पारेषण प्रणालियां	4. Transmission Systems	5225	174.91	0.00	174.91	155.18	0.00	155.18	199.50	0.00	199.50
5. सहायक प्रणालियां	5. Ancilliary Systems	5225	32.88	0.00	32.88	17.00	0.00	17.00	31.30	0.00	31.30
6. अन्य भूमि और इमारतें	6. Other Land & Buildings										
(i) आवासीय	(i) Residential	5225	15.00	0.00	15.00	17.46	0.00	17.46	18.29	0.00	18.29
(ii) गैर-आवासीय	(ii) Non-residential	5225	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	10.41	0.00	10.41
जोड़		*Total*	*22.00*	*0.00*	*22.00*	*24.46*	*0.00*	*24.46*	*28.70*	*0.00*	*28.70*
7. भंडार उचन्त	7. Stores Suspense	5225	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	22.00	22.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
8. घटाइए-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	8. Deduct-Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	5225	-770.00	-17.00	-787.00	-460.00	-17.00	-477.00	-731.32	-22.00	-753.32
पूंजी भाग - निवल	Capital Section-Net		12.00	0.00	12.00	294.20	0.00	294.20	92.80	0.00	92.80
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*20.00*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*300.00*	*0.00*	*300.00*	*100.00*	*0.00*	*100.00*
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investments in Public Enterprises:**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 दूर संचार	9.01 Telecommunications	13225	12.00	815.00	827.00	294.20	505.00	799.20	92.80	774.12	866.92
9.02 महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0	9.02.Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	13225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	175.00	0.00	260.00	260.00
जोड़	TOTAL		12.00	815.00	827.00	294.20	680.00	974.20	92.80	1034.12	1126.92
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1.दूर संचार सेवाएं	1. Telecommunication services	13225	12.00	815.00	827.00	294.20	680.00	974.20	92.80	1034.12	1126.92
2.अन्य संचार सेवाएं	2. Other Communication Services	13275	8.00	0.00	8.00	5.80	0.00	5.80	7.20	0.00	7.20
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**20.00**	**815.00**	**835.00**	**300.00**	**680.00**	**980.00**	**100.00**	**1034.12**	**1134.12**

• *इसमें यह निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है, जिसके लिए शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में व्यवस्था की गई है ।*

*Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Develepement

संचार मंत्रालय का दूरसंचार विभाग देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के नियंत्रण और प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । ये सेवाएं देश में 15 दूरसंचार मंडलों और 32 दूरसंचार जिलों के माध्यम से प्रचालित की जाती है जिनमें से 25 लघु दूरसंचार जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिला एक जिला प्रबंधक के अधीन कार्य करता है और 7• बड़े दूरसंचार जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिला एक महाप्रबंधक के अधीन होता है ।

The Department of Telecommunications is responsible for the control and administration of the Telecommunication Services in the country. The services are operated on a commercial basis, through 15 telecommunication circles and 32 telecommunications districts in the country, of which 25 minor telecom. districts are each under the charge of a District Manager, and 7* major telecom. districts are each under the charge of a General Manager.

पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से दिल्ली और बम्बई महानगरों में विभाग की सेवाएं प्रबंधन और कार्यचालन के लिए एक नव गठित सरकारी कंपनी "महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0" (एम0टी0एन0एल0) को हस्तान्तरित् कर दी गई थीं ।

With effect from 1st April, 1986, the services of the Department at the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Bombay were transferred, for management and operation, to a newly-formed Government company, known as a 'Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., (MTNL).

बजट के समय मांग के राजस्व भाग में की गई व्यवस्था कार्यचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास, लेखा-परीक्षा, पेंशन संबंधी प्रभार और अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहित); सामान्य राजस्व से उधार ली गई पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी; और विभाग के कार्यचालन से अधिशेष के उसकी आरक्षित निधियों में विनियोग, टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को सहायता अनुदान के लिए है ।

The provision in the Revenue Section of the Demand is for working expenses (including depreciation, audit, pensionary charges and research and development); dividend payable to General Revenues on the borrowed capital; and appropriation of the surplus in the working of the Department to its reserve funds; grants-inaid to the Centre for Development of Telematics.

वर्तमान बजट अनुमानों में 1370 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित अनुमानों में 1287 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 1709 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

The receipts in B.E. 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.1709 crores against the current B.E. of Rs.1370 crores and R.E. of Rs.1287 crores.

संशोधित अनुमानों में राजस्व प्राप्तियों में 83 करोड़ रुपए की कमी मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित के कारण हुई है:-

The shortfall in revenue receipts by Rs.83 crores in the R.E. is on account of:

महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0 को अन्तरित विभाग की परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य का ऋण संबंधी घटक (14 प्रतिशत ब्याज सहित) 302 करोड़ रुपए का निकला जबकि बजट में इस संबंध में 600 करोड़

Loan component (with 14% interest) of the value of assets of the Department transferred to MTNL, turned out to be Rs.302 crores as against Rs.600 crores assumed

रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था (42 करोड़ रुपए)।

अन्तर्मंत्रालयिक समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0 द्वारा विभाग के नेटवर्क के प्रयोग के संबंध में अदायगी बजट में लगाए गए अनुमान से कम हुई (23 करोड़ रुपए)।

महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0 द्वारा चालू वर्ष के संबंध में 600 करोड़ रुपए की इक्विटी (विभाग द्वारा अन्तरित परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के इक्विटी घटक) पर लाभांश अगले वर्ष दिया जाएगा (48 करोड़ रुपए)।

चालू वर्ष की प्राप्तियों में 30 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है जो अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के कारण राजस्व में हुई वृद्धि की द्योतक है।

अगले वर्ष की प्राप्तियों में राजस्व में होने वाली वृद्धि और अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के पूर्ण प्रभाव को भी हिसाब में ले लिया गया है।

चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में कार्यचालन व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के कारण हुई है।

अगले वर्ष कार्यचालन व्यय में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उसमें व्यय में होने वाली सामान्य वृद्धि शामिल है।

चालू वर्ष (संशोधित अनुमानों) और अगले वर्ष (बजट अनुमानों) में देय लाभांश में वृद्धि अधिक बजटीय समर्थन, लाभांश देने वाले पूंजी परिव्यय में वृद्धि और देय लाभांश की दर में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है।

पूंजी भाग-

इस भाग में दूरसंचार सेवाओं जैसे टेलीग्राफ प्रणाली, स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियों, लम्बी दूरी की स्विचिंग और पारेषण प्रणालियों, जिसमें उपग्रहों के जरिए दूरस्थ क्षेत्र दूरसंचार सेवाएं शामिल हैं, कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण और कारखानों और भंडार संगठनों की सहायक प्रणालियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय की विभिन्न स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। पूंजी परिव्यय को इन सेवाओं का आयोजना परिव्यय माना जाता है। 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में यह परिव्यय 20 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 300 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया है। इस वृद्धि का कारण आन्तरिक साधनों में कमी होना (इन सेवाओं के आन्तरिक और बजट बाहय साधनों, जिनके बारे में शुरू में 815 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था, अब अन्त में 680 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है) और इन सेवाओं के आयोजना परिव्यय का 835 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 980 करोड़ रुपए हो जाना है। बजटीय समर्थन में विदेशी सहायता के आधार पर किए जाने वाले आयात की जहाज पर्यन्त लागत (119.92 करोड़ रुपए) और उससे संबंधित सीमा-शुल्क (66 करोड़ रुपए) और महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0, और विदेश संचार निगम लि0, द्वारा देय निगम कर (121.20 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल है, जो सरकारी निर्णय के अनुसार इस विभाग को बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में वापस प्राप्त होगा। अगले वर्ष का आयोजना परिव्यय 1134.12 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है।

•महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0 को अन्तरित दिल्ली और बम्बई को छोड़ने के बाद।

in the budget (Rs.42 crores).

Payment by MTNL on account of the use of Department's network, on the basis of recommendations of an inter-ministerial committee, turned out to be less than that assumed in the budget (Rs.23 crores).

Dividend on the equity of Rs.600 crores (equity component of the value of assets transferred by the Department), in respect of the current year, would be paid by the MTNL only next year (Rs.48 crores).

The receipts in the current year include Rs.30 crores as the increase in the revenue arising out of additional resource mobilisation.

Receipts next year take into account the growth in revenue and also the full effect of the additional resource mobilisation.

The increase in the working expenses in the R.E. is mainly on account of implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission.

The increase in the working expenses next year, takes into account the normal growth in expenditure.

Increase in dividend payable in the current year (R.E.) and next (B.E.) is on account of larger budgetary support/additions to the dividend bearing capital outlay, and increase in the rate of dividend payable.

Capital Section:–

This section provides for expenditure on various schemes of capital outlay on telecom services such as telegraph systems, local telephone systems, long distance switching and transmission systems, including remote area telecom services through satellites, construction of staff quarters and support systems of factories and stores organisations. The capital outlay is treated as plan outlay of the services. The increase in such outlay from Rs.20 crores to Rs.300 crores in RE 86-87 is rmainly due to erosion of the internal resources. (the I.E.B.R. of the services falling from Rs. 815 crores as initially estimated to Rs. 680 crores ultimately), and increase in the plan outlay of the Services from Rs. 835 crores to Rs. 980 crores. The budgetary support covers the FOB cost of imports against external assistance (Rs.119.92 crores) and customs duty relating thereto (Rs.66 crores) and corporation tax payable by MTNL and VSNL (Rs.121.20 crores), which according to a Government decision, would flow back to the Department in the form of budgetary support. Next year's Plan outlay has been kept at Rs.1134.12 crores.

**After excluding Delhi & Bombay transferred to MTNL.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.11

रक्षा मंत्रालय Ministry of Defence

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन तथा (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संबंध में राजस्व प्राप्तियां) इस प्रकार है:-

A.The Budget allocations ,net of recoveries and(revenue receipts in respect of departmental commercial undertakings) are given below:– (करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	24.78	24.78	0.00	76.01	76.01	0.00	76.41	76.41
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*140.95*	*140.95*	*0.00*	*125.23*	*125.23*	*0.00*	*146.50*	*146.50*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**165.73**	**165.73**	**0.00**	**201.24**	**201.24**	**0.00**	**222.91**	**222.91**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	66.62	66.62	0.00	76.99	76.99	0.00	79.28	79.28
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं:	**Miscellaneous General Services:**										
2. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	2. Canteen Stores Department :										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2075	0.00	475.82	475.82	0.00	470.65	470.65	0.00	492.29	492.29
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0075	0.00	-508.00	-508.00	0.00	-472.04	-472.04	0.00	-496.10	-496.10
2.03 निवल व्यय	2.03 Net Expenditure		0.00	-32.18	-32.18	0.00	-1.39	-1.39	0.00	-3.81	-3.81
2.04 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4075	0.00	1.65	1.65	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.20	1.20
जोड़	Total		0.00	-30.53	-30.53	0.00	-0.39	-0.39	0.00	-2.61	-2.61
आवास	**Housing**										
3. सी.एस.डी. कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	3.Residential Housing Facilities to the C.S.D. Staff	4216	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
4. रक्षा लेखा विभाग कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	4. Residential Housing Facilities to Defence Accounts Department Staff	4216	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	4.74	4.74	0.00	5.83	5.83
जोड़ - आवास	**Total- Housing**		**0.00**	**7.15**	**7.15**	**0.00**	**4.89**	**4.89**	**0.00**	**5.98**	**5.98**
जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता	**Water Supply And Sanitation**										
5. जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	5.Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes	7601	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00	6.00	6.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
6. रक्षा लेखा भवनों का रखरखाव और मरम्मत	6.Maintenance and repairs to Defence accounts buildings	2059	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
		4059	0.00	1.37	1.37	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.15	1.15
जोड़	**Total**		0.00	**1.43**	**1.43**	**0.00**	**1.16**	**1.16**	**0.00**	**1.21**	**1.21**
7. सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	7. Non Plan Investments in Public Enterprises	4858	0.00	42.00	42.00	0.00	22.50	22.50	0.00	40.00	40.00
		4859	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00
भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि0	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	4858	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
भारत डायनामिक्स लि0	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	4858	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि0	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4858	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
मझगांव डाक लि0	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4858	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00	13.00	13.00
गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4858	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
भारत इलैक्ट्रनिक्स लि0	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4859	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	11.00	11.00		11.00	11.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*54.00*	*54.00*	*0.00*	*33.50*	*33.50*	*0.00*	*51.00*	*51.00*
8. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार	8. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises		0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	80.05	80.05	0.00	80.00	80.00
8.01 निवेश उधार	8.01.Investment Loans	6858	0.00	53.00	53.00	0.00	46.00	46.00	0.00	60.00	60.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees()

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6859	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	14.65	14.65	0.00	16.00	16.00
		Total	*0.00*	*69.00*	*69.00*	*0.00*	*60.65*	*60.65*	*0.00*	*76.00*	*76.00*
भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि0	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	6858	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	14.00	14.00
भारत डायनेमिक्स लि0	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	6858	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि0	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6858	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
मझगांव डाक लि0	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
गोआ शिपयार्ड लि0	Goa Shipyard Ltd	6858	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
भारत इलैक्ट्रनिक्स लि0	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6859	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	14.65	14.65	0.00	16.00	16.00
		Total	*0.00*	*69.00*	*69.00*	*0.00*	*60.65*	*60.65*	*0.00*	*76.00*	*76.00*
8.02. अन्य उधार	8.02.Other Loans	6853	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6858	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	19.40	19.40	0.00	4.00	4.00
		Total	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*19.40*	*19.40*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*
मिश्र धातु निगम	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd	6853	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.40	4.40	0.00	4.00	4.00
मझगांव डाक लि0	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*19.40*	*19.40*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Expenditure	2216	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.12
		2408	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26
		2852	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
		7615	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.06	1.06	0.00	1.17	1.17
		Total	*0.00*	*2.31*	*2.31*	*0.00*	*1.41*	*1.41*	*0.00*	*2.05*	*2.05*
10. घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	10. Less Anticipated Savings	2052	0.00	-1.36	-1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2075	0.00	-9.52	-9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4858	0.00	-2.00	-2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4859	0.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		**Total**	**0.00**	**-13.88**	**-13.88**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***165.73***	***165.73***	***0.00***	***201.24***	***201.24***	***0.00***	***222.91***	***222.91***

1. **सचिवालय** - सामान्य सेवाएं इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग:** कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है । यह रक्षा सेवाओं के सदस्यों के समूचे भारत में उचित और किफायती दरों पर घरेलू वस्तुएं तथा दैनिक आवश्यकता की अन्य वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने के उद्देश्य से कार्य कर रहा है । इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था निवल कार्यचालन व्यय (प्राप्तियां सकल व्यय से अधिक हैं) के लिए है । अगले वर्ष के लिए बजट में खरीद पर व्यय में सीमातिक वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था, लेन देनों में सामान्य वृद्धि होने के कारण है ।

3 और 4. **आवासन:** यह व्यवस्था कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग और रक्षा लेखा विभाग के स्टाफ के लिए रिहायशी आवास सुविधाओं के लिए की गई है । अगले बजट में व्यय व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण निम्नलिखित है: कार्य की गति पर आधारित वास्तविक जरूरतें और कम प्राथमिकता वाली योजनाओं का आस्थगन ।

1. **Secretariat - General Services:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry

2. **Canteen Stores Department:** Canteen Stores Department is a departmental commercial undertaking of the Ministry. It is functioning with the object of providing household articles and other items of daily necessity to members of the Defence Services at reasonable and economical rates throughout India. The provision under this Head is for net working expenses (the receipts exceeding the gross expenditure). The provision for the marginal increase in the expenditure on purchases in the Budget for the next year, is due to normal growth in the transactions.

3 and 4. **Housing:** The provision is for residential housing facilities to the staff of the C.S.D. and Defence Accounts Deptt. The reduced provision in the next Budget takes into account, the actual requirements, based on the tempo of work, and on account of schemes of low priority being deferred.

5. **राज्य सरकारों को जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए ऋण तथा अग्रिम** :यह व्यवस्था कतिपय छावनी क्षेत्रों (जामनगर और कालिमपोंग) में जल पूर्ति स्कीमों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराए जाने के लिए है । अगले वर्ष के बजट में अधिक व्यवस्था, जामनगर की नई जल पूर्ति योजना को शामिल किए जाने के कारण की गई है ।

6. **रक्षा लेखा विभाग की इमारतों का रखरखाव और मरम्मत**: यह व्यवस्था रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक के अंतर्गत कार्यरत रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कार्यालयों की इमारतों की मरम्मत और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । अगले बजट में वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

7 और 8.01 **सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश/सरकारी उपक्रमों को ऋण** : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत रक्षा मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन आठ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश अर्थात् सामान्य शेयरों में निवेश और ऋणों के लिए-व्यवस्था की गई है । वास्तविक जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगले वर्ष की बजट व्यवस्था चालू बजट के बराबर रखी गई है ।

8.02 यह व्यवस्था गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स लि0 के लिए कार्यचालन पूंजीगत ऋणों के लिए है ।

9. **अन्य व्यय**: इसमें मुख्यतः बाकी कतिपय मदें शामिल है जो इस मंत्रालय से संबंधित हुई है, अर्थात् थलसेना मुख्य क्रय निदेशालय (खाद्य और आंध्र साइंटीफिक कंपनी लि0 के प्रबंध को हस्तगत किए जाने के कारण दायित्वों की पूर्ति आदि । अगले वर्ष की बजट व्यवस्था में वर्ष की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

7.01 **हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर** - हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा रक्षा उद्यम है । इस समय इस कम्पनी के बारह कारखाने है जो छः विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित हैं । इनमें से छः कारखाने बंगलौर कम्पलैक्स में हैः कोरापुट और नासिक के दो कारखाने लखनऊ और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने तथा एक-एक कोरबा और कानपुर में है । 31.3.1986 को इस कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 72 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

1987-88 में कम्पनी में कुल 660.32 करोड़ रुपए का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है जबकि 1986-87 में 662.81 करोड़ रुपए का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

7.02 **भारत इलैक्ट्रनिक्स लिमिटेड बंगलौर** - भारत इलैक्ट्रनिक्स लि0 एक बहु एकक उपक्रम है, जिसके बंगलौर गाजियाबाद और पुणे में तीन उत्पादन एकक है । कम्पनी की तीन नई यूनिटें, महाराष्ट्र में तेलोजा, हरियाणा में पंचकुला तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कोटद्वारा में स्थापित की जा रही है ।

कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 50 करोड़ रुपए है और 31.3.1986 को चुकता पूंजी 43 करोड़ रुपए है । 1987-88 में कम्पनी के कुल उत्पादन का अनुमानित मूल्य 407.55 करोड़ रुपए है जबकि 1986-87 में 313.14 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

7.03 **भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर**:- इस कम्पनी के दो कारखाने है (i) बंगलौर में बड़ी लाइनों के लिे एकीकृत रेल डिब्बे तथा हैवी ड्यूटी ट्रेलर्स और बसों के ढांचे बनाने के लिए बंगलौर यूनिट और (ii) मिट्ठी हटाने वाले भारी उपस्करों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोलार स्वर्ण क्षेत्र यूनिट ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1986 को 30 करोड़ रुपए थी ।
वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा किए गए उत्पादन का कुल मूल्य 603.14 करोड़ रुपए हो जाने का अनुमान है जबकि 1986-87 में यह मूल्य 494.18 करोड़ रुपए था ।

5. Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes: The provision is for grant of loans to Water Supply Schemes in certain Cantonment areas (Jamnagar & Kalimpong). The increase in the provision in the next Budget is due to inclusion of new Water supply scheme at Jamnagar.

6. **Maintenance/repairs to DAD Buildings:** The provision is for repairs and maintenance expenditure on office and residential buildings of the Defence Accounts Deptt., Offices, functioning under the CGDA. Next Budget takes into account the actual requirements.

7 & 8.01. **Non-Plan investments in and Loans to Public Enterprises:** Provision under this Head is for investments-equity and loan in the eight Public Sector Enterprises under the control of the Defence Ministry. Provision in the next Budget is kept at the level of the current Budget taking into account the actual requirements.

8.02. The provision is for working capital loan to the Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd.

9. **Other Expenditure:** Covers mainly certain items relating to the Ministry such as the Army Purchase Organisation, discharge of liabilities on account of taking over the Andhra Scientific Company Ltd. etc. Next Budget takes into account the actual requirements in the year.

7.01. **Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bangalore.**- Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is the largest of the Defence Public Sector Enterprises. The Company has 12 factories located in 6 different States. 6 of these constitute Bangalore Complex, 2 factories are at Koraput and Nasik, 2 factories are at Lucknow and Hydrabad and one each at Korwa and Kanpur. The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1986 stood at Rs. 72 crores.

The total value of production of the Company in 1987-88 is anticipated at Rs. 660.32 crores against Rs. 662.81 crores in 1986-87.

7.02. **Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore.**- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is a multi-unit Undertaking with 3 production units located at Bangalore, Ghaziabad and Pune. Three more new units of the Company are being set up at Taloja in Maharashtra, Panchkula in Haryana and Kotdwara in Uttar Pradesh.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 50 crores and the paid-up capital as on 31.3.1986 stood at Rs.43 crores. The total value of production of the Company in 1987-88 is anticipated at Rs. 407.55 crores as against Rs. 313.14 crores in 1986-87.

7.03. **Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore.**- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has two factories, viz. (i) Bangalore Unit for the manufacture of broad gauge integra rail coaches, heavy duty trailers and bus bodies and (ii) Kolar Gold Fileds Unit fo manufacture of heavy earth moving equipment.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1986 was Rs. 30 crores.
The total value of production of the Company in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 603.1 crores as against Rs.494.18 crores in 1986-87.

7.04. **मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई** - यह शिपयार्ड आधुनिकतम युद्धपोतों, अर्थात् ध्वंसक जहाजों, तड़ाक् जहाजों, माइन स्वीपरों, ड्रैजरों वाटर टैंकरों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा 26000 डी0डब्ल्यू0 टन तक के जहाज निमाण करने की क्षमता रखती है । यह यात्री और मालवाही और मालवाही जलयानों की सभी प्रकार की भारी मरम्मत करने की क्षमता भी रखता है ।

31.3.1986 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 87.85 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

1987-88 में कम्पनी द्वारा 261.68 करोड़ रुपे का उत्पादन किए जाने की संभावना है जबकि 1986-87 में 256.49 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य का उत्पादन किया गया था ।

7.05 **गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड गोआ** - गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसके पास, इसकी लगभग 53 प्रतिशत शेयर पूंजी है । इसकी शेयर पूंजी भारत सरकार, सरकारी अधिकरणों तथा निजी शेयरधारियों के पास है ।

31.3.1986 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 5.75 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

कम्पनी द्वारा 1987-88 के दौरान 42 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य का उत्पादन किए जाने का अनुमान है जबकि 1986-87 में 40 करोड़ रुपए का उत्पादन किया गया था ।

7.06 **गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता** यह कम्पनी बहुएककों वाला मध्यम-आकार का औद्योगिक उपक्रम है जिसके 9 एकक है जिनमें से 7 कलकत्ता में, एक रांची में तथा एक नागपुर में है । यह कम्पनी समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत और विभिन्न प्रकार की इंजीनियरी की वस्तुओं के निर्माण में लगी हुई है, जिसमें समुद्री डीजल संयंत्रों के लि आधुनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर, रोड रोलर्स, टर्बाइन, क्रेन कन्वेयर उपस्कर और प्रेशर वेसल, आदि शामिल है ।

31.3.1986 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 40.90 करोड़ रुपए थी ।
1987-88 के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा 102.87 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का उत्पादन किए जाने का अनुमान है जबकि 1986-87 में 89.86 करोड़ रुपैंश्मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

7.07 **भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड (बी डी0 एल0)** यह कम्पनी स्थल सेना और वायु सेना की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए टैंक विध्वंसक निर्देशित मिसाइलों के निर्माण का कार्य कर रही है रिमाजित किटों और टारपीडा इलेक्ट्रनिक्स जैसे विशेष उत्पादों का विनिर्माण करती है । इसके भावी उत्पादन में, दूसरी पीढ़ी के टैंकभेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र, मध्यमदूरी तक मार करने वाले भू-तल से वायुमंडल भेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र तथा भूतल से भूतल पर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का विनिर्माण भी सम्मिलित है ।

31.3.1986 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 15.45 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

कम्पनी द्वारा 1987-88 में 39.63करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का उत्पादन किए जाने का अनुमान है जबकि 1986-87 में यह 38.08 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का था ।

7.08 **मिश्र धातु निगम लिमिटेड हैदराबाद**- इस कम्पनी की स्थानि अनेक विशिष्ट धातुओं तथा सुपर मिश्र धातुओं का उत्पादन करने के लि की गइर है, जिससे कि वैमानिकी, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रनिकी, न्यूक्लीय तथा विद्युत उत्पादन जैसे पेचीदा उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके और इस क्षेत्र में देश को आत्मनिर्भत बनाया जा सके ।

31.3.1986 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 137.34 करोड़ रुपया थी ।

वर्ष 1987-88 में इस निगम के उत्पादन का कुल मूल्य अनुमानतः 34.83 करोड़ रुपए होगा । जबकि 1986-87 में 32.86 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

7.04. **Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay.**- This Shipyard is capable of building vessels upto 26000 DWT besides sophisticated warships such as frigates, destroyers, mine sweepers, dredgers, water tankers etc. It is also equipped to carry out all type of major repairs to passenger-cum-cargo and cargo ships.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1986 was Rs. 87.85 crores.

The total value of production of the Company in 1987-88 is anticipated at Rs. 261.68 crores as against Rs.256.49 crores in 1986-87.

7.05. **Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa.**- Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) is a subsidiary of the Mazagon Dock Ltd., which holds about 53% share capital of the Company. The remaining shares are held by Government of India, Government agencies and by private share holders.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1986 was Rs. 5.75 crores.

The total value of production of the Company in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 42 crores as against Rs.40 crores in 1986-87.

7.06. **Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (Calcutta)**,- This Company is a multi-unit, medium sized industrial undertaking having 9 Units, 7 at Calcutta and one each at Ranchi and Nagpur. It is engaged in ship-building, ship repairs and manufacture of a wide variety of engineering products including marine diesel engines, sophisticated technological equipments for Steel Plants, Road Rollers, Turbines, Cranes, Conveyor Equipment, Pressure Vessels etc.

The paid-up Capital of the Company is Rs. 40.90 crores as on 31.3.1986.
The total value of production of the Company in 1987-88 is anticipated at Rs.102.87 crores as against Rs.89.86 crores in 1986-87.

7.07. Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad.- This Company is engaged in the manufacture of anti-tank guided missiles to cater to the needs of the Army and the Air Force. It manufactures special products like sonar modification kits and torpedo electronics and its future products include second generation anti-tank missiles, medium range surface to air missiles and surface to surface missiles.

The paid-up capital of the Company was Rs.15.45 crores as on 31.3.1986.

The total value of production of the Company during 1987-88 is anticipated at Rs. 39.63 crores as against Rs. 38.08 crores in 1986-87.

7.08. **Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad.**- Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. manufactures a variety of special metals and Super alloys to cater to the needs of sophisticated industries such as aeronautics, space, electronics, nuclear and power generation etc. and for making the country self-sufficient in this field.

The paid -up capital of the company was Rs.137.34 crores as on 31.3.1986.

The total value of production during the year 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 34.83 crores as against Rs.32.86 crores in 1986-87.

रक्षा मंत्रालय DEFENCE PENSIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.12

रक्षा पेंशनें Defence Pensions

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	0.00	558.50	558.50	0.00	694.58	694.58	0.00	703.86	703.86
पूंजी *Capital*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total	**0.00**	**558.50**	**558.50**	**0.00**	**694.58**	**694.58**	**0.00**	**703.86**	**703.86**

		बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
1. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ 1. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits										
थल सेना Army	2071		516.90	516.90		648.76	648.76		658.16	658.16
नौ सेना Navy	2071		13.60	13.60		12.22	12.22		12.38	12.38
वायु सेना Air Force	2071		27.68	27.68		32.21	32.21		32.68	32.68
2. पुरस्कार -थल सेना,नौ सेना और वायु सेना 2. Rewards Army,Navy & Airforce	2071		0.32	0.32		1.39	1.39		0.64	0.64
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		***0.00***	***558.50***	***558.50***	***0.00***	***694.58***	***694.58***	***0.00***	***703.86***	***703.86***

इस मांग में सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कार्मिकों (थल सेना, नौ सेना, वायु सेना तथा आयुध कारखानों) के पेन्शन प्रभारों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । उसमें उपदानों, हताहत होने पर दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कारों जैसेकि युद्ध में क्षति होने पर दिए जाने वाले वेतनों, विकलांगता पेन्शनों तथा वीरता पुरस्कारों, अर्थात परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र इत्यादि के अतिरिक्त पेन्शनों के राशिकृत मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The provision in this demand is for the Pensionery charges in respect of retired Defence personnel, (Army, Navy, Air force and Ordinance Factories). It covers payments of gratuities, Casuality Awards such as war injury Pay, Disability Pensions and Gallantry Awards like Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra besides commuted value of Pensions.

रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सैना DEFENCE SERVICES-ARMY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.13

रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सैना Defence Services-Army

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	5147.04	5147.04	0.00	6071.27	6071.27	0.00	6359.47	6359.47
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**5147.04**	**5147.04**	**0.00**	**6071.27**	**6071.27**	**0.00**	**6359.47**	**6359.47**
1. थल सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1.Pay and allowances of the Army	2076	0.00	1664.12	1664.12	0.00	2075.08	2075.08	0.00	2183.38	2183.38
2. सहायक बलों को वेतन और भत्ते तथा विविध - व्यय	2. Pay and allowances and Miscellaneous expenses of the Auxiliary Forces	2076	0.00	18.75	18.75	0.00	21.59	21.59	0.00	25.78	25.78
3. सिविलियनों का वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and allowances of Civilians	2076	0.00	247.72	247.72	0.00	310.12	310.12	0.00	327.27	327.27
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2076	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	147.00	147.00	0.00	148.00	148.00
5. मिलिटरीफार्म	5. Military Farms	2076	0.00	28.00	28.00	0.00	29.61	29.61	0.00	31.50	31.50
6. अनुसंधान और विकास	6. Research and Development	2076	0.00	368.03	368.03	0.00	351.87	351.87	0.00	555.00	555.00
7. निरीक्षण	7. Inspection	2076	0.00	61.65	61.65	0.00	68.80	68.80	0.00	78.20	78.20
8. भण्डार	8. Stores	2076	0.00	2531.07	2531.07	0.00	2832.72	2832.72	0.00	2721.81	2721.81
9. निर्माण कार्य	9. Works	2076	0.00	294.20	294.20	0.00	284.85	284.85	0.00	344.50	344.50
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2076	0.00	115.27	115.27	0.00	126.03	126.03	0.00	137.57	137.57
11. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	11. Less Anticipated Savings	2076	0.00	-111.53	-111.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12. Less Revenue Receipts	0076	0.00	-170.24	-170.24	0.00	-176.40	-176.40	0.00	-193.54	-193.54
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***5147.04***	***5147.04***	***0.00***	***6071.27***	***6071.27***	***0.00***	***6359.47***	***6359.47***

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 150 के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल 1987 से निर्धारित संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अनुसार आयुध कारखानों के व्यय को, जिसे इस समय "थल सेना" के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, एक पृथक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा । नौ सेना तथा वायु सेना के अतिरिक्त, आयुध कारखानों द्वारा मुहैया किए गए सामान के लिए भी थल सेना को प्रभारित किया जाएगा । जो वसूलियां की जाएंगी उनको भी आयुध कारखानों पर किए जाने वाले व्यय में से कम करके समायोजित किया जाएगा । तुलना की दृष्टि से, बजट अनुमान 1986-87 तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 को तदनुरूप नए शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शित किया गया है ।

पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से रक्षा उपस्करों के व्यय का "राजस्व" तथा "पूंजी" खातों का वर्गीकरण भी संशोधित किया जा रहा है और विमानों आदि जैसी कतिपय मदों को उस तारीख से पूंजी खाते पर भारित किया जाएगा । थल सेना, नौ सेना, वायु सेना, आयुध कारखानों तथा रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय से सम्बद्ध मांगों में यह परिवर्तन समाविष्ट कर दिए गए हैं ।

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।

Under the revised classification prescribed from 1st April 1987, under article 150 of the Constitution, the expenditure on ordnance factories which is presently classified under Army is being classified under a separate Major Head. In addition to Navy and Air Force, Army will also be charged for the supplies made by the ordnance factories. The recoveries made are to be taken in reduction of expenditure on ordnance factories. For comparison purposes the Budget estimates 1986-87 and Revised estimates 1986-87 have also been shown under corresponding new heads.

From 1st April 1987 the classification of expenditure on defence equipment between 'revenue' and 'capital' is also being revised, and certain items like air craft etc. will be charged to capital account from that date. The Demands for Army, Navy, Airforce, ordnance factories and Capital outlay on defence services reflect these changes.

The details of estimates are given in a separate document.

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.14

रक्षा सेवायें - नौसेना Defence Services-Navy

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	665.42	665.42	0.00	668.30	668.30	0.00	595.50	595.50
पूंजी *Capital*		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**665.42**	**665.42**	**0.00**	**668.30**	**668.30**	**0.00**	**595.50**	**595.50**
1. नौसेना का वेतन और भत्ते / 1. Pay & Allowances of Navy	2077	0.00	85.42	85.42	0.00	98.00	98.00	0.00	108.15	108.15
2. रिजर्व सैनिकों का वेतन और भत्ते / 2. Pay & Allowances of Reservists	2077	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. सिविलयनों का वेतन और भत्ते / 3. Pay & Allowances of Civilians	2077	0.00	73.40	73.40	0.00	86.36	86.36	0.00	87.55	87.55
4. परिवहन / 4. Transportation	2077	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	17.50	17.50	0.00	17.50	17.50
5. भण्डार / 5. Stores	2077	0.00	450.38	450.38	0.00	414.85	414.85	0.00	332.80	332.80
6. निर्माण कार्य / 6. Works	2077	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	42.75	42.75	0.00	45.30	45.30
7. अन्य व्यय / 7. Other Expenditure	2077	0.00	23.80	23.80	0.00	24.30	24.30	0.00	24.20	24.20
8. घटाइये प्रत्यशित बचतें / 8. Less Anticipated Savings	2077	0.00	-13.88	-13.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां / 9. Less Revenue Receipts	0077	0.00	-14.70	-14.70	0.00	-15.46	-15.46	0.00	-20.00	-20.00
कुल - जोड़ / *Grand Total*		*0.00*	*665.42*	*665.42*	*0.00*	*668.30*	*668.30*	*0.00*	*595.50*	*595.50*

टिप्पणी: अनुदानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.15

रक्षा सेवायें-वायु सैना DefenceServices-AirForce

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	1816.54	1816.54	0.00	2093.54	2093.54	0.00	1578.06	1578.06
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**1816.54**	**1816.54**	**0.00**	**2093.54**	**2093.54**	**0.00**	**1578.06**	**1578.06**
1. वायु सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Air-Force	2078	0.00	262.50	262.50	0.00	303.96	303.96		310.00	310.00
2. रिजर्व और सहायक सेवाओं का वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reserve & Auxiliary Services	2078	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. सिविलियनों का वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2078	0.00	45.15	45.15	0.00	48.50	48.50	0.00	50.00	50.00
4. परिवहन	4. Transporatation	2078	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	27.00	27.00
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2078	0.00	1408.40	1408.40	0.00	1604.85	1604.85	0.00	1059.06	1059.06
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2078	0.00	89.00	89.00	0.00	100.51	100.51	0.00	116.00	116.00
7. विशेष परियोजनायें	7. Special Projects	2078	0.00	56.40	56.40	0.00	54.90	54.90	0.00	60.00	60.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2078	0.00	25.16	25.16	0.00	26.10	26.10	0.00	26.00	26.00
9. घटाइये प्रत्यशित बचतें	9. Less anticipated Savings	2078	0.00	-38.11	-38.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां	10. Less-Revenue Receipts	0078	0.00	-50.96	-50.96	0.00	-70.28	-70.28	0.00	-70.00	-70.00
कुल - जोड़	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*1816.54*	*1816.54*	*0.00*	*2093.54*	*2093.54*	*0.00*	*1578.06*	*1578.06*

टिप्पणीः *अनुमानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज़ में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.15A

रक्षा आयुध कारखानें Defence Ordnance Factories

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	133.35	133.35	0.00	1.00	1.00
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**133.35**	**133.35**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन 1.Direction and Administration.	2079	0.00	5.75	5.75	0.00	7.25	7.25	0.00	8.00	8.00
2. विनिर्माण 2.Manufacture	2079	0.00	342.00	342.00	0.00	436.00	436.00	0.00	470.00	470.00
3.भण्डार 3.Stores	2079	0.00	497.10	497.10	0.00	608.00	608.00	0.00	760.00	760.00
4.परिवहन 4.Transportation	2079	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
5. निर्माण कार्य 5 .Works	2079	0.00	19.35	19.35	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
6. अन्य व्यय 6.Other Expenditure	2079	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	43.00	43.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
7. घटाइए-थल सेना, नौ सेना, वायु सेना आदि को की गई आपूर्तियों के लिए वसूलियां 7.Deduct-Recoveries for supplies made to Army, Navy, Air Force, Etc	2079	0.00	-862.20	-862.20	0.00	-930.00	-930.00	0.00	-1262.00	-1262.00
8. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां 8. Less-Revenue Receipts	0079	0.00	-49.00	-49.00	0.00	-66.90	-66.90	0.00	-65.00	-65.00
कुल जोड़ ***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***1.00***	***1.00***	***0.00***	***133.35***	***133.35***	***0.00***	***1.00***	***1.00***

टिप्पणी:- *अनुमानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज़ में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.16

रक्षा सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय Capital outlay on Defence Services.

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
पूंजी *Capital*			*0.00*	*1098.00*	*1098.00*	*0.00*	*1227.09*	*1227.09*	*0.00*	*3977.97*	*3977.97*
जोड़ Total			**0.00**	**1098.00**	**1098.00**	**0.00**	**1227.09**	**1227.09**	**0.00**	**3977.97**	**3977.97**
1. भूमि	**1. Land**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	18.00
2. निर्माण	**2. Construction**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	230.00	230.00	0.00	219.00	219.00	0.00	265.00	265.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	97.00	97.00	0.00	99.57	99.57	0.00	110.00	110.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	74.89	74.89	0.00	72.46	72.46	0.00	73.00	73.00
3.विमान और एयरो इंजिन	**3Air-Craft &Aero-Engine**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	318.00	318.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	995.39	995.39
4. भारी और मध्यम गाड़िया	**4.Heavy and Medium Vehicles**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.91	52.91
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.40	7.40
5. अन्य उपस्कर	**5.Other Equipment.**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	694.92	694.92
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.15	89.15
6. नौसैनिक बेड़ा	6. Naval Fleet	4076	0.00	334.00	334.00	0.00	350.20	350.20	0.00	425.00	425.00
7. नौसैनिक डाक यार्ड	7 Naval Dock-Yards	4076	0.00	56.50	56.50	0.00	59.93	59.93	0.00	72.50	72.50
8. विशेष परियोजनाएं	8. Special projects	4076	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00
9. आयुध कारखाने	9 Ordnance factories	4076	0.00	176.25	176.25	0.00	218.80	218.80	0.00	680.00	680.00
10. अनुसंधान और विकास	10. Research & Development	4076	0.00	78.47	78.47	0.00	78.33	78.33	0.00	108.00	108.00
11. निरीक्षण	11 Inspection	4076	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	8.70	8.70
12. अन्य	12 Others	4076	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
13. घटाइये - प्रत्यशित बचतें	13.Less Anticipated Savings	4076	0.00	-22.41	-22.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*1098.00*	*1098.00*	*0.00*	*1227.09*	*1227.09*	*0.00*	*3977.97*	*3977.97*

टिप्पणी:- *अनुमान का ब्यौरा एक अलग प्रलेख में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.17

कोयला विभाग Department of Coal

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		7.00	130.32	137.32	5.80	110.24	116.04	9.00	121.83	130.83
पूंजी Capital		*1215.88*	*23.00*	*1238.88*	*1201.16*	*23.00*	*1224.16*	*1180.00*	*0.00*	*1180.00*
जोड़ Total		**1222.88**	**153.32**	**1376.20**	**1206.96**	**133.24**	**1340.20**	**1189.00**	**121.83**	**1310.83**

1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.88	0.88
श्रम और रोजगार	**Labour and Employment**										
कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण	*Coal Mines Labour Welfare*										
2. आवास और अन्य कल्याणकारी उपाय	2.Housing and Other Welfare Measures	2230	0.00	11.64	11.64	0.00	7.77	7.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. कोयला खान श्रमिक निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	3. Net Transfers to/from Coal Mines Labour Funds	2230	0.00	1.73	1.73	0.00	-0.30	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. कोयला खान श्रमिकों की परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान	4. Contribution to the Family pension cum Life Assurance Fund for Coal Mines workers	2230	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	16.50	16.50	0.00	24.46	24.46
जोड़-कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण	*Total-Coal Mines Labour Welfare*		*0.00*	*33.37*	*33.37*	*0.00*	*23.97*	*23.97*	*0.00*	*24.46*	*24.46*
जोड़ - श्रम और रोजगार	**Total-Labour and Employment**		**0.00**	**33.37**	**33.37**	**0.00**	**23.97**	**23.97**	**0.00**	**24.46**	**24.46**
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	**Coal and Lignite**										
5. कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा	5. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	2803	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	22.00	22.00
6. कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास	6. Development of Roads in Coal field areas	2803	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	14.00
7. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम	7. Science and Technology Programme	2803	6.96	0.00	6.96	5.75	0.00	5.75	8.95	0.00	8.95
8. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	8. Interest Subsidy :										
8.01. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	8.01 Coal India Ltd.	2803	0.00	58.08	58.08	0.00	58.08	58.08	0.00	58.08	58.08
9. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले की दुलाई के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy for transport of Coal by Rail cum Sea Route	2803	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	1.00	1.00
10. अन्य व्यय	10 Other Expenditure	2803	0.04	1.17	1.21	0.05	1.03	1.08	0.05	1.41	1.46
11. कोयला धोने के कारखाने के अभिग्रहण के लिए कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड को आयोजना - भिन्न निवेश	11. Non-Plan Investments in Coal India Ltd. for Acquistion of Washeries										
11.01.इक्विटी	11.01 Equity	4803	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.0
11.2. ऋण	11.02 Loans	6803	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.0
जोड़	*Total*		*0.00*	*23.00*	*23.00*	*0.00*	*23.00*	*23.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ - कोयला और लिग्नाइट	**Total-Coal and Lignite**		**7.00**	**120.25**	**127.25**	**5.80**	**108.34**	**114.14**	**9.00**	**96.49**	**105.4**
12. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	12. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	60.00	0.00	60.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	42.90	0.00	42.9
		4803	559.00	0.00	559.00	569.00	0.00	569.00	600.10	0.00	600.1
		6801	40.23	0.00	40.23	6.12	0.00	6.12	62.00	0.00	62.0

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6803	556.65	0.00	556.65	576.04	0.00	576.04	475.00	0.00	475.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1215.88*	*0.00*	*1215.88*	*1201.16*	*0.00*	*1201.16*	*1180.00*	*0.00*	*1180.00*
13. घटाइये - प्रत्याशित बचतें	13. Less Anticipated Savings	2803	0.00	-1.07	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1222.88***	***153.32***	***1376.20***	***1206.96***	***133.24***	***1340.20***	***1189.00***	***121.83***	***1310.83***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises:-**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
12.01 नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड	12.01 Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	12801	100.23	70.00	170.23	56.12	81.27	137.39	104.90	8.99	113.89
		12803	45.38	49.79	95.17	89.49	68.46	157.95	34.10	145.90	180.00
जोड़		*Total*	*145.61*	*119.79*	*265.40*	*145.61*	*149.73*	*295.34*	*139.00*	*154.89*	*293.89*
12.02 कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	12.02 Coal India Ltd.	12803	964.68	7.33	972.01	964.68	1.60	966.28	926.00	100.00	1026.00
12.03 सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि.	12.03 Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	12803	105.59	0.00	105.59	90.87	17.00	107.87	115.00	0.00	115.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1215.88**	**127.12**	**1343.00**	**1201.16**	**168.33**	**1369.49**	**1180.00**	**254.89**	**1434.89**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	100.23	70.00	170.23	56.12	81.27	137.39	104.90	8.99	113.89
2. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2. Coal and Lignite	12803	1122.65	57.12	1179.77	1150.84	87.06	1237.90	1084.10	245.90	1330.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1222.88**	**127.12**	**1350.00**	**1206.96**	**168.33**	**1375.29**	**1189.00**	**254.89**	**1443.89**

1. **सचिवालय** :- इसमें कोयला विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण** :- कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन गठित कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों और इसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों को कार्यान्वित करता है । कोयला खान श्रमिकों की कल्याण योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि में कोयला खानों से भेजे जाने वाले कोयला और कोक पर प्रतिटन 75 पैसे की दर से लगने वाले उपकर से मिलने वाली राशि जमा की जाती है । यह व्यवस्था आवास और कोयला खान श्रमिकों के लिए कल्याणकारी उपायों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई है । कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण निधि अधिनियम को निरस्त कर दिया गया है । कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं और संस्थाओं को इसके कर्मचारियों सहित कोयला कंपनियों को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

3. **कोयला खान श्रमिक निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण** :- बजट अनुमान 1986-87 में कोयला खान श्रमिक निधि को निवल अंतरण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । जबकि संशोधित अनुमान में निधि से अंतरण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **कोयला खानों की परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान** - परिवार शन निधि की स्थापना भविष्य निधि में कर्मचारी की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत और नियोक्ता अंशदान के बराबर की राशि को अलग करके की गई है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाने ला अंशदान भी सम्मिलित किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार को कामगारों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1-/3 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना होता है । यह व्यवस्था निधि में सरकार के हिस्से के अंशदान

1. **Secretariat** :- Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department of Coal.

2. **Coal Mines Labour Welfare** :- The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation constituted under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947 implements the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is credited with the proceeds of cess on coal and coke despatched from the coal mines @75 paise per tonne to finance welfare schemes for colliery workers. Provision is for expenditure on housing and other welfare measures of colliery workers. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act has been repealed. The Schemes and the institutions run by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation together with the staff have been transferred to the Coal Companies.

3. **Net transfers to/from the Coal Mines Labour funds** :- Provision in BE 1986-87 is for net transfer to Coal Mines Labour Fund while in RE provision for transfer from the fund has been made.

4. **Contribution to the Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for Coal Mines**:- The family pension fund has been set up diverting a portion equal to 1-1/6% of the total emoluments from the employees and employers' contributions to the Provident Fund to which is added a contribution by the Central Government. The Central Government is required to contribute at the rate of 1-2/3% of the workers total emoluments. Provision

तथा योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । कोयला खानों के लिए जमासे संबद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा** :- इसमें रेत भराई और संरक्षण के विभिन्न उपायों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था कोयला खान (संरक्षण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन गैर-कोकिंग कोयले पर 3.50 रुपए प्रतिटन और कोकिंग कोयले पर 4.25 रुपए प्रतिटन की दर से एकत्र कोयला-उपकर लगाकर की जाती है ।

6. **कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास** :- इसमें धनबाद जिले के कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम** :- इसमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाओं और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से प्रचालित योजनाओं आदि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8.01 **कोल इण्डिया लि० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसमें 31.3.1981 तक स्वीकृत आयोजना-भिन्न उधारों पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए कोल इण्डिया लि० को आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8.02 **अन्य मदें** :- इसमें एन.सी.डी. सी. की स्थापना से पूर्व कोयला नियंत्रक के कार्यालय के लिए और खानों के अंतरण के फलस्वरूप कोल इण्डिया लि० को अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **रेल-व-समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले के लाने-लेजाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसमें बंगाल-बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्रों से रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयला ले जाने वाले दक्षिणी और पश्चिम भारत के उपभोक्ताओं को परिवहन संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि परिवहन की अतिरिक्त लागत को निष्प्रभावी किया जा सके ।

10. **वाशरीज के अभिग्रहण के लिए कोल इण्डिया लि. में निवेश** :- इसमें भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि. से कोयला धोने के कारखानों के अंतरण के संबंध में निवेश के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **वाशरीज के अभिग्रहण के लिए कोल इण्यिा लि. को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार** :- इसमें भारतीय इस्पात प्रधिकरण लि. से कोल इण्डिया लि. को चार कोल वाशरीज के अन्तरण के लिए सी. आई.एल. को आयोजनां भिन्न ऋण के रूप में बजटीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. ***सरकारी उद्यम*** :-

12.01 **नैवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि.** :- नैवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत लिग्नाइट के खनन, बिजली के उत्पादन, लिग्नाइट को धूम्ररहित ईंधन में परिवर्तित करने और यूरिया के उत्पादन करने का कार्य शामिल है । नेवेली लिग्नाइट का परिव्यय 293.89 करोड रुपए है (180 करोड रुपए खान क्षेत्र के लिए और 113.89 करोड़ रुपए विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए) इसमें से 139.00 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन के द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा और शेष 68.89 करोड़ रुपए आन्तरिक संसाधनो से पूरा किया जाएगा और 85 करोड़ रुपए बांड जारी करके जुटाया जाएगा ।

इसकी प्रमुख परियोजनाओं, उनकी मूल अनुमानित लागत, संशोधित अनुमानित लागत और उनके पूरे होने की मूल निर्धारित तिथि और पूरे होने की संशोधित तिथि का विवरण नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है :

is for Government share of contribution to the Fund as also reimbursement of cost of administering the scheme. Provision is also made for the Deposit - linked Insurance Scheme for coal Miners.

5. **Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines** :- Includes provision for the various stowing and conservation measures. Funds for the purpose are found from the cess on coal at Rs.3.50 per tonne on non-coking coal and Rs.4.25 per tonne on coking coal under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act 1974.

6. **Development of roads in Coal field areas** :- Provision is for development of roads in Coal field areas in Dhanbad District.

7. **Science and Technology Programme** :- Includes provision for Schemes of science and technology etc. and for schemes operated with U.N.D.P. assistance.

8.01. **Interest subsidies to Coal India Ltd.**:- Includes provision for subsidy to Coal India Ltd. for payment of interest on non-plan loans sanctioned upto 31.3.1981.

8.02. **Other items** : - Provision for Coal Controllers' office and payment to Coal India Ltd. on account of transactions of collieries prior to formation of N.C.D.C. and other items has been made.

9. **Subsidy for transport of coal by rail cum sea route**-Provision is made for transport subsidy to consumers in the Southern and Western India, drawing coal from Bengal-Bihar Cold fields by the rail cum sea route, so as to neutralise almost the extra cost of transport.

10. **Investment in Coal India Ltd. for acquisition of washeries**:- Includes provision for non-plan Budgetary support of investments relatable to transfer of washeries from Steel Authority of India Ltd.

11. **Non-Plan Loans to Coal India Ltd. for acquisition of washeries** :- Provides for non-plan Budgetary support for loans and equity to C.I.L. for four coal washeries transferred from Steel Authority of India Ltd. to C.I.L in the RE

12. ***Public Enterprises*** :-

12.01. **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.** :- The activities of NLC cover the mining of lignite, generation of electricity, conversion of lignite into smokeless fuel and manufacture of urea. The outlay for NLC Ltd. is Rs.293.89 crores (Rs.180 crores for mines sector and Rs.113.89 crores for Power sector) out of which Rs.139.00 crores will be met out of Budgetary support and the balance of Rs.69.89 crores from internal resources and Rs.85 crores to be raised by issue of bonds.

A Table indicating the names of the important projects, their original estimated cost, revised estimated cost and the original target dates of completion and revised dates of completion are given below:

क्रम.स. परियोजना का नाम	Sl.No. Name of Project	क्षमता Capacity	मूल अनुमानित लागत Original Estimated Cost (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rs.)	संशोधितअनुमानितलागत Revised Estimated Cost	पुराहोनेकीनिर्धारिततिथि Target date of completion	पुराहोने की संशोधित तिथि Revised Target date for completion
1. द्वितीय खान	1. Second Mine	4.7 मि.टन M.T	144.47	270.79	जुलाई July, 1982	जुलाई July, 1985
2. द्वितीय ताप विद्युत केन्द्र	2. Second Thermal Power Station	3x210 मेगावाट M.W.	213.98	483.42	अप्रैल April, 1983	मार्च March,1988
3. द्वितीय खान विस्तार	3. Second Mine Expansion	10.5 मि.टन M.T.	334.77	762.13	मार्च March, 1990	मार्च March, 1990
4. द्वितीय ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार	4. Second Thermal Station Expansion	4x210 मेगावाट M.W.	638.95	1016.80	अक्तुबर Oct., 1987	आशय पत्र जारी होने की तिथि से 48 महीने पश्चात 48 months from the date of issue of letter of intent.

12.02 कोल इण्डिया लि. :- इसमें कोल इण्डिया लि. में निवेश करने और ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । कोल इण्डिया लि. कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण, कोयला संसाधनों के संरक्षण, नई कोयला खानों के आयोजन और विकास और कोयले संबंधी अनुसंधान का समन्वय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा नीचे विवरण में दिया गया है :-

12.02 Coal India Ltd.:- Coal India Ltd. is responsible for the promotion and distribution of coal, conservation of coal resources, Planning and development of new coal mines and the Coordination of research on Coal. Details of important projects under expansion are given in the statement below:-

क्रम संख्या परियोजना का नाम	Sl.No. Name of the Project	क्षमता Capacity	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपए) Sanctioned cost (in crores of Rs.)	पुराहोनेकीनिर्धारित Target date of completion	संशोधितनिर्धारिततिथि Revised Target of completion	टिप्पणी Remarks
1. जयन्त ओ.सी.पी.	1. Jayant OCP	10 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	313.61	1988-89	-	-
2. बीना ओ.सी.पी.	2. Bina OCP	4.5 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	140.55	1986-87	1987-88	-
3. अमलोहरी ओसीपी	3. Amlohri OCP	4.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	323.32	1989-90	1991-92	इसका वित्त पोषण यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। This is being financed with assistance from UK
4. दुधीचुआ	4. Dudhichua	5.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	289.68	1992-93	1993-94	विश्वबैंकद्वारावित्तपोषित Being financed with World Bank assistance.
5. खडिया	5. Khadia	4.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	400.00	1993-94	-	-
6. पुटकी बलिहारी	6. Pootkee Ballihari	3.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	199.87	1993-94	1995-96	
7. मुन्नीडीह यू/जी	7. Munidih U/G.	2.10 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	132.07	1987-88	1988-89	विश्वबैंकद्वारावित्तपोषित Being financed with World Bank assistance
8. खण्ड-II ओसीपी	8. Block-II OCP	2.5 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	112.05	1987-88	-	-
9. झांझरा यू/जी	9. Jhanjra U/G	3.5 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	184.55	1993-94	-	विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित Being financed with World Bank assistance.
10. राजमहल ओसीपी	10. Rajmahal OCP	5.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	217.27	1990-91	-	-
11. गेवरा ओसीपी विस्तार	11. Gevra OCP Expansion	10.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	224.39	1991-92	-	-
12. कुसमुण्डा विस्तार ओ.सी.पी.	12. Kusmunda Expansion OCP	6.00 मि. टन प्रतिवर्ष M.te per year	168.45	1987-88	1986-87	-

बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में बढ़े हुए बजट समर्थन की व्यवस्था की गई है । BE for 1987-88 provides for increased Budget Support.

1987-88 में कोल इंडिया लि. के लिए बजट समर्थन 926.00 करोड़ रुपए है । इसमें 556 करोड़ रुपए सामान्य पूंजी में निवेश के लिए और 370 कोरड़ रुपए ऋणों के लिए है । इसके अलावा अतिरिक्त 100 करोड़ रुपए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और उर्वरकों सहित अन्य स्रोतों से पूरे किए जाएंगे ।

The budgetary support for C.I.L for 1987-88 is Rs.926.00 crores. Out of this Rs.556 crores will be for equity investment and Rs.370 crores for loans. Apart from this, additional Rs.100 crores will be met from other sources including GNGC and fertilisers.

12.03 **सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज लि.** :- इसमें सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. की इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश हेतु और उसे उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंमनी लि. आंध्रप्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का संयुक्त उपक्रम है, जिसमें राज्य का अधिक हिस्सा है । यह कंपनी आंध्रप्रदेश में सभी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध करती है । क्रियान्वित की जा रही दो प्रमुख योजनाएं है । (i) मारूगुंडा-II ओ.सी.पी. (अनुमानित लागत 132 करोड़ रुपए, पुरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि 1989-90 और क्षमता 27.5 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष) (ii) रामागुडम ओ.सी. पी. II (अनुमानित लागत 147.16 करोड़ रुपए, पुरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि 1991-92 और क्षमता 20 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष) ।

12.03. **Singareni Collieries Ltd.** :- Provision for equity investment in and loans to Singareni collieries Co. Ltd. has been made here. The S.C.C.L. is a joint venture of the Government of A.P. and the Central Government with majority share holding of the State Government. The Company manages all the coal mines in A.P. Two important projects under execution are (i) Manuguru II OCP (estimated cost Rs.132 crores target date for completion 1989-90 and capacity 2.75 mte per year). (ii) Ramagundum OCP II (estimated cost Rs.147.16 crores, target date for completion 1991-92 and capacity 2.00 MT per year).

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.18

विद्युत विभाग Department of Power

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

मुख्य शीर्ष		Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		36.01	54.51	90.52	24.19	133.81	158.00	41.81	87.74	129.55
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1491.15*	*0.00*	*1491.15*	*1428.52*	*0.00*	*1428.52*	*1432.38*	*0.00*	*1432.38*
जोड़	**Total**		**1527.16**	**54.51**	**1581.67**	**1452.71**	**133.81**	**1586.52**	**1474.19**	**87.74**	**1561.93**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.27	1.27	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.38	1.38
विद्युत	**Power**										
सामान्य	*General*										
2. केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण	2. Central Electricity Authrority	2801	6.41	6.31	12.72	4.71	6.83	11.54	8.32	7.00	15.32
		4801	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.88	0.00	0.88	1.20	0.00	1.20
जोड़		*Total*	*7.71*	*6.31*	*14.02*	*5.59*	*6.83*	*12.42*	*9.52*	*7.00*	*16.52*
3. अनुसंधान और विकास	**3. Research and Development**										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम	3.01. National Thermal Power Corporation	2801	4.75	0.00	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
3.02 केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	3.02. Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	2801	8.70	0.58	9.28	9.57	0.45	10.02	14.00	0.60	14.60
3.03 विद्युत इंजीनियर प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी	3.03. Power Engineers Training Society	2801	7.25	0.20	7.45	1.00	0.35	1.35	5.00	0.48	5.48
	3.04. Others	2801	1.30	0.06	1.36	1.06	0.07	1.13	1.00	0.07	1.07
जोड़		*Total*	*22.00*	*0.84*	*22.84*	*11.63*	*0.87*	*12.50*	*23.60*	*1.15*	*24.75*
4. सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2801	6.06	0.34	6.40	5.57	0.26	5.83	7.06	0.31	7.37
		3601	1.45	0.00	1.45	2.13	0.00	2.13	2.55	0.00	2.55
		Total	*7.51*	*0.34*	*7.85*	*7.70*	*0.26*	*7.96*	*9.61*	*0.31*	*9.92*
जोड़ - सामान्य	**Total-General**		**37.22**	**7.49**	**44.71**	**24.92**	**7.96**	**32.88**	**42.73**	**8.46**	**51.19**
ताप विद्युत उत्पादन	**Thermal Power Generation**										
5. बदरपुर ताप बिजलीघर	*5. Badarpur Thermal Power Station*										
5.01 राजस्व व्यय	5.01 Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	179.50	179.50	0.00	185.50	185.50	0.00	207.88	207.88
5.02 घटाइए - 'राजस्व प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-130.00	-130.00	0.00	-61.00	-61.00	0.00	-130.00	-130.00
5.03 निवल	5.03 Net		0.00	49.50	49.50	0.00	124.50	124.50	0.00	77.88	77.88
5.04 बदरपुर ताप बिजलीघर का विस्तार	5.04 Expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station	4801	27.04	0.00	27.04	15.46	0.00	15.46	26.74	0.00	26.74
6. नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड	6. State Electricity Boards for renovation and modernisation	6801	28.00	0.00	28.00	86.32	0.00	86.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*55.04*	*49.50*	*104.54*	*101.78*	*124.50*	*226.28*	*26.74*	*77.88*	*104.62*
जल विद्युत उत्पादन	**Hydel Generation**										
7. जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं	7. Hydel Projects										
7.01. सलाल जल-विद्युत परियोजना	7.01 Salal Hydro Electric Project	4801	79.97	0.00	79.97	62.10	0.00	62.10	41.97	0.00	41.97
7.02. सरदार सरोवर परियोजना	7.02 Sardar Sarovar Project	4801	25.75	0.00	25.75	5.75	0.00	5.75	22.90	0.00	22.9
7.03. अन्य जल विद्युत परियोजना	7.03 Other Hydro Electric Projects	4801	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	4.0
7.04. अन्य योजनाएं	7.04 Other Schemes	4801	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.0
जोड़		*Total*	*107.75*	*0.00*	*107.75*	*69.88*	*0.00*	*69.88*	*68.90*	*0.00*	*68.9*

(In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पारेषण और वितरण	**Transmission and Distribution**										
8. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	8. Rural Electrification Corporation	2801	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
9. भार पारेषण केन्द्र	9. Load Despatching Stations	4801	4.31	0.00	4.31	0.79	0.00	0.79	2.71	0.00	2.71
जोड़		*Total*	*4.31*	*0.02*	*4.33*	*0.79*	*0.02*	*0.81*	*2.71*	*0.02*	*2.73*
10. अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें	10.Inter State Transmission Lines										
10.01. दामोदर घाटी निगम को उधार	10.01 Loans to Damodar Valley Corporation	6801	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.02. राज्य सरकारों को उधार	10.02 Loans to State Governments	7601	23.20	0.00	23.20	23.20	0.00	23.20	29.30	0.00	29.30
10.03. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार	10.03 Loans to Union Territories Governments	7602	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*24.00*	*0.00*	*24.00*	*24.00*	*0.00*	*24.00*	*30.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*
11. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	11. Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plans	4801	26.00	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	26.00	28.60	0.00	28.60
		6801	154.00	0.00	154.00	164.00	0.00	164.00	169.40	0.00	169.40
जोड़		*Total*	*180.00*	*0.00*	*180.00*	*190.00*	*0.00*	*190.00*	*198.00*	*0.00*	*198.00*
जोड़ - विद्युत	**Total-Power**		**408.32**	**57.01**	**465.33**	**411.37**	**132.48**	**543.85**	**369.08**	**86.36**	**455.44**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries										
12. नेपाल हितकारी योजना	12 Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.28	0.00	0.28
13. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	871.68	0.00	871.68	720.37	0.00	720.37	748.07	0.00	748.07
		6801	247.07	0.00	247.07	320.82	0.00	320.82	356.76	0.00	356.76
जोड़		*Total*	*1118.75*	*0.00*	*1118.75*	*1041.19*	*0.00*	*1041.19*	*1104.83*	*0.00*	*1104.83*
14. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	14.Less Anticipated Savings	2801	0.00	-3.77	-3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ - मांग	*Grand . Total*		*1527.16*	*54.51*	*1581.67*	*1452.71*	*133.81*	*1586.52*	*1474.19*	*87.74*	*1561.93*

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
13.01. राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम	13.01 National Thermal Power Corporation	12801	923.65	802.19	1725.84	893.00	830.10	1723.10	925.30	791.74	1717.04
13.02. राष्ट्रीय जलविद्युत निगम	13.02 National Hydro electric Power Corporation	12801	81.10	288.49	369.59	141.19	231.88	373.07	167.93	274.49	442.42
13.03. विद्युत वित्त निगम	13.03 Power Finance Corporation	12801	70.00	0.00	70.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
13.04. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम	13.04 National Projects Construction Corporation	12801	3.00	4.00	7.00	4.00	1.53	5.53	4.00	2.10	6.10
13.05 दामोदर घाटी निगम	13.05 Damodar Valley Corporation	12801	41.00	132.66	173.66	2.00	153.61	155.61	0.00	140.59	140.59
13.06 उत्तर पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम	13.06 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	12801	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.60	0.00	7.60
जोड़	**Total**		**1118.75**	**1227.34**	**2346.09**	**1041.19**	**1217.12**	**2258.31**	**1104.83**	**1308.92**	**2413.75**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C.PLAN OUTLAY**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	Central Sector Plan										
विद्युत	Power	12801	1347.07	1227.34	2574.41	1262.56	1217.12	2479.68	1275.91	1308.92	2584.83
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries	13605	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.15	0.00	˙0.15	0.28	0.00	0.28
ोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	**Total-Central Sector Plan**		**1347.16**	**1227.34**	**2574.50**	**1262.71**	**1217.12**	**2479.83**	**1276.19**	**1308.92**	**2585.11**
ाज्य आयोजना	State Plans										
ामीण विद्युतीकरण	Rural Electrification	43601	180.00	0.00	180.00	190.00	0.00	190.00	198.00	0.00	198.00
ोड़	**Total**		**1527.16**	**1227.34**	**2754.50**	**1452.71**	**1217.12**	**2669.83**	**1474.19**	**1308.92**	**2783.11**

1. **सचिवालय** :- इसमें विद्युत विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण** :- यह प्राधिकरण विद्युत के राष्ट्रीय साधनों के नियंत्रण तथा उपयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय करता है । यह विद्युत साधनों का सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने, विद्युत के उत्पादन, वितरण और उपयोग से संबंधित आंकडों को एक करने और रिकार्ड रखने तथा विद्युत साधनों के विकास के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है । इसमें तकनीकी नियंत्रण, आंकड़ा संकलन, प्रशिक्षण, सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण, सलाहकार सेवा, क्षेत्रीय सहयोग आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. **अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण** :- केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान/केन्द्रीय सिंचाई विद्युत बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी, विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर तथा गर्मलाइन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान सहित अनेक संस्थान/निकाय विद्युत संबंधी आधारभूत एवं व्यावहारिक समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करने तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने में लगे हुए हैं । इसमें केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्डों केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा अन्यों की अनुसंधान स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण** :- इसमें भूतापीय अन्वेषण, नई तापीय पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के अन्वेषण पर होने वाले व्यय, राज्य सरकारों को पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्य तथा अन्य मदों के लिए सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग का अन्वेषण यूनिट जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा सिक्किम में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सम्मान्य स्थलों का अन्वेषण कर रहा है ।

5.01-5.03 **बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र** :- इस केन्द्र का प्रबंध एजेंसी आधार पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को सौंप दिया गया था । इसके चरण-I,II और III चालू किए जा चुके हैं । बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार कार्य में चरण II के लिए 4.52 करोड़ रुपए, चरण III के लिए 8.12 करोड़ रुपए, नवीकरण तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 11 करोड़ रुपए और राख के गढ्ढे की भूमि के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । नवीकरण का कार्य अभी हाल ही में इसे सरकार की स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद शुरू किया गया है और इसके अगले दो वर्षों अर्थात 1987-88 और 1988-89 तक चलने का अनुमान है । वर्ष 1987-88 का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 3420 मेगावाट निर्धारित किया गया है । राजस्व व्यय का हिसाब, 130 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्तियों को लेते हुए केन्द्र के राजस्व व्यय, परिचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 77.88 करोड़ रुपए (आयोजना-भिन्न)की निवल व्यवस्था की गई है । राजस्व व्यय में वृद्धि कोयले की लागत में वृद्धि, रेल भाड़े में वृद्धि और तेल की अधिक आवश्यकता के कारण हुई है ।

6. **नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड** :- यह एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित केन्द्रों योजना है और इसमें चुने हुए ताप विद्युत के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. ***पनबिजली परियोजनाएं*** :-

7.01 **सलाल पनबिजली परियोजना** :- चनाब के निचले क्षेत्रोंमें विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए इसके जल का उपयोग करने हेतु जम्मू और कश्मीर में स्थित इस परियोजना (सकल संशोधित लागत 505.55 करोड़ रुपए) का कार्य 1970 में हाथ में लिया गया था । इस परियोजना में 115-115 मेगावाट के 3 यूनिट स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । पहले यूनिट को मार्च, 1987 में चालू करने की आशा है ।

7.02 **सरदार सरोवर परियोजना** :- भारत सरकार ने मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को 300 करोड़ रुपए की राशि देने का फैसला किया है, ताकि यह इस परियोजना की लागत के 57 प्रतिशत भाग को पूरा कर

1. **Secretariat** :- Provides for expenditure on the Secretariat of the Department of Power.

2. **Central Electricity Authority** :- The Authority coordinates the activities of the various agencies in relation to control and utilisation of national power resources. It is also responsible for carrying out survey and studies, collection and recording of data concerning generation, distribution, utilisation and development of power resources. Includes provision for expenditure on technical control, data collection, training survey and investigation, consultancy, regional coordination etc.

3. **Research and Development** :- A number of institutions/bodies such as Central Power Research Institute, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Engineers Training Society, Power systems Training Institute, Bangalore and Hotline TrainingCentre are engaged in research on power problems, and in imparting training in various aspects of power station operation and maintenance. Includes provision for expenditure on research schemes by Central Boards of Irrigation and Power, Central Power Research Institute and others.

4. **Survey and Investigation** :- Provides for expenditure on geo-thermal investigation, investigation of new thermal and hydroelectric projects, grants- in -aid to State Government for carrying out survey and investigation of hydroelectric projects in hilly and tribal areas and other items. The Investigation unit of CWC is carrying out investigation of potential sites of national importance in J&K and Sikkim.

5.01 – 5.03. **Badarpur Thermal Power Station** :- The Management of this Station was entrusted to NTPC on an agency basis. Stages I,II and III have been commissioned and are under commercial operation. Provision has been made for expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station in Stage I Rs.4.52 crores, Stage III Rs.8.12 crores and renovation and modernisation Rs. 11.00 crores and land for ash pond Rs. 3.00 crores has been made. The renovation work has just started after the approval of the same by Government and is likely to extend over the next two years i.e. 1987-88 and 1988-89. The generation target for 1987-88 has been fixed at 3420 M.U. Taking into account, the revenue receipts of Rs.130.00 crores, the revenue expenditure operation and maintenance of the station has been netted at Rs. 77.88 crores (Non-Plan) in BE 1987-88. The increase in Revenue Expenditure is due to increase in the cost of coal, Railway freight and increased requirement of oil

6. **State Electricity Boards for renovation and modernisation** :- This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and provides for loans to State Electricity Boards for renovation and modernisation of selected thermal power Station.

7. ***Hydel Projects.***

7.01 **Salal Hydroelectric Project** :- This central project located in Jammu and Kashmir (Revised cost Rs.505.55 crores gross) was taken up in 1970 to utilise the water of the Chenab in its lower reaches for power generation. The project envisages installation of 3 units of 115 M.W. each. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in March, 1987.

7.02 **Sardar Sarover Project** :- The Government of India have agreed to provide Rs.300 crores to the M.P. Government to enable it to share 57% of the cost of thi project. The estimated cost of the power component is Rs.1063.37 crores. Its capacit

सके । विद्युत संघटक की अनुमानित लागत 1063.37 करोड़ रुपए है । इसकी क्षमता 1450 मेगावाट की है । इसके बदले में भारत सरकार को विद्युत उत्पादन का समतुल्य भाग प्राप्त होगा । अनुमान है कि इस परियोजना से विद्युत उत्पादन संबंधी लाभ 1990 के दशक के आरंभ में प्राप्त होंगे ।

7.03 **अन्य पनबिजली परियोजनाएं** :- इसमें उत्तरप्रदेश में टिहरी बांध तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा झाखरी पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.04 **अन्य स्कीमें** :- इसमें पनबिजली स्कीमों के निदेशन और प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम** :- इसमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण से संबंधित पारेषण और वितरण स्कीमों के लिए ऋण सयाहता देने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **भार प्रेषण केन्द्र** :- संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन और नियंत्रण के लिए उत्तरी,दक्षिणी,पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । उत्पादन और पारेषण सुविधाओं के इष्टतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्र इन क्षेत्रों में राज्य प्रणालियों के क्रियाकलापों के बीच समन्वय का कार्य करेंगे इन (पांच भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों में से चार केन्द्रों ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है और पांचवां अर्थात उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र, जो एक आन्तरिक भार प्रेषण केन्द्र है, कार्य कर रहा है ।

10. **अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें** :- स्कीम समीपवर्ती विद्युत प्रणालियों का संचालन करने के लिए तथा उन्हें परस्पर सम्बन्धित रूप से अलग करने के वास्ते अन्तर्राज्यीय/अन्तःक्षेत्रीय लिंकों के निर्माण के लिए है ताकि क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड बनाए जा सकें, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन सकें । ये स्कीमें राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों और दामोदर घाटी निगम को ऋण देकर क्रियान्वित की जाती है । इस समय यह स्कीम, केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है, जिसके लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है ।

11. **राज्य आयोजना के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम** :- देश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण और सहकारी विद्युत संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से एक सरकारी कम्पनी के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की जुलाई,1969 में स्थापना की गई थी। इसके क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें लाइन-हानियों को कम करने के लिए प्रणाली-सुधार के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करना शामिल है, निगम को इक्विटी तथा ऋणों के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **नेपाल हितकारी स्कीम** :- इसमें पंचेश्वर परियोजना आदि में अन्वेषण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 1000 मेगावाट होने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :-

13.01 **राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम** (एन.टी.पी.सी. :- इस निगम की स्थापना देश में ताप-विद्युत के आयोजन, संवर्धन और एकीकृत विकास के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1975 में की गई थी । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की लागत पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

is 1450 M.W. In return the Government of India will get a matching share in power generation. The power benefits from the project are expected to accrue in the early 1990's.

7.03 **Other Hydroelectric Projects :-** This includes provision for Tehri Dam Project in U.P. and Nathpa Jakri Hydro Electric Project in H.P.

7.04 **Other Schemes :-** Provides for direction and administration of Hydroelectric schemes.

8. **Rural Electrification Corpn.:-** Includes provision for subsidy to Rural Electrification Corporation for loan assistance given to State Electricity Boards for electrification of Harijan bastis.

9. **Load Despatching Stations :-** Five Regional Load Despatch centres are being established in the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and N.E. Regions for operation and control of the respective regional grids. They will coordinate the activities of the State systems in the respective regions, with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities. Out of five RLDC's, four are operational and for the fifth one, i.e. NERLDC, an interim Load despatch Centre is functioning.

10. **Inter State Transmission Lines :-** The Schemes relate to construction of Inter-State/Inter-Regional links to connect the contiguous power systems and operate them in an inter connected/integrated manner with a view to facilitating the formation of regional grids, leading ultimately to an All India Grid. The schemes are executed through loans to States and Union Territories and D.V.C. The scheme is being financed by the Centre as a Centrally sponsored scheme by way of 100% loan assistance to the states.

11. **Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan :-** R.E.C. was set up in July, 1969 as a Government owned company with the principal objective of financing rural electrification schemes and promoting rural electric Cooperatives. Provision has been made for providing Budgetary support to the Corporation by way of equity and loans for its activities which include implementation of World bank assisted schemes of systems improvement to reduce line losses.

12. **Nepal Benefit Schemes :-** Includes provision for investigation for Pancheswar Project. The project is expected to have an installed capacity of 1000 M.W.

13. Investment in Public Enterprises :-

13.01 **National Thermal Power Corporation**-NTPC was set up in Novermber 1975 in the Central sector with the objective of planning, promoting and organising integrated development of thermal power in the country. Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each being executed by NTPC for which provision has been made are given.

क्रम सं. योजना का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय Approved Plan outlay 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान RE for 86-87	बजट अनुमान Plan outlay for BE for 87-88	चालू किए जाने की अनुमानित अवधि Anticipated Commissioning schedule
			(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)				
I - उत्पादन	I. -	**Generation**					
1. सिंगरौली-I	1.	Singrauli - I	303.75	1.09	1.44	0.20	82/83 (commisioned)
2. सिंगरौली-II	2.	Singrauli -II	494.37	97.57	118.93	83.72	87/88
3. कोरबा-I	3.	Korba - I	527.62	60.57	68.76	32.63	87/88
4. कोरबा-II	4.	Korba - II	457.98	97.57	97.44	91.65	89/90
5. रामगुंडम-I	5.	Ramagundam - I	879.52	157.90	139.72	78.39	88/89
6. रामगुंडम-II	6.	Ramagundam - II	501.89	26.90	41.73	133.00	90/91
7. फरक्का-I	7.	Farakka - I	565.47	64.00	78.98	41.85	87/88
8. फरक्का-II	8.	Farakka - II	868.48	23.70	51.20	54.80	91/92
9. विंध्याचल-I	9.	Vindhyachal - I	911.57	224.00	287.66	250.00	89/90
10. रिहन्द-I	10.	Rihand - I	1033.00	281.00	326.62	148.23	88/89
11. कहलगांव-I	11.	Kahalagaon - I	884.16	40.00	34.41	48.05	92/93
12. गैस परियोजनाएं	12.	**Gas Projects**					
(क) कवास		(a) Kawas	379.98	35.86	33.52	31.08	90/91
(ख) अन्ता		(b) Anta	265.03	27.51	23.55	18.94	90/91
(ग) आयूरिया		(c) Auriaya	371.67	36.63	29.19	29.61	90/91
II- पारेषण और वितरण 400 किलो वाट की लाइनें और उपकेन्द्र	II.	**Transmission and Distribution 400 KV lines & substations.**					
1. सिंगरौली-II	1.	Singrauli -II	165.41	24.60	28.86	3.55	86/87
2. कोरबा-I	2.	Korba - I	105.10	5.00	6.14	6.51	86/87
3. कोरबा-II	3.	Korba - II	47.74	35.00	26.88	39.16	87/88
4. रामगुंडम-I	4.	Ramagundam - I	272.68	26.74	29.35	32.48	87/88
5. फरक्का-II	5.	Farakka -II	134.91	3.94	2.48	15.66	89/90
6. विंध्याचल	6.	Vindhyachal	198.85	67.08	65.68	70.00	88/89
7. रिहन्द- I	7.	Rihand-I	581.70	195.15	133.69	264.00	88/89
8. केन्द्रीय पारेषण परियोजना	8.	Central Tr. Project	354.85	58.54	56.65	23.18	89/90
9. कहलगांव	9.	Kahalgaon	174.48	8.16	2.74	14.07	90/91

इसके अतिरिक्त फरक्का-III, कहलगांव-II, मानुगुरू, चंद्रपुर और विंध्याचल-I पारेषण तथा रिहन्द-II पारेषण लाइनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

In addition provision has also been made for schemes like Farakka III, Kahlgaon II, Man guru, Chandrapur and Vindyachal-I Transmission and Rihand II Transmission Lines.

13.02 राष्ट्रीय जल-विद्युत निगम (एन.एच.पी.सी.) :- केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र, कुशलतापूर्वक और किफायती रूप से पूरा करने और उनका प्रचालन करने के लिए इस निगम की स्थापना 1975 में की गई थी । 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत वाली कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसकी जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :

13.02 **National Hydroelectric Power Corporation:-** NHPC was set up in 1975 to Secure speedy, efficient and economical completion and operation of hydro-electric projects in the Central sector. Some of the important projects costing more than 100 crores each for which provision has been made are given in the statement below :

क्रम सं. परियोजना का नाम	Sl. No. Name of project	स्वीकृत अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost sanctioned	बजट अनुमान BE 86-87	संशोधित अनुमान RE 86-87	बजट अनुमान BE 87-88	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion.
1. कोयल कारो	1. Koel Karo	391.83	1.00	1.66	1.00	कार्य आरंभ होने के 8 वर्ष बाद 8 years from start of work.
2. दुलहस्ती	2. Dulhasti	161.72	50.50	106.21	50.00	1991-92
3. चमेरा	3. Chamera	719.40	193.50	179.87	180.00	1989-90
4. टनकपुर	4. Tanakpur	178.75	56.70	35.89	74.00	1989-90
5. चुखा पारेषण कार्य	5. Chukha Transmission work	123.95	19.00	17.33	5.00	जून June,1987

इसके अतिरिक्त सलाल चरण II, मिनी माइक्रो चमेरा पारेषण लाइन, दुलहस्ती पारेषण लाइन, मोगा उपकेन्द्र और बराह, बगलिहर, सेवलकोट के सर्वेक्षण और राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम द्वारा पता लगाई जाने वाली ऐसी अन्य निरीक्षण योजनाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

In addition provision has also been made for schemes like Salal Stage II, Mini Micro Chamera Transmission Line, Dul Hasti Transmission Line, Moga sub-station, survey and investigation for Barah, , Baglihar, Sawalkot and such other investigation schemes to be identified by NHPC.

13.03 **विद्युत वित्त निगम** :- इसकी स्थापना चुनी हुई ताप-विद्युत और पनबिजली परियोजनाओं तथा साथ ही नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण की योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए 16 जुलाई, 1986 की गई थी ।

13.04 **राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम** (एन.पी.सी.सी.) सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक संविदाकार एजेन्सी के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में जनवरी, 1957 में इस निगम की स्थापना की गई थी ।

13.05 **उत्तर पूर्व विद्युत निगम**:- उत्तर पूर्व विद्युत निगम की स्थापना उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र में विद्युत परियोजनाओं का कार्य करने के लिए सन 1976 में की गई थी । इसके कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद द्वारा किया जाता है । यह व्यवस्था कटनालगुडी गैस टर्बाइन परियोजना और इसजी सहायक पारेषण प्रणालियों (अनुमानित लागत 504.55 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए की गई है, जिसका निष्पादन उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किया जाएगा और इसे विद्युत विभाग द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा ।

13.03 **Power Finance Corporation:-** Incorporated on July 16, 1986, the Corporation is to finance selected thermal and hydel projects as also schemes for renovation and modernisation.

13.04 **National Projects Construction Corporation** :-NPCC was set up as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments in January, 1957 to function as a contracting agency in the public sector to take up thermal, hydro power projects and irrigation construction works.

13.05 **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.-** NEEPCO was set up in 1976 for taking up power project in the North Eastern Region. Its programmes are funded by the North Eastern Council. Thus provision is intended for Kathalguri Gas Turbine Project and its associated transmission system (estimated cost Rs.504.55 crores) which is to be executed by NEEPCO in the Central Sector and funded by the Department of Power.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.19

गैर - पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		94.65	1.10	95.75	118.65	1.30	119.95	95.68	1.24	96.92
पूंजी	*Capital*		*450*	*0.00*	*450*	5.50	0.00	5.50	3.65	0.00	3.65
जोड़	**Total**		**99.15**	**1.10**	**100.25**	**124.15**	**1.30**	**125.45**	**99.33**	**1.24**	**100.57**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.17	1.10	1.27	0.17	1.30	1.47	0.95	1.24	2.19
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	**Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**										
2. सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	2.Solar Energy Programmes	2810	10.25	0.00	10.25	15.95	0.00	15.95	14.76	0.00	14.76
		3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*10.35*	*0.00*	*10.35*	*16.05*	*0.00*	*16.05*	*14.83*	*0.00*	*14.83*
3. जीव-गैस कार्यक्रम	3. Biogas Programme	2810	23.38	0.00	23.38	25.03	0.00	25.03	17.34	0.00	17.34
		3601	40.51	0.00	40.51	43.07	0.00	43.07	30.00	0.00	30.00
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.11
जोड़		*Total*	*63.95*	*0.00*	*63.95*	*68.20*	*0.00*	*68.20*	*47.45*	*0.00*	*47.45*
4. वायु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	4. Wind Energy Programme	2810	3.90	0.00	3.90	5.90	0.00	5.90	6.90	0.00	6.90
5. जैव पिंड कार्यक्रम	5. Bio Mass Programme	2810	5.45	0.00	5.45	5.95	0.00	5.95	7.77	0.00	7.77
		3601	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*5.63*	*0.00*	*5.63*	*6.13*	*0.00*	*6.13*	*7.97*	*0.00*	*7.97*
6. चुम्बकीय-पन गतिकी कार्यक्रम	6. Magnato Hydro Dynamics Programme	2810	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
7. ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत	7. Other Sources of Energy	2810	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.52	0.00	4.52
		4810	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	1.40	0.00	1.40
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*5.92*	*0.00*	*5.92*
8. विकसित चूल्हे	8. Improved Chulahas:	2810	2.08	0.00	2.08	2.38	0.00	2.38	3.04	0.00	3.04
		3601	2.88	0.00	2.88	3.38	0.00	3.38	5.50	0.00	5.50
		3602	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*5.16*	*0.00*	*5.16*	*5.97*	*0.00*	*5.97*	*8.74*	*0.00*	*8.74*
9. जलखेडी (पंजाब) में चावल के भूसे से कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र	9. Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Pb).	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)	10. Rice Husk Power Plant (Pb).	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
11.सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्यमो में निवेश	11. Investement in Public Enterprises	4810	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.25	0.00	2.25
12.अन्य मदें	12. Other Items	2810	0.81	0.00	0.81	1.55	0.00	1.55	1.20	0.00	1.20
		3601	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*0.99*	*0.00*	*0.99*	*1.73*	*0.00*	*1.73*	*1.32*	*0.00*	*1.32*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*99.15*	*1.10*	*100.25*	*124.15*	*1.30*	*125.45*	*99.33*	*1.24*	*100.57*

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investement in Public enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समथन Budget Support	आबबास I.E.B.R	जोड Total	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	आबबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	आबबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
11.01 पुर्ननवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास निगम	11.01 Renewable Energy Development Corporation	12810	1.00		1.00	2.00		2.00	2.25		2.25

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
ऊर्जा के गैर - पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	100.00	0.00	100.00	124.47	0.00	124.47	100.00	0.00	100.00
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No 73	12810	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No 74	12810	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.67	0.00	0.67
जोड़		**Total**	**0.85**	**0.00**	**0.85**	**0.32**	**0.00**	**0.32**	**0.67**	**0.00**	**0.67**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* *Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development*

1. **सचिवालय** :- इसमें गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम** :- इसमें सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय के प्रदर्शन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम में सौर तापीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विस्तार का कार्य शामिल है तथा इसके अन्तर्गत सौर कुकर पर आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में वित्तपोषण का कार्य भी किया जाएगा, जिसमें विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोगकर्ताओं को 33-1/3 प्रतिशत से लेकर 100 प्रतिशत तक सहायता दी जाएगी ।

3. **बायोगैस कार्यक्रम** :- इस कार्यक्रम में पारिवारिक और सामुदायिक दोनों प्रकार के बायोगैस संयंत्र तथा बायोगैस सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान और विकास का कार्य शामिल है । इसमें सामुदायिक आकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों के निर्माण के कार्य और बायोगैस के अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । विभिन्न लाभभोगी समूहों और श्रेणियों के लिए सी.बी.पी./ आई.बी.पी. के वास्ते स्वीकृत वित्तपोषण प्रणाली सरकार और पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों द्वारा स्थापित सी.बी.पी. के मामले में 75 प्रतिशत है । निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा स्थापित संस्थागत संयंत्रों के लिए पूंजीगत लागत के एक तिहाई तक की सहायता दी जाती है ।

4. **पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम** :- इसमें अनुसंधान, विकास, प्रदर्शन,विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण शामिल है । गुजरात, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में पवन परिवीक्षण सम्बन्धी चार प्रायोगिक परियोजना आरंभ की गई थीं । यह केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है ।

5. **बायोमास कार्यक्रम** :- इस कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का संबंध ऊर्जा प्लांटेशन, बायोमास उत्पादन और बायोमास की उपलब्धता और बायोमास के रूपान्तरण और उपयोग से है ।

6. **चुम्बकीय जलगतिकी (मैग्नेटो हाइड्रो डायनेमिक्स) कार्यक्रम** :- इसमें भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि. और भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा कोयले पर आधारित चुम्बकीय पनगतिकी प्रायोगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना की परियोजना तथा अन्य स्थानों में अनुसंधान और विकास सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत** :- इसमें ऊर्जा के रासायनिक स्रोत, हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा, बैटरी-चालित वाहनों, भूतापीय ऊर्जा, माइक्रो जल विद्युत और समुद्री ऊर्जा के विकास हेतु सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए

1. **Secretariat** – Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

2. **Solar Energy Programme** – Includes provision for Solar Energy programme and National solar photo voltaic demonstration. This programme involves research and development, demonstration and extension of solar thermal energy technologies and interalia envisages funding in the form of subsidy on solar cookers, which ranges from 33-1/3% to 100% for various categories of users.

3. **Biogas Programme** – The programmes include both the family type and the community type of biogas plants and also research and development in biogas. Provision is made for undertaking construction of community size biogas plants and for research and development of biogas. The funding pattern approved for CBPs/IBPs for different beneficiary groups and categories is "100% of the capital cost for CBPs and 75% for IBPs set up by Government and Registered Cooperatives". The institutional plants taken up by private institutions are supported to the extent of 1/3rd of the capital cost.

4. **Wind Energy Programme** – This includes research, development, demonstration, extension and field testing. Four pilot projects on wind monitoring were initiated in the States of Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. This is a Central Sector Scheme.

5. **Biomass programme** – Provision for this programme relates to energy plantation, biomass production and availability of biomass, conversion and utilisation of biomass.

6. **Magneto-Hydrodynamics programme** – Includes provision for a project for establishment of coal based magneto-Hydrodynamics pilot power plant by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and for research and development activities in other institutions.

7. **Other sources of energy**-Includes provision for grants in aid for development of Chemical Sources of Energy, Hydrogen Energy, Battery Powered Vehicles, Geo-thermal

व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **उन्नत चूल्हे** :- इसमें महिलाओं द्वारा और महिलाओं के लिए धूम्ररहित कुशल चूल्हों के उपयोग से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **फूलकारी (पंजाब) में चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र** - आयोजना भाग के संशोधित अनुमान मे इस कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए पंजाब सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10. **चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)** यह आयोजना भाग में, 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में इस संयंत्र के लिए व्यवस्था दर्शाता है ।

11. **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास निगम** :- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास निगम की स्थापना बड़े पैमाने पर विभिन्न नए और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की परियोजनाओं और स्कीमों को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए की जा रही है । यह निगम एक आवर्ती निधि के माध्यम से ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा ।

12. **अन्य मदें** :- इसमें अन्य कार्यक्रमों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Energy, Micro Hydel Power and Ocean Energy.

8. **Improved Chullahs** – Provision has been made for implementation of programme by women and for women involving use of efficient smokeless chullahs.

9. **Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab)** - Provision for grants in aid to the Govt. of Punjab for setting up this agro thermal power plant has been made in the R.E. on the plan side.

10. **Rice Husk Power Plant (Pb)** - This represents provision made in the plan side for the B.E. 1987-88 for the said Plant.

11. **Renewable Energy Development Corpn.** – Renewable Energy Development Corporation is being set up to support various new and renewable sources of energy projects and schemes on a large scale. The Corporation would be responsible for financing such projects through a Revolving fund.

12. **Other items**-includes provision for other programmes and international cooperation.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.20

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय Ministry of Environment and Forests

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		140.56	13.93	154.49	113.23	15.02	128.25	156.04	16.20	172.24
	पूंजी *Capital*		*4.90*	*0.00*	*4.90*	4.00	0.00	4.00	8.16	0.00	8.16
	जोड़ Total		**145.46**	**13.93**	**159.39**	**117.23**	**15.02**	**132.25**	**164.20**	**16.20**	**180.40**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Service	3451	0.00	1.66	1.66	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.05	1.73	1.78
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Ecology and Environment**										
2. सर्वेक्षण	2. Survey										
2.01. वनस्पति	2.01 Botanical	3435	1.20	2.73	3.93	1.13	3.17	4.30	1.30	3.30	4.60
2.02. प्राणीविज्ञान	2.02 Zoological	3435	1.00	2.50	3.50	0.90	2.78	3.68	1.10	2.87	3.97
जोड़		*Total*	*2.20*	*5.23*	*7.43*	*2.03*	*5.95*	*7.98*	*2.40*	*6.17*	*8.57*
3. पर्यावरण शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार	3. Environmental Education/ Training/Extension	3435	1.10	0.22	1.32	0.98	0.22	1.20	1.30	0.24	1.54
4. संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. ConservationProgramme	3435	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.65	0.00	0.65
		3601	0.10	0.00	0.10		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*0.60*	*0.00*	*0.60*	*0.46*	*0.00*	*0.46*	*0.66*	*0.00*	*0.66*
5. पर्यावरणीय आयोजना और समन्वय	5. Environmental Planning and Coordination	3435	2.27	0.00	2.27	3.06	0.00	3.06	2.95	0.00	2.95
6. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी सम्पोषण	6. Research and Ecological Regeneration	3435	8.78	0.00	8.78	7.15	0.00	7.15	7.36	0.00	7.36
7. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	7. International Cooperation	3435	0.08	0.25	0.33	0.20	0.13	0.33	0.15	0.21	0.36
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other Programmes	3435	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.41	0.01	1.42
प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण	Prevention and Control of Pollution										
9. गंगा के प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	9. Prevention of Pollution of Ganga	3435	52.00	0.00	52.00	25.80	0.00	25.80	48.25	0.00	48.25
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*52.00*	*0.00*	*52.00*	*25.80*	*0.00*	*25.80*	*48.50*	*0.00*	*48.50*
10. वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	10. Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	3435	2.25	0.90	3.15	2.48	0.95	3.43	2.68	1.20	3.88
		3601	3.47	0.00	3.47	4.47	0.00	4.47	4.97	0.00	4.97
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*5.73*	*0.90*	*6.63*	*6.96*	*0.95*	*7.91*	*7.66*	*1.20*	*8.86*
11. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन	11. Impact Assessment	3435	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.00	0.40
जोड़-प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण	**Total Prevention and Control of Pollution**		**58.03**	**0.90**	**58.93**	**33.04**	**0.95**	**33.99**	**56.56**	**1.20**	**57.76**
12. पारिस्थितिकी पर्यावरण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	12.Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment	5425	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.86
जोड़-पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Total- Ecology and Environment**		**73.20**	**6.74**	**79.94**	**47.02**	**7.25**	**54.27**	**73.65**	**7.83**	**81.48**
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Forestry and Wildlife**										
13. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	13. Education and Training	2406	2.77	4.25	7.02	2.38	4.58	6.96	3.11	1.46	4.57
14. अनुसंधान	14. Research	2406	4.34	0.08	4.42	2.41	0.09	2.50	4.13	3.65	7.78
15. वन संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग	15. Survey and utilisation of Forest Resources	2406	3.15	0.00	3.15	2.68	0.00	2.68	3.03	0.00	3.03

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
16. वन संरक्षण विकास और सम्पोषण	16. Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration	2406	0.73	0.00	0.73	0.78	0.00	0.78	0.76	0.00	0.76
		3601	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.27	0.00	2.27	2.85	0.00	2.85
		3602	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*3.23*	*0.00*	*3.23*	*3.35*	*0.00*	*3.35*	*3.91*	*0.00*	*3.91*
17. वन उत्पाद	17. Forest Produce	2406	0.15	0.11	0.26	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.08	0.13	0.21
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.15*	*0.11*	*0.26*	*0.08*	*0.12*	*0.20*	*0.28*	*0.13*	*0.41*
18. अन्य कार्यक्रम	18. Other Programmes	2406	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.32	0.32
19. वन्य जीवन	19. Wild Life	2406	1.54	0.87	2.41	1.63	0.96	2.59	1.60	1.08	2.68
		3601	4.15	0.00	4.15	4.85	0.00	4.85	5.72	0.00	5.72
		3602	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.72	0.00	0.72
जोड़		*Total*	*6.04*	*0.87*	*6.91*	*6.83*	*0.96*	*7.79*	*8.04*	*1.08*	*9.12*
20. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	20. National Waste Land Development Programme										
'20.01. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड	20.01 National Waste Land Development Board	2406	8.62	0.00	8.62	9.00	0.00	9.00	15.93	0.00	15.93
'20.02. एकीकृत मिट्टी और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	20.02 Integrated Soil and Water Conservation Schemes										
i. सामान्य क्षेत्र	i. General Areas	3601	5.05	0.00	5.05	4.30	0.00	4.30	6.01	0.00	6.01
		7601	3.60	0.00	3.60	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.35	0.00	4.35
ii. जनजातीय क्षेत्र	ii. Tribal Areas	3601	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.45	0.00	1.45	2.00	0.00	2.00
		7601	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.45	0.00	1.45
iii. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	iii. Union Territories	3602	1.33	0.00	1.33	1.13	0.00	1.13	1.58	0.00	1.58
जोड़		*Total*	*12.88*	*0.00*	*12.88*	*10.88*	*0.00*	*10.88*	*15.39*	*0.00*	*15.39*
20.03. सामाजिक वानिकी	20.03 Social Forestry (Including RuralFuelWoodPlantation)										
i. सामान्य क्षेत्र	i. General Areas	3601	15.80	0.00	15.80	17.00	0.00	17.00	16.50	0.00	16.50
		3602	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.21	0.00	0.21
ii. जनजातीय क्षेत्र	ii. Tribal Areas	3601	5.10	0.00	5.10	5.45	0.00	5.45	5.00	0.00	5.00
		3602	1.36	0.00	1.36	1.43	0.00	1.43	1.47	0.00	1.47
जोड़		*Total*	*22.45*	*0.00*	*22.45*	*24.10*	*0.00*	*24.10*	*23.18*	*0.00*	*23.18*
20.04. विकेन्द्रीकृत नर्सरियां	20.04 Decentralised Nurseries	3601	6.38	0.00	6.38	6.38	0.00	6.38	9.00	0.00	9.00
		3602	2.12	0.00	2.12	2.12	0.00	2.12	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*8.50*	*0.00*	*8.50*	*8.50*	*0.00*	*8.50*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*
20.05 अन्य योजनाएं	20.05 Other Schemes	3601	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल - राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-NWLDP**		**52.48**	**0.00**	**52.48**	**52.48**	**0.00**	**52.48**	**66.50**	**0.00**	**66.50**
21. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	21. Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wildlife	4406	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़ - वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Total- Forestry and Wildlife**		**72.26**	**5.81**	**78.07**	**70.21**	**6.03**	**76.24**	**90.50**	**6.64**	**97.14**
23. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	23. Less:Anticipated Savings	2406	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3435	0.00	-0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3451	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.28*	*-0.28*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**145.46**	**13.93**	**159.39**	**117.23**	**15.02**	**132.25**	**164.20**	**16.20**	**180.40**
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
1.राज्य वन विकास निगम	1. State Forest Development Corpn.	12406	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
2. परिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	2. Ecology and Environment	13435	75.00	0.00	75.00	48.09	0.00	48.09	74.95	0.00	74.95
3. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	3. Forestry and Wildlife	12406	75.00	0.00	75.00	71.78	0.00	71.78	92.00	0.00	92.00
जोड़		*Total*	*150.00*	*0.00*	*150.00*	*119.87*	*0.00*	*119.87*	*167.00*	*0.00*	*167.00*
	**इसमें निम्न निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :-*										
	**Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*										
1.पारिस्थितिक और पर्यावरण	1. Ecology and Environment										
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No.73	13435	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.14
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	13435	1.72	0.00	1.72	1.06	0.00	1.06	1.16	0.00	1.16
जोड़		*Total*	*1.80*	*0.00*	*1.80*	*1.07*	*0.00*	*1.07*	*1.30*	*0.00*	*1.30*
2. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and Wildlife										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	12406	2.74	0.00	2.74	1.57	0.00	1.57	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**4.54**	**0.00**	**4.54**	**2.64**	**0.00**	**2.64**	**2.80**	**0.00**	**2.80**

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के कार्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों के पुनः आयोजित किया गया है और पर्यावरण विभाग और वन तथा वन्य जीवन विभाग के कार्यकलापों को एक साथ मिला दिया गया है। पर्यावरण, वन और बन्य जीवन का एक नया एकीकृत विभाग गठित किया गया है।

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय और मुख्यालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.**पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञान और पर्यावरण** भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण अपने कलकत्ता स्थित मुख्यालय और 9 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के साथ निम्नलिखित कार्यों को देखाता है (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में वनस्पतियों का गहन अध्ययन (ख) राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय वनस्पतियों के रूप में पौधा सम्पति का संग्रह, देखभाल करना, उनका पता लगाना और उनकी सूची तैयार करना (ग) आर्थिक और औषधियों के काम आने वाले पौधों का अध्ययन करना।

भारतीय प्राणी विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण अपने कलकत्ता स्थित मुख्यालय और 13 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के साथ, ाणि समूह सर्वेक्षण समुद्री जन्तुओं सहित जन्तु समूहों के क्रमबद्ध प्राणी विज्ञान, पशु पारिस्थितकी, ाणी विज्ञान के लिए जिम्मेदार है। यह सर्वेक्षण प्राणि विज्ञान संबंधी पत्र पत्रिकाएं और विनिबंध आदि ी प्रकाशित करता है।

The functions and responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been reorganised and the activities of the Department of Environment and the Department of Forests and Wild Life has been grouped together. A new integrated *Department of Environment, Forests and Wild Life has been created.*

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** This provides for expenditure on Secretariat and Headquarter of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

2.**Survey**-The Botanical Survey of India, with its headquarters at Calcutta and 9 Regional Stations looks after (a) intensive floristic study in different parts of the country, (b) collection, Observation identification and preparation of an inventory of the plant wealth in the form of National and regional floras and (c) studies of economic and medicinal plants.

Zoological Survey of India with its headquarters at Calcutta and 13 field stations is responsible for carrying out the faunistic survey and systematic Zoology, animal ecology, Zoolography of various groups of animals including marine fauna. The Survey publishes zoological journals, monographs etc.

3. पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार : इसके अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है (i) प्रदर्शनियों, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों/कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से लगभग सभी आयुवर्ग के लोगों को पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा प्रदान करना (ii) देश में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण की जरूरत संबंधी जागरुकता उत्पन्न करने और बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से पारिस्थितिकी वन्य जीवन और पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के माध्यम से पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा का संवर्धन करना है ।

4. पारिस्थितिकी संरक्षण कार्यक्रम
5. पर्यावरण संबंधी आयोजना और समन्वय

6. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरूत्पादन : इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को विभाग, विश्वविद्यालयों की सक्रिय भागीदारी के जरिए, पारिस्थितिकी विकास में वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, क्षतिग्रस्त पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली के पुनरूत्थान और निम्न श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों के पारिस्थितिकी पुनरूत्पादन, पर्यावरणीय आंकड़ों के संग्रहण, संसाधान और प्रसार के लिए पर्यावरणीय सूचना प्रणाली के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है और नशीले रासायनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र में दस पर्यावरणीय केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए हैं ।

विभाग ने इन पर भी कार्रवाई की है :

पर्यावरण संबंधी नक्शे बनाना और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग;

अन्य कार्यक्रमों में पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 को लागू करना और पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण प्राधिकरण की स्थापना शामिल है ।

प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण :

7. गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण का निवारण : इसके अन्तर्गत गंगा नदी के प्रदूषित हिस्सों की सफाई के लिए बनाई गई आयोजना के कार्यान्वयन और इस के कार्यान्वयन पर नजर रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । मुख्य कार्यक्रमों में (i) दिक्परिवर्तन, मलप्रणाल सफाई, पम्प केन्द्रों का नवीनीकरण (ii) बनारस शहर के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम जिसमें नालियों और मलप्रणाल योजनाओं और उपचार संयंत्रों पर अधिक बल दिया गया है । जिन योजनाओं को शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है वे हैं :(i) नदी से मूल जल का अवरोधन और दिक्परिवर्तन (ii) जीव-ऊर्जा जैसे संसाधनों को पुनः व्यवस्थित करके अपशिष्ट जल का उपचार (iii) अन्य सफाई संबंधी उपायों जैसे कि कम लागत की सफाई व्यवस्था, जीवजन्तु संरक्षण आदि ।

संशोधित अनुमान 86-87 के अंतर्गत बचतें मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों से विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टें न प्राप्त होने और अधूरे परियोजना प्रस्तावों को अभिस्वीकृति न दिए जाने के कारण है । योजनाओं की प्रगति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अगले वर्ष के लिए 48.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि मांगी जा रही है

8. वायु और जल प्रदूषण का निवारण - इसके अंतर्गत व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित के लिए सहायता अनुदान शामिल है : (i) जल निवारण और नियंत्रण तथा वायु प्रदूषण के लिए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड को सहायता अनुदान ,

(ii) केन्द्रीय जल प्रयोगशाला , जिसकी स्थापना जल (प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम1974 के अंतर्गत की गई है और जल प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए राज्य सरकारें/बोर्डों को उपकर की प्रतिपूर्ति और तटीय प्रदूषण के निवारण के लिए व्यवस्था और प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से संगत योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण ।

9. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन : इसके अन्तर्गत सूचना प्राप्त करने और विकास परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय पहलू और चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट मार्गनिर्देशों के लिए तैयार की गई प्रश्नावलियों के माध्यम से मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों द्वारा प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है । विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों को स्वीकृति के लिए विभाग के पास भेजा जाता है जिन पर इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित तकनीकी समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है ।

3. **Environmental Education/Training/Extension** - includes provision for (i) environmental Education of almost all age groups through exhibitions, training programmes, seminars/workshops. (ii) promoting environmental education by imparting non-formal education in the field of ecology, wildlife and environmental conservation with a view to creating and promoting awareness in the country about the need to conserve national natural resources.

4. **Ecological Conservation Programme**
5. **Environmental Planning and Coordination**

6. **Research and Ecological Regeneration**-Under these programmes research projects undertaken by the various organisation are supported by the Department, through active participation of universities, scientific institutions and voluntary organisations in eco-development, restoration of damaged eco-systems and eco-regeneration of degraded areas, environmental information system for collecting, processing and dissemination of environmental Centres in the field of toxic chemical pollution control etc.

The Department has also initiated action on :

Environmental Mapping, & International Cooperation;

Other Programmes include administration of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and setting up an Environmental Protection Authority.

Prevention and Control of Pollution :

7. **Prevention of Pollution of River Ganga** - Provision is to implement the plan drawn up for cleaning polluted stretches of River Ganga and to oversee its implementation. The major work programmes relate to (i) diversion, sewer cleaning, renovation of pumping station, (ii) special action programme for Varanasi city with emphasis on drainage and sewerage schemes and treatment plants. The schemes proposed to be taken up are : (i) Interception and diversion of base waters from the river (ii) Treatment of waste water with recovery of resources such as bioenergy (iii) Other sanitation measures, such as low cost sanitation, biological conservation etc.

The savings under R.E. 1986-87 is mainly due to non-receipt of detailed projects reports from the State Governments and non-clearance of incomplete project proposals. Keeping in view the progress of the schemes a sum of Rs. 48.50 crores has been asked for the next year.

8. **Prevention of air and water pollution** - provision covers grants-in-aid to
(i) Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water and Air Pollution

(ii) Central Water Laboratory; set up under provision of Prevention & Control of Pollution Act, 1974 and Re-imbursement of Cess to State Governments/Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and provisions for Prevention of Coastal Pollution and funding of pollutionally relevant schemes.

9. **Impact Assessment:** It involves assessment studies, through questionnaires designed for eliciting information and environmental aspect of development projects as well as specific guidelines in selected sectors. Various development programmes referred to the Department for clearance are considered by Technical Committees constituted for the purposes.

वानिकी और वन्य जीवन

10. **शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण** : वानिकी के संबंध में शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय वन कालेज, राज्य वन सेवा कालेज, कृषि विश्वविद्यालय फोरेस्ट रेंजरस कालेज और लोगिंग विकास संस्थान में दिया जाता है। भारतीय वन सेवा और राज्य वन सेवा अधिकारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाएगी जबकि अन्यों के लिए प्रशिक्षण का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा जाएगा।

11. **अनुसंधान** : अनुसंधान से वानिकी प्रशिक्षण को अलग करने के लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि अनुसंधान आयोजना, समन्वय और परिवीक्षण के लिए वानिकी अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए भारतीय परिषद की स्थापना की जानी चहिए।

12. **वन संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं** : वनों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली वस्तुओं/सेवाओं और देश की परिस्थितकी संबंधी सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोजना की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश के वन संसाधनों का आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रबन्ध और समय-समय पर परिवीक्षण करना।

संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 की तुलना में बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था, कर्मचारी जो कि भरती किये जाने हैं और भारतीय वन अनुसंधान द्वारा चलाई जा रही 'सुदूर संवेदन तकनीकों का प्रयोग' नई योजना के अंतर्गत उपस्कर खरीद के लिए है।

13. **वन संरक्षण, विकास और सम्पोषण** : यह अन्धाधुन्ध वन कटाई को रोकने और वन भूमि को वन-भिन्न उपयोग में परिवर्तित करने को रोकने के लिए पहले से चल रहा कार्यक्रम है। वनों के प्रभावी संरक्षण के लिए वन संरक्षण बलको सुदृढ बनाने, चरने पर नियंत्रण, सिर पर लकड़ी की गठरियों के रूप में ईंधन लकड़ी ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध और वैकल्पिक ईंधन की पूर्ति का पता लगाया गया है।

13.1 **वानिकी विस्तार नेट वर्क** :यह 1986-87 के दौरान शुरू की गई एक नई योजना है। इसका उद्देश्य वन संरक्षण के बारे में लोगों के बीच अधिक जागरुकता और सराहना पैदा करना, सक्रिय प्रचार दिलचस्पी जागृत करना और वन उत्पादन और वन विकास कार्यक्रम आदि में लोगों को शामिल करना है।

13.2 **आधुनिक वन अग्नि नियंत्रण शुरू करना** : यह एक अविरत केन्द्रीय योजना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के कतिपय क्षेत्रों में वन अग्नि के परिरक्षण, पता लगाने और दबाने के सिद्धान्तों और तकनीकों को तैयार, परीक्षण और प्रदर्शन करना है।

13.3 **जैव प्राकृतिक हस्तक्षेप से वनों के संरक्षण के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास** : यह एक नई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे 1986-87 के दौरान शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य कुछ राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता देना है ताकि उन्हें विद्यमान संरक्षणात्यक तंत्र को सुदृढ बनाने के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे को विकसित करने और संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों आदि में हथियारबंद और संगठित गतिविधियो का प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से सामना करने के लिए समर्थ बनाया जा सके।

13.4 इसमें एक नई योजना शामिल है जिसका उद्देश्य वृक्षों और बांस की खेती और संबधित गतिविधियों के माध्यम से वन और वनों के किनारे रहने वाले जनजातीय परिवारों का आर्थिक पुनर्वास करना है।

14. **वन उत्पाद** में निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है : वनों के निकट रहने वाले लोगों अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित लोगों के आत्म नियोजन के लिए लाख की खेती एक अच्छी आर्थिक क्षमता रखती है।

Forestry and Wild Life

10. **Education and Training** : Education and Training regarding forestry is given at Forest Research Institute, Indian forest college, state forest Agricultural University, Forest Rangers College, and Logging Development Institute. Training of Indian Forest Service and State Forest Service Officers will be arranged by the Government of India whereas for others it will be entrusted to the respective State Governments.

11. **Research** : It has been decided that Indian Council for Forestry Research, Education and Training be set up for research planning, coordination and monitoring to delink forestry-training from Research.

12. **Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources includes:** Data base management and periodical monitoring of forest resources of the country to meet the increasing demands of national planning for ecological security of the coutnry and goods/services provided by the forest cover.

The additional provision in B.E. 1987-88 over R.E. 1986-87 is for staff to be recruited and purchase of equipment under the new scheme "Application of Remote Sensing Techniques" being handled by Forest Survey of India.

13. **Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration** : This is an on-going programme to check indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land to non-forest use. Strengthening of Forests protection force, Control on gazing; restriction on removal of fuelwood as head loads and supply of alternative fuels have been identified for effective protection of forests.

13.1. **Forestry Extension Net Work** : This is a new scheme introduced during 1986-87. Its objective is to create greater awareness and appreciation among the people about forest conservation, to stimulate active publicity interest and involvement in forest production and forest development programme etc.

13.2 **Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control** : This is a continuing central scheme. The objective of the scheme is to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires in certain areas of Meharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

13.3 **Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference** : This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced during 1986-87. Its objective is to assist some State Governments and Union Territories to enable them to develop infra-structure for reinforcement of existing protective mechanism and to counteract effectively the armed and organised activities in vulnerable areas etc.

13.4 It includes new scheme with the objective economic rehabilitation of the tribal families living in forest and forest fringes through tree and bamboo farming and allied activities.

14. **Forest Produce** : includes provision for Lac cultivation with good economic potential for self-employment for the people living near forests particularly the people belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

15. **वन्य जीवन** : वन्य जीवन में निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है : (i) भारतीय वन्य जीवन संस्थान, देहरादून वन्य जीवन प्रबन्ध पाठयक्रमों के साथ-साथ अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करता है । (ii) राष्ट्रीय चिड़ियाघर देश में केवल एक ऐसा चिड़ियाघर है जो भारत सरकार के सीधे नियंत्रण में है और जो वन्य जीवन के संरक्षण के बारे में जनता को शिक्षित करने के अलावा दुर्लभ और संकटापन्न जानवरों को बनाए रखता है और प्रजनन करता है, उनके व्यवहार, पुनरूत्पति और पोषाहार के संबंध में अनुसंधान करता है । (iii) चीता परियोजना (15 चीते सुरक्षित स्थलो) राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों का विकास (25) राष्ट्रीय अभ्यारण्यों का विकास (50), चुने हुए चिड़ियाघरों के विकास के लिए सहायता (15), पदमजा नायडू हिमालयन प्राणी विज्ञान पार्क और (iV) नई योजनाएं प्रहीत प्रजनन और संकटापन्न जानवरों का पुनर्वास, प्राकृति संबंधी शिक्षा और व्याख्या कार्यक्रम, अनाधिकार शिकार और गैर - कानूनी व्यापर का नियंत्रण, आसाम में गैडों के संरक्षण से संबंधित केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं ।

16. **राष्ट्रीय परती भूमि विकास बोर्ड** : राष्ट्रीय परती भूमि विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना मई 1985 में इस उद्येश्य से की गई थी कि 50 लाख हेक्टेयर के वन रोपण के घोषित उद्देश्य के साथ वन रोपण और वृक्ष रोपण के एक विशाल कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से देश में परती भूमि को उत्पादन के प्रयोग में लाया जाए । इसमें ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के रोपण और पारिस्थितकी दृष्टि से संवेदनशील हिमालय-भिन्न क्षेत्रों, हिमालय क्षेत्र (मृदा निगरानी प्रचालन) में मृदा, जल और वृक्ष संरक्षण, सिल्वीपार्स्चरल फार्मों की स्थापना, लोगों की विकेन्द्रीकृत नर्सरियां, भारतीय वन प्रबन्ध संस्थान के विकास की योजना और स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को सहायता अनुदान के कार्य क्रम शामिल हैं ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमानों में आयोजनागत के अन्तर्गत 66.50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवसथा की गई है ।

अन्य योजनाएं : इनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है ।

15. **Wildlife :** Wildlife - includes provision for : (i) The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, which conducts courses in wildlife management as well as research programme. (ii) The National Zoological Park the only zoological garden which besides educating the public about the preservation of wildlife, also conserves and breeds rare and endangered animals, conducts research regarding their behaviours, reproduction and nutrition. (iii) Centrally sponsored schemes dealing with Project Tiger (15 Tiger Reserves), Development of National Parks (25), Development of National Sanctuaries (50), Assistance for Development of selected Zoos (15), Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park and (iv) new schemes for development of Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of endangered species, Nature Education and Interpretation Programme, Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade, Conservation of Rhinos in Assam.

16. **National Wastelands Development Programme :** National Wastelands Development Board was set up in May, 1985 to bring under productive uses of wastelands in the country through a massive programme of afforestation and tree planting with the declared objective of afforestation of 5 million ha. per annum. It includes programmes of Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas, Soil Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan (Operation SOIL WATCH), Establishment of Silvipastural Farms, Decentralised People's Nurseries, the scheme for development of Indian Institute of Forest Management and grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies. NWDP is centrally sponsored schemes.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88 is Rs 66.50 lakhs under Plan.

Other Schemes : No provision.

विदेश मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.21

विदेश मंत्रालय Ministry of External Affairs

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	236.76	236.76	0.00	302.65	302.65	0.00	325.38	325.38
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*65.55*	*65.55*	*0.00*	*80.67*	*80.67*	*0.00*	*75.05*	*75.05*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**302.31**	**302.31**	**0.00**	**383.32**	**383.32**	**0.00**	**400.43**	**400.43**
1. सचिवालय-समान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	13.32	13.32	0.00	15.24	15.24	0.00	15.72	15.72
विदेश कार्य	**External Affairs**										
2. दूतावास और मिशन	2. Embassies & Missions	2061	0.00	62.19	62.19	0.00	75.40	75.40	0.00	80.00	80.00
3. विशेष राजनयिक व्यय	3. Special Diplomatic Expdr.	2061	0.00	43.58	43.58	0.00	60.61	60.61	0.00	65.84	65.84
4. पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास	4. Passport & Emigration	2061	0.00	7.90	7.90	0.00	9.14	9.14	0.00	10.03	10.03
5. हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	5. Subsidy to Haj Committee	2061	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.24	2.24	0.00	2.24	2.24
6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	6. International Cooperation										
6.01. सयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अशंदान	6.01. Subscription to United Nations	2061	0.00	2.74	2.74	0.00	3.11	3.11	0.00	3.28	3.28
6.02. अन्य	6.02 Others	2061	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.46
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.12*	*3.12*	*0.00*	*3.57*	*3.57*	*0.00*	*3.74*	*3.74*
7. भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद को अनुदान	7. Grants to Indian Council for Cultural Relations	2061	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	4.25	4.25	0.00	4.25	4.25
8. आतिथ्य संगठन	8. Hospitality Organisation	2061	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.41	1.41	0.00	1.50	1.50
9. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें	9. Internation Conferences/Meetings	2061	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	5.27	5.27	0.00	0.85	0.85
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2061	0.00	3.41	3.41	0.00	4.48	4.48	0.00	4.55	4.55
जोड़ - विदेश कार्य	**Total-External Affairs**		**0.00**	**126.95**	**126.95**	**0.00**	**166.37**	**166.37**	**0.00**	**173.00**	**173.00**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries**										
11. अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग	11. Cooperation with Other Countries										
11.01. बंगलादेश	11.01 Bangladesh	3605	0.00	3.08	3.08	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.93	2.93
		7605	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	15.17	15.17	0.00	10.57	10.57
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*13.08*	*13.08*	*0.00*	*17.40*	*17.40*	*0.00*	*13.50*	*13.50*
11.02. भूटान	11.02 Bhutan	3605	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.00	58.11	58.11	0.00	63.00	63.00
		7605	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	21.50	21.50	0.00	17.48	17.48
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*70.00*	*70.00*	*0.00*	*79.61*	*79.61*	*0.00*	*80.48*	*80.48*
11.03. नेपाल	11.03 Nepal	3605	0.00	31.67	31.67	0.00	15.63	15.63	0.00	24.03	24.03
		7605	0.00	15.05	15.05	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*46.72*	*46.72*	*0.00*	*40.63*	*40.63*	*0.00*	*49.03*	*49.03*
11.04. अन्य विकासशील देश	11.04 Other Developing Countries	3605	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	41.56	41.56	0.00	44.99	44.99
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*138.80*	*138.80*	*0.00*	*179.20*	*179.20*	*0.00*	*188.00*	*188.00*
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
12. विदेशों में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण	12. Acquisition of Land & Buildings abroad										
आवास	**Housing**	4059	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	10.90	10.90	0.00	14.00	14.00
13. रिहायशी भवन	13. Residential Buildings	4216	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	8.00	8.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
आपूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
14. भारत आपूर्ति मिशन	14. India Supply Mission	2057	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00	1.71	1.71
15. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान कर्नाटक सरकार	15. Grants in aid to State Governments - Government of Karnataka	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. विविध ऋण	16. Miscellaneous Loans	7615	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	17. Less anticipated savings	2061	0.00	-2.77	-2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4059	0.00	-0.50	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***302.31***	***302.31***	***0.00***	***383.32***	***383.32***	***0.00***	***400.43***	***400.43***

1. **सचिवालय** :- इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की तथा मुख्यालय में कार्यरत विदेशों में प्रसार संगठन के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **राजदूतावास और मिशन** :- इसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों में भारत के प्रतिनिधित्व पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो विभिन्न देशों में हमारे हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आकार और स्तर की दृष्टि से अलग अलग है। विदेशों में 136 मिशन/पद है। संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1987-88 बजट अनुमानों में व्यवस्था में वृद्धि विदेशी भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि, मिशनों के स्थानीय स्टाफ के वेतनों मे वृद्धि तथा मुख्य मुद्राओं की तुलना में भारतीय मुद्रा के मूल्य में परिवर्तनशीलता के कारण हुई सामान्य वृद्धि के कारण है।

3. **विशेष राजनयिक व्यय** :- इसके अन्तर्गत विशेष राजकीय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमानों में तथा बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि क्रियाकलापों के स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण है।

4. **पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास** :- इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, भारत में पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। पासपोर्ट सेवा के लिए 21 पासपोर्ट कार्यालय हैं। संशोधित अनुमानों तथा बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि भारत और विदेशों में पासपोर्ट और वीसा का संगणकीकरण आरम्भ किए जाने के कारण है। 1986-87 संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1987-88 बजट अनुमानों प्रत्येक में पासपोर्ट तथा वीजा फीस की राशि में अनुमानतः 17.00 करोड़ रुपए की बृद्धि होने का अनुमान है।

5. **हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता** :- इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, हज तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए हवाई जहाजों के किराए के प्रति हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है।

6. **अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग** :- इस शीर्ष में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, राष्ट्रमण्डलीय फाउंडेशन तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान की अदायगी की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

7. **भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद को अनुदान** :- यह परिषद भारत और अन्य मित्र देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। इस परिषद को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि अधिक सांस्कृतिक शिष्ट मंडलों के विदेश जाने तथा विदेशों से भारत में आने के कारण है।

8. **आतिथ्य संगठन** :- इसके अन्तर्गत देश में आने वाले संभ्रांतजनों के आतिथ्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry of External Affairs and expenditure on External Publicity Organisation functioning at the Head Quarters.

2. **Embassies and Missions** – This includes provision for expenditure on India's representation abroad, varying in size and level in relation to our interest in different countries. There are 136 Missions/Posts abroad. Enhanced provision in RE and BE 1987-88 is due to revision of rates of foreign allowances and of salaries of local staff in Missions and general increase due to sliding value of Indian currency as compared to major foreign currencies.

3. **Special Diplomatic Expenditure** – This provides for discretionary expenditure. Increase in RE and B.E. 87-88 is due to increased level of activity.

4. **Passport and Emigration** – This provides for expenditure on passport offices in India. There are 21 passport offices for passport services. Increase in RE and BE 87-88 is because of introduction of computerisation of passport and Visa work in India and abroad. The total Passport Visa fees expected to be realised in the coming year are estimated at Rs.17.00 crores each in RE 86-87 and BE 1987-88.

5. **Subsidy to Haj Committee** – This includes provision for subsidy to Haj Committee towards air fares for Haj pilgrims.

6. **International Cooperation** – Includes provision for payment of subscription to the UNO, Commonwealth foundation and other International Organisations.

7. **Grants to Indian Council for Cultural Relations** – The Council is playing an important role in the promotion of cultural relations between India and other friendly countries. Provision is made for payment of grant in aid to this council. Increase is due to more cultural delegations going from India and visiting India from abroad.

8. **Hospitality Organisation** – This includes provision for entertainment of dignitaries visiting this country.

9. **अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें** :- संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि (1) गुटनिर्पेक्ष समन्वय ब्यूरो की अप्रैल 1986 में हुई बैठक तथा नवम्बर 1986 मे बेंगलोर में हुई सार्क शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए व्यवस्था के कारण है ।

10. **अन्य व्यय** :- इसमें (क) विदेशी सेवा प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (ख) पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सीमांकन (ग) विदेशस्थ मिशनों में हिन्दी का प्रचार (घ) राष्ट्र संघ तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के शिष्ट मंडल (ड.) स्वायत निकायों को सहायता अनुदान (च) अफरीकन राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस तथा नई दिल्ली में स्वापो कार्यालयों को अनुदान (छ) नेहरू पुरस्कार के लिए अनुदान व्यवस्था (ज) अन्य देशों को आपात राहत की पूर्ति के लिए सहायता । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि बेसहारा भारतीयों को वापिस भेजने पर अतिरिक्त व्यय, स्थापना की लागत तथा दलाई लामा की यात्रा पर व्यय पर खर्च, एशियाई अफ्रीकी और लेटिन समेरिका के देशों को राहत सहायता के कारण है ।

11. **अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग** :- पड़ौसी देशों तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों को उन के साथ सम्पन्न विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों तथा विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । सहायताप्राप्त देशों में नेपाल, भूटान, बंगला देश, अफकानिस्तान, सूडान सोमालिया, बर्मा, लाओस, कम्पूचिया, मारीशस, इथोपिया, फिलीपीन्स, वियतनाम, इन्डोनेशिया, यमन गणराज्य तथा एशिया, अफ्रीका अलैर लेटिन अमरीका के अन्य बहुत से देश शामिल है ।

12 व 13. **विदेश में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण** :- इसमें विदेश स्थित मिशनों द्वारा कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी उद्देश्यों के लिए भवनो के निर्माण और अधिग्रहण पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि विदेश में कार्यालय स्थान के निर्माण के लिए नए प्रस्तावों के कारण है ।

14. **भारत आपूर्ति मिशन** :- इसके अन्तर्गत लंदन तथा वाशिंगटन स्थित आपूर्ति स्कंधों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

15. **राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान** - बंगलोर में हुए सार्क शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए, कर्नाटक सरकार को अदायगी के लिए सहायता अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. **विविध ऋण** - संशोधित अनुमानों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संबंधी भारतीय समिति को नई दिल्ली में इसके भवन के लिए ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **International Conferences/Meetings** – Increase in R.E. is to meet the expenditure on (1) nonaligned Nations Coordination Bureau meeting held in April 1986 and (2) SAARC summit held in Bangalore in November 1986.

10. **Other Expenditure** – Includes provision for (a) Foreign Service Training Institute (b) Demarcation of boundaries with neighbouring countries (c) Propagation of Hindi in Missions abroad (d) Delegations to U.N. and other international organisations (e) Grants–in–aid to autonomous bodies (f) African National Congress and Swapo offices in New Delhi (g) Provision for grant of Nehru Awards and (h) Emergency relief supplies to other countries. Increase in RE is due to additional expenses on repatriation of destitute Indians , cost of establishment and T.A expenses for Dalai Lama, relief assistance to Asian, African and Latin American countries.

11. **Cooperation with other countries** – Provision is made for extending economic and technical assistance under various bilateral agreements and under specific programmes to the neighbouring countries as also other developing countries. Assisted countries include Nepal, Bhutan, Bangla Desh, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, Burma, Laos, Kampuchea, Mauritius, Ethopia, Phillippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Republic of Yemen and many other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

12–13. **Acquisition of land and buildings abroad** _ This provides for expenditure on acquisition and construction of buildings for office and residential purposes by the Missions abroad. The increase in BE 1987-88 is due to fresh proposals for construction of office accommodation abroad.

14. **India Supply Mission** – Includes provision for expenditure on Supply Wings London and Washington.

15. **Grants-in-aid to State Governments**-RE provides for payment of grant in aid to Government of Karnataka for the SAARC summit held in Bangalore.

16. **Miscellaneous Loans** - RE provides for payment of loans to Indian Society for International Law for its building in New Delhi..

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.22

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग Department of Economic Affairs

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NonPlan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	357.62	357.62	37.00	363.50	400.50	50.00	338.12	388.12
पूंजी	Capital		0.00	62.35	62.35	79.00	47.22	126.22	21.00	76.26	97.26
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**419.97**	**419.97**	**116.00**	**410.72**	**526.72**	**71.00**	**414.38**	**485.38**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	7.05	7.05	0.00	7.37	7.37	0.00	6.34	6.34
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन	2. National Savings Organisation	2047	0.00	4.26	4.26	0.00	4.54	4.54	0.00	4.82	4.82
3. अनिवार्य जमा (आयकरदाता) योजना 1974 के अन्तर्गत जमा रकम पर ब्याज	3. Interest on deposits under Compulsory Deposits (Income Tax Payers) Scheme,1974	2047	0.00	170.00	170.00	0.00	170.00	170.00	0.00	110.00	110.00
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	2.39	2.39	0.00	3.36	3.36	0.00	2.37	2.37
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security and Welfare**										
5. निर्धन परिवारों के लिए शारीरिक दुर्घटना बीमा योजना	5. Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for poor families	2235	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	16.00	16.00
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2235	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
7. लाभांश राहत तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	7. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	3075	0.00	146.99	146.99	0.00	146.88	146.88	0.00	177.74	177.74
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
8. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम	8. Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor	3475	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	37.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
9. युद्ध जोखिम (मेरीन हल्स) पुर्नबीमा योजनाएं आदि	9. War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Schemes etc.	3475	0.00	1.76	1.76	0.00	1.76	1.76	0.00	1.76	1.76
10. आपात जोखिम बीमा निधियों को/से निवल अन्तरण	10. Net Transfer to/from Emergency Risks Insurance Funds	3475	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	2.77	2.77	0.00	2.77	2.77
11. भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अनुदान	11. Grants to Indian Investment Centre	3475	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.30	2.30
12. अर्न्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	12. International Cooperation	3475	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.72	0.72
13. अन्य व्यय	13. Other Expenditure	3475	0.00	1.32	1.32	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.20	1.20
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
14. सयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को अशंदान	14. Contribution to U.N.D.P.	3605	0.00	8.13	8.13	0.00	8.13	8.13	0.00	8.05	8.05
15. अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग	15. Cooperation with Other Countries	3605	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	1.45	1.45
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*9.58*	*9.58*	*0.00*	*9.58*	*9.58*	*0.00*	*9.50*	*9.50*
16. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	16. Advances to Foreign Governments										
(क) मारीशस	(a) Mauritius	7605	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
(ख) तंजानिया	(b) Tanzania	7605	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
(ग) श्रीलंका	(c) Sri Lanka	7605	0.00	5.60	5.60	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.00	3.00
(घ) वियतनाम	(d) Vietnam	7605	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	10.36	10.36	0.00	17.00	17.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ङ) युगांडा	(e) Uganda	7605	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.00	2.00
(च) बर्मा	(f) Burma	7605	0.00	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(छ) जाम्बिया	(g) Zambia	7605	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	5.00	5.00
(ज) केन्या	(h) Kenya	7605	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
(झ) मोजाम्बिक	(i) Mozambique	7605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ञ) निकरागुआ	(j) Nicaragua	7605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	10.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*47.29*	*47.29*	*0.00*	*22.96*	*22.96*	*0.00*	*47.00*	*47.00*
17. रेलवे को उधार	17. Loans to Railways										
रेलवे विकास निधि के लिए उधार	**Loans to Railways Development Fund**	7002	0.00	15.06	15.06	79.00	24.26	103.26	21.00	29.26	50.26
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
18. नौवां वित्त आयोग	18. Ninth Finance Commission	2070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	2.25	2.25
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
19. अन्य कार्यक्रम	19. Other Programmes	2075	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05
20. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	20. Less-Anticipated Savings	2047	0.00	-0.53	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2052	0.00	-0.27	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.80*	*-0.80*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.00**	**419.97**	**419.97**	**116.00**	**410.72**	**526.72**	**71.00**	**414.38**	**485.38**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. पूंजी परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	13475	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	37.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
रेलवे	Railways	13002	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.00	0.00	79.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*116.00*	*0.00*	*116.00*	*71.00*	*0.00*	*71.00*

1. इसमें आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत रूप में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

2. इसमें देश के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क सहित राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के व्यय की व्यवस्था है। संशोधित अनुमान और अगले बजट में वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किए जाने से पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के कारण हुई है।

3. चालू वर्ष की व्यवस्थाओं में अनिवार्य जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत निक्षेपों पर ब्याज में 1985-86 में एक वर्ष के लिए आस्थगित अदायगियां भी शामिल हैं। अगले बजट में एक वर्ष के लिए सामान्य व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

4. इसमें मुख्यत बचत प्रमाण पत्रों, चैक बुकों आदि के मुद्रण की लागत और अतिरिक्त परिलब्धियां (अनिवार्य जमा) अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां शमिल हैं।

5. यह योजना परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य की दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो जाने की दशा में निर्धन परिवारों के लाभ के लिए है। प्रीमियम सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है। पीड़ित परिवार को 3000 रुपए की

1. The provision is for the Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Economic Affairs. The Revised Estimates, 1986-87 and Budget Estimates, 1987-88 take into account the impact of the 4th Central Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted by the Government.

2. The provision is for expenditure of National Savings Organisation with its net work of regional offices all over the country. Effect of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission as accepted by the Government mainly accounts for the increases in RE and next Budget.

3. Current year's provision includes payments for interest on deposits under Compulsory Deposits (I.T.Payers) Scheme deferred for one year in 1985-86. Next Budget provides for normal expenditure for one year.

4. The provision is mainly for cost of printing saving certificates, cheque books etc. and payments under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

5. This Scheme is intended to benefit poor families in the event of accidental death of earning members. The premium is paid by the Government. A compensation of Rs.3000/-

क्षतिपूर्ति की जाती है। यह योजना देश में 440 जिलों में से जिलों में चलाई जा रही है।

6. इसमें प्रतिरक्षित बचत योजना के लिए बीमे के अंश की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

7. इसके अन्तर्गत सामान्य राजस्व में से रेलवे को देय लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के स्थान पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

8. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए एक स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना 1 सितम्बर 1986 से प्रारम्भ की गई है। इस योजना के अर्न्तगत एक ऋणकर्ता 5000 रुपए तक ऋण लेने का पात्र होगा जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज लिया जाएगा। केन्दीय सरकार बैंकों को 25 प्रतिशत की पूंजी संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगा।

9 और 10. विभिन्न जोखिम बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्ग प्राप्त प्रीमियमों को लोक खाते की आरक्षण निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है जिसमें से इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत व्यय को पूरा किया जाता है। इन लेन देनों को भारतीय समेकित निधि के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है। यह व्यवस्था मुख्यता युद्ध जोखिम (मेरीन हल्ज) पुर्न बीमा के लिए है इसमें आपात जोखिम माल, कारखाने तथा उपक्रम) बीमा योजनाओं की बकाया राशि का निपटान भी शमिल है।

11. यह अनुदान भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अपना स्थापना व्यय पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है। यह केन्द्र भारत में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले निवैश सहित विदेशी निवेशों को प्रोत्साहित करता है। विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात सुलभ कराता है और भारत की निवेश नीतियों और प्रकियाओं आदि के बारे में समुद्रपारीय निवेशकों को सूचना प्रदान करता है।

12. इसमें एशियाई विकास बैंक की तकनीकी सहायता योजना,तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्र मंडल निधि में अंशदान और अफीकी विकास बैंक के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है।

13. इसमें भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण, वाशिंगटन और ब्रुसेल्ज. में भारत के दूतावास के आर्थिक स्कंध और राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं।

14 व 15. इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम में अंशदान और कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को तकनीकी सहायता तथा विशेष राष्ट्र मंडल अफीकी सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं।

16. इसके अन्तर्गत मित्र विकासशील देशों को आसान शर्तों पर सहायता क` लिए व्यवस्था की गई है

17. यह व्यवस्था रेलवे को उसके पिछले उधारों पर सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न उधार दिए जाने और आयोजना स्कीमों के वित्त पोषण के लिए की गई है।

18. इसमें स्थापित किए जा रहे नौवे वित्त आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

19. इसमें मुख्यत मीयाद निकले हुए मामलों में केंद्रीय प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज के भुगतान और सरकारी खातों में जमा अदावी प्रतिभूतियों के सम्बन्ध में भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है।

is payable to the bereaved family. The Scheme is operated in 100 out of 440 districts in the country.

6. This includes provision for the insurance element of Protected Savings Scheme.

7. This represents subsidy in lieu of dividend relief and other concessions payable to the Railways from General Revenues.

8. The scheme for self employment programme for urban poor has been introduced with effect from 1st September, 1986. Under the scheme, a borrower will be eligible for a loan upto Rs.5,000 at 10 % per annum. Central Government will provide Capital subsidy of 25% to the banks.

9 and 10. The premia received under the various risk insurance schemes are transferred to reserve funds in the Public Account from which expenditure under the schemes are met. These transactions are routed through the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision for expenditure mainly relates to War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme; it also includes settlement of arrear dues under the emergency risk (goods, factories and undertakings) insurance schemes.

11. The grant assistance is intended to enable IIC to meet its establishment expenditure. The centre promotes foreign investments in India, including from non-resident Indians, facilitates import of technology from abroad and provides information to overseas investment about India's investment policies and procedures.

12. This includes provision for technical assistance scheme of the Asian Development Bank, contribution to Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and cost of experts and consultants under Technical Cooperation Agreement with African Development Bank.

13. This includes expenditure on training of Indian Economic Service officers; Economic wing of the Embassy of India, Washington and Brussels and grants to National Council of Applied Economic Research, etc.

14 & 15. This includes provision for contribution to UNDP and technical aid to South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan and technical assistance under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

16. This is intended for providing credits on soft term basis to friendly developing countries.

17. Provision is made for payment of non-plan loans to Railways for paying interest to General Revenues on past loans and financing Plan schemes.

18. Provision is for the Ninth Finance Commission which is being set up.

19. Includes provision mainly for interest payment on Central securities in time-barre cases and payment in connection with unclaimed securities credited to Governmen Accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.23

करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल Currency, Coinage and Stamps

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्यशीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	54.40	54.40	0.35	27.52	27.87	0.35	8.87	9.22
	पूंजी Capital		*40.00*	*53.70*	*93.70*	*36.54*	*46.40*	*82.94*	*69.65*	*1.16*	*70.81*
	जोड़ Total		**40.00**	**108.10**	**148.10**	**36.89**	**73.92**	**110.81**	**70.00**	**10.03**	**80.03**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	**Currency,Coinage & Mints**										
1. करेंसी नोट प्रेस	1. Currency Note Press										
1.01. राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	0.00	97.13	97.13	0.00	102.88	102.88	0.00	102.76	102.76
1.02. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	0.00	-59.31	-59.31	0.00	-105.93	-105.93	0.00	-126.54	-126.54
1.03 *निवल*	1.03 *Net*		*0.00*	*37.82*	*37.82*	*0.00*	*-3.05*	*-3.05*	*0.00*	*-23.78*	*-23.78*
1.04 पूंजी व्यय	1.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.47	-1.31	12.16	20.82	-1.23	19.59
2. बैंक नोट प्रेस	2. Bank Note Press										
2.01. राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	0.00	74.52	74.52	0.00	61.16	61.16	0.00	65.94	65.94
2.02. घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	0.00	-67.21	-67.21	0.00	-68.35	-68.35	0.00	-70.98	-70.98
2.03. *निवल*	2.03 *Net*	*Total*	*0.00*	*7.31*	*7.31*	*0.00*	*-7.19*	*-7.19*	*0.00*	*-5.04*	*-5.04*
2.04. पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	4.00	0.78	4.78	7.76	0.34	8.10	10.06	1.16	11.22
3. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल	3. Security Paper Mill										
3.01. राजस्व व्यय	3.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	0.00	25.63	25.63	0.00	22.88	22.88	0.00	23.10	23.10
3.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	3.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	0.00	-37.82	-37.82	0.00	-27.36	-27.36	0.00	-28.79	-28.79
3.03. *निवल*	3.03 *Net*		*0.00*	*-12.19*	*-12.19*	*0.00*	*-4.48*	*-4.48*	*0.00*	*-5.69*	*-5.69*
3.04' पूंजी व्यय	3.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	0.50	0.46	0.96	0.68	0.31	0.99	2.10	0.98	3.08
4. टकसाल	4. Mints	2046	0.00	25.08	25.08	0.00	28.85	28.85	0.00	30.40	30.40
		4046	11.00	0.80	11.80	5.30	0.05	5.35	24.67	0.56	25.23
जोड़		*Total*	*11.00*	*25.88*	*36.88*	*5.30*	*28.90*	*34.20*	*24.67*	*30.96*	*55.63*
5. धातुओं की खरीद	5. Purchase of Metals	4046	0.00	18.13	18.13	0.00	4.79	4.79	0.00	10.97	10.97
6. सोने और चांदी की खरीद	6. Purchase of Gold and Silver	4046	0.00	23.09	23.09	0.00	20.98	20.98	0.00	23.30	23.30
7. सिक्कों का आयात	7. Import of Coins	4046	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	21.15	21.15	0.00	-34.63	-34.63
8. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को समाप्त करने पर हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	2046	0.00	2.16	2.16	0.00	2.03	2.03	0.00	2.37	2.37
9. एक रूपए के नोट के फार्मों की लागत	9. Cost of one rupee note forms	2046	0.00	2.91	2.91	0.00	7.85	7.85	0.00	6.95	6.95
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2046	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.35	0.37	0.72	0.35	0.32	0.67
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
11. इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस	11. India Security Press										
11.01. राजस्व व्यय	11.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	0.00	40.47	40.47	0.00	43.66	43.66	0.00	47.34	47.34
11.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	11.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	0.00	-49.13	-49.13	0.00	-40.46	-40.46	0.00	-40.52	-40.52
11.03. *निवल*	11.03 *Net*	*Total*	*0.00*	*-8.66*	*-8.66*	*0.00*	*3.20*	*3.20*	*0.00*	*6.82*	*6.82*
11.04. पूंजी व्यय	11.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	4.00	0.09	4.09	8.33	0.09	8.42	10.00	0.05	10.05
12. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	12. Security Printing Press										
12.01. राजस्व व्यय	12.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	0.00	9.29	9.29	0.00	9.47	9.47	0.00	9.86	9.86

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	0.00	-10.50	-10.50	0.00	-11.00	-11.00	0.00	-15.00	-15.00
12.03 *निवल*	12.03 *Net*	Total	0.00	-1.21	-1.21	0.00	-1.53	-1.53	0.00	-5.14	-5.14
12.04. पूंजी व्यय	12.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
13. अन्य व्यय	13. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	1.87	1.87	0.00	1.47	1.47	0.00	1.66	1.66
		7615	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	14. Less-Anticipated Savings	2046	0.00	-1.22	-1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2047	0.00	-1.03	-1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4046	0.00	-0.65	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-2.90*	*-2.90*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***40.00***	***108.10***	***148.10***	***36.89***	***73.92***	***110.81***	***70.00***	***10.03***	***80.03***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
1.करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	35.50	0.00	35.50	27.56	0.00	27.56	58.00	0.00	58.00
2.अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	4.50	0.00	4.50	9.33	0.00	9.33	12.00	0.00	12.00
जोड़	*Total*		***40.00***	***0.00***	***40.00***	***36.89***	***0.00***	***36.89***	***70.00***	***0.00***	***70.00***

1. करेंसी नोट प्रेसः- करेंसी नोट प्रेस भारत सरकार के लिए एक रुपए के नोट तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिए 2रुपए,5रुपए तथा 10 रुपए के नोटों का मुद्रण करता है तथा उनकी पूर्ति करता है ।

सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण (दस लाख सिक्के)

1985-86 लक्ष्य	1985-86 उत्पादन	1986-87 लक्ष्य	1986-87 उत्पादन (दिसम्बर 1986 तक)
4466	4085	4800	3565

उत्पादन में कमी,मशीनरी के आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मशीनरी के संस्थापन और उसे चालू करने के काम में देरी हो जाने के कारण हुई ।

2. बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास 20 रुपए, 50 रुपए तथा 100 रुपए के नोटों का मुद्रण करता है । प्रेस अपनी आवश्यकता के साथ साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, करंसी नोट मुद्राणालय, प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए स्याही का निर्माण भी करता है ।

सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण (दस लाख सिक्के)

1985-86 लक्ष्य	1985-86 उत्पादन	1986-87 लक्ष्य	1986-87 उत्पादन (दिसम्बर 1986 तक)
1600	1480	1725	1374

उत्पादन में कमी,आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम के कारण मशीनरी के संस्थापन और उसे चालू करने के काम में देरी हो जाने के कारण हुई ।

3. कारखाना प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना करेंसी नोटों के निर्माण तथा बैंक नोट प्रेस और करंसी नोट मुद्रणालय जे साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की अन्य प्रतिभूति विषयक कागजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिभूति कागज का निर्माण करता है ।

1. The Currency Note Press prints and supplies one-rupee currency notes for the Government of India and bank notes of the denominations of Rs.2, Rs.5 and Rs.10 for the Reserve Bank of India.

Performance data: (Million pieces)

1985-86 Target	1985-86 Production	1986-87 Target	1986-87 Production (upto Dec. 1986)
4466	4085	4800	3565

Shortfall in production was due to delay in erecting and commissioning of machinery under modernisation programme.

2. The Bank Note Press, Dewas prints currency notes of denominations of Rs.20,Rs.50 and Rs.100. The Press also manufactures and meets the requirement of inks of India Security Press, Currency Note Press and Security Printing Press, besides for itself.

Performance data: (Million pieces)

1985-86 Target	1986-87 Production	1986-87 Target	Production (upto Dec.1986)
1600	1480	1725	1374

Shortfall in production was due to delay in erecting and commissioning of machinery under modernisation programme.

3. The SPM manufactures paper for making currency notes and other security paper required by Bank Note Press and Currency Note Press as well as India Security Press.

मिल की स्थापित क्षमता 6000 मीटिक टन प्रति वर्ष कागज का उत्पादन करने की है जबकि 1987-88 में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 4000 मीट्रिक टन है ।

4. **टकसालें** : बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा हैदराबाद की टकसालें भारत सरकार के लिए सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, चलन से बाहर निकाले गए सिक्कों का परीक्षण करती है तथा इन को समाप्त करती है तथा जाली और संदिग्ध सिक्कों के बारे में आनी राय देती है । ये सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा अन्य संस्थानो अर्थात विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए मेडलों का भी निर्माण भी करती है । बम्बई तथा कलकता टकसालों के साथ संलग्न धातु परख विभाग सोने चांदी तथा मिश्रित धातुओं की जिनका प्रयोग सिक्कों तथा मैडल बैजों के निर्माण आदि में किया जाता है, परख करता है । बम्बई की टकसाल समारक सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, तौल माप और क्षमता आदि के मापकों का भी निर्माण करती है । यह देश में एकमात्र लायसेंस युक्त सोना शोध्य शाला भी है, तथा यह सोने की ढलाई और इसकी सफाई का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करती है । यह व्यवस्था मौजूदा तीन टकसालों का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करती है ।

सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण (दस लाख सिक्के)

1985-86		1986-87		1987-88
लक्ष्य	उत्पादन	लक्ष्य	उत्पादन (दिसंबर 1986 तक)	लक्ष्य
2210	2223	2850	2180	2850

5. इसमें सिक्कों के निर्माण क लिए धातु की खरीद के संबंध में निवल आधार पर व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. इसमें सरकार द्वारा हट्टी सोना खानो, भारत गोल्ड माइन्ज लि. तथा हिन्दुस्तान व्यापार लि. से खरीद की गई धातु के मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

7. चूंकि, सिक्कों का उत्पादन मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सिक्कों के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई । 25 पैसे, 50 पैसे और । रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के सिक्कों का आयात किया गया । यह व्यवस्था चलन में परिचालित सिक्कों के अतिरिक्त आयात की लागत की द्योतक है ।

8. यह शीर्ष चलन से वापस लिए गए और समाप्त किए गए सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य तथा उनके धातु मूल्य के अन्तर का द्योतक है ।

9. इसकी व्यवस्था एक रुपए के नोट के फार्मों के मुद्रण तथा उनकी पूर्ति के लिए करेंसी नोट प्रेस को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है (जिसे वाणिज्यिक विभाग माना जाता है ।)

11. भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय डाक लेखन सामग्री, डाक तथा डाक भिन्न टिकटों, न्यायिक तथा गैर न्यायिक स्टाम्पों, चैकों, बांडों, तथा अन्य प्रतिभूति दस्तावेजों अर्थात पासपोर्ट, वचनपत्रों इत्यादि का मुद्रण करता है । इसके अलावा मुद्रणालय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों तथा अर्धसरकारी संगठनों के लिए सिक्यूरिटी की कई एक विविध मदों का मुद्रण भी करता है ।

12. प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय :- हैदराबाद स्थित प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय द्वारा किए जाने वाले डाक लेखन सामग्री तथा माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंडरोलों के उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करता है।

10 व 13. इसमें मुख्यरूपसे चांदी शोधशाला, केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प कार्यालय तथा केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प भंडार के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

The installed capacity of the Mill is 6000 metric tonnes of paper per annum; the target of production in 1987-88 is 4000 metric tonnes.

4. The Mints at Bombay, Calcutta, and Hyderabad mint Government of India coins, examine and dispose of withdrawn coins and tender expert opinion on counterfeit and doubtful coins. They also manufacture medals for various Government Departments and other Institutions like Universities. The Assay department attached to Bombay and Calcutta Mints assay gold, silver and alloys for coins, medals badges, etc. The Bombay Mint mints commemorative coins and manufactures weights, capacity and length measures. It is also the only licensed gold refinery in the country and it undertakes gold melting refining and casting work. This provision is for the three existing mints and the one being set up at NOIDA, U.P.

Performance data: (Million pieces)

1985-86		1986-87		1987-88
Target	Production	Target	Production (upto Dec. 1986)	Target
2210	2223	2850	2180	2850

5. This represents net provision on account of purchase of metals for coinage.

6. This includes provision for price of gold acquired by Government from Hutti Gold Mines, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and Hindustan Copper Ltd.

7. As indigenous production of coins is not adequate to meet the demand, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Coins of the denominations of 25 paise, 50 paise and Re.1 are imported. The provision represents the cost of imports net of the coins put into circulation.

8. This represents the difference between the face value and metal value of coins withdrawn and destroyed.

9. The provision is for payment to Currency Note Press (which is treated as a commercial department) for printing and supply of one rupee notes.

11. The India Security Press prints postal stationery, postal and non-postal stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps, cheques, bonds, and other security documents such as passports, promissory notes, etc., besides a number of miscellaneous items of security nature required by Central and State Governments and quasi- Government organisations.

12. The Security Printing Press at Hyderabad supplements the output of the India Security Press for postal stationery as also of match excise banderols and Central excise stamps..

10 & 13. This includes provision mainly for Silver Refinery, Central Stamp Office and Central Stamp Depot.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.24

वित्तीय संस्थानों को भुगतान Payments to Financial Institutions

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		9.16	389.09	398.25	14.43	374.76	389.19	33.45	305.84	339.29
पूंजी Capital		250.84	15.12	265.96	275.19	23.26	298.45	300.29	17.76	318.05
जोड़ Total		**260.00**	**404.21**	**664.21**	**289.62**	**398.02**	**687.64**	**333.74**	**323.60**	**657.34**
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान Industrial Financial Institutions										
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक 1. Industrial Development Bank of India	2885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	4885	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
	6885	7.69	0.00	7.69	7.59	0.00	7.59	30.00	0.00	30.00
जोड़	*Total*	*37.69*	*0.00*	*37.69*	*37.59*	*0.00*	*37.59*	*65.00*	*0.00*	*65.00*
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम 2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2885	2.41	0.00	2.41	2.41	0.00	2.41	4.24	0.00	4.24
	6885	0.73	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.73	0.95	0.00	0.95
जोड़	*Total*	*3.14*	*0.00*	*3.14*	*3.14*	*0.00*	*3.14*	*5.19*	*0.00*	*5.19*
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम 3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	2885	1.75	0.00	1.75	6.92	0.12	7.04	14.21	0.00	14.21
	6885	5.42	0.00	5.42	8.37	0.00	8.37	28.34	0.00	28.34
जोड़	*Total*	*7.17*	*0.00*	*7.17*	*15.29*	*0.12*	*15.41*	*42.55*	*0.00*	*42.55*
4. भारतीय निर्यात - आयात बैंक 4. Export-Import Bank of India	2885	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.10	0.00	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4885	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
	6885	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़	*Total*	*35.00*	*0.00*	*35.00*	*32.10*	*0.00*	*32.10*	*25.00*	*0.00*	*25.00*
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक 5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	4885	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	18.00	0.00	18.00
	6885	27.00	0.00	27.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*42.00*	*0.00*	*42.00*	*39.00*	*0.00*	*39.00*	*18.00*	*0.00*	*18.00*
जोड़ - औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान Total-Industrial Financial Institutions		**125.00**	**0.00**	**125.00**	**127.12**	**0.12**	**127.24**	**155.74**	**0.00**	**155.74**
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान Agricultural Financial Institutions										
6. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक 6. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Dev.	6416	130.00	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
7. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक 7. Regional Rural Bank	4416	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
जोड़ - कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान Total-Agricultural Financial Institutions		**135.00**	**0.00**	**135.00**	**135.00**	**0.00**	**135.00**	**155.00**	**0.00**	**155.00**
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान General Financial and Trading Institutions										
8. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी 8. Share Capital of the Nationalised Banks	5465	400.00	0.00	400.00	412.50	0.00	412.50	200.00	0.00	200.00
	8012	-400.00	0.00	-400.00	-400.00	0.00	-400.00	-200.00	0.00	-200.00
निवल	*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*12.50*	*0.00*	*12.50*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
अन्य Others										
9. भारतीय जहाजरानी ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड 9. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	7052	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान International Financial Institutions										
10. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष 10. International Monetary Fund	5466	0.00	755.54	755.54	0.00	1133.62	1133.62	0.00	876.19	876.19
	6001	0.00	-755.54	-755.54	0.00	-1133.62	-1133.62	0.00	-876.19	-876.19
निवल	*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
11. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार / 11. Service Charges Payable to I.M.F	2047	0.00	382.86	382.86	0.00	367.50	367.50	0.00	296.83	296.83
12. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था / 12. International Development Association	5466	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.10	1.10
13. एशियाई विकास बैंक / 13. Asian Development Bank	5466	0.00	5.48	5.48	0.00	5.62	5.62	0.00	5.62	5.62
14. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम / 14. International Finance Corporation	5466	0.00	4.04	4.04	0.00	12.04	12.04	0.00	6.07	6.07
15. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि/बैंक / 15. African Development Fund/Bank	5466	0.00	4.39	4.39	0.00	4.39	4.39	0.00	4.97	4.97
16. कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निधि / 16. International Fund for Agricultural Development	2416	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	2.87	0.00	5.74	5.74
जोड़ - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं / Total-International Financial Institutions		**0.00**	**397.90**	**397.90**	**0.00**	**393.55**	**393.55**	**0.00**	**320.33**	**320.33**
17. ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता / 17. Interest Subsidy										
17.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक / 17.01 Indusrial Reconstruction Bank Of India	2885	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
17.02 गोआनी बैंक / 17.02 Goan Banks	2885	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*6.10*	*6.10*	*0.00*	*4.10*	*4.10*	*0.00*	*3.10*	*3.10*
18. अन्य व्यय / 18. Other Expenditure	3466	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17
	4885	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*0.21*	*0.21*	*0.00*	*0.25*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.17*	*0.17*
कुल जोड़ / Grand Total		**260.00**	**404.21**	**664.21**	**289.62**	**398.02**	**687.64**	**333.74**	**323.60**	**657.34**

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश / B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक / 1. Industrial Development Bank of India	12885	37.69	0.00	37.69	37.59	0.00	37.59	50.00	0.00	50.00
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम / 2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	12885	0.73	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.73	0.95	0.00	0.95
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम / 3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	12885	5.42	0.00	5.42	8.37	0.00	8.37	28.34	0.00	28.34
4. भारतीय निर्यात - आयात बैंक / 4. Export-Import Bank of India	12885	30.00	0.00	30.00	27.00	0.00	27.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक / 5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	12885	42.00	0.00	42.00	39.00	0.00	39.00	18.00	0.00	18.00
6. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक / 6. National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development	12416	130.00	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
7. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक / 7. Regional Rural Banks	12416	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
8. भारतीय जहाजरानी ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड / 8. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	13052	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
जोड़	*Total*	*250.84*	*0.00*	*250.84*	*262.69*	*0.00*	*262.69*	*300.29*	*0.00*	*300.29*

केवल उपर्युक्त वित्तीय संस्थानों के सम्बन्ध में बजट समर्थन केन्द्रीय योजना में होता है ।
In respect of the above financial institutions only the budget support is in the Central Plan.

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय / C. Plan Outlay										
1. कृषि, वित्तीय संस्थान / 1. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	135.00	0.00	135.00	135.00	0.00	135.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
2. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान / 2. Industrial Financial Institutions	12885	125.00	0.00	125.00	127.12	0.00	127.12	155.74	0.00	155.74
3. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान / 3. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. जहाजरानी / 4. Shipping	13052	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
जोड़ / Total		**260.00**	**0.00**	**260.00**	**289.62**	**0.00**	**289.62**	**333.74**	**0.00**	**333.74**

1. **भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक** :- यह एक शीर्ष संस्था है जो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उद्यमों को दीर्घावधिक वित्त प्रदान करती है तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पुनः वित्त-पोषण द्वारा और उनके ऋण पत्रों के निर्गमों को खरीद कर उनके क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय तथा अनुपूर्ति करती है ।

2. **भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम** :- यह निगम औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण अनुदान तथा अग्रिम देता है तथा उनके द्वारा दिए गए ऋण-पत्र खरीदता है । यह औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा पूंजी बाजार में लिए गए ऋणों की गारन्टी देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए स्टाक, शेयरों, बांडों तथा ऋण-पत्रों की हामीदारी भरता है ।

3. **भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम** :- यह निगम भारतीय रुपयों तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में सावधिक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है तथा शेयर खरीदता है तथा शेयरों की हामीदारी लेता है तथा मुख्य रूप से पूंजीगत संपत्तियों के क्रय के लिए अन्य संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋण की अदायगी की गारन्टी देता है ।

4. **भारतीय निर्यात - आयात बैंक** :- इस बैंक की स्थापना भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की वित्त व्यवस्था करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत इसी प्रकार की संस्थाओं के कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए एक मुरव्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में की गई है ।

5. **भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक** :- यह निगम बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक एककों को अथवा बन्द होने वाले औद्योगिक एककों को चालू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक** :- इस बैंक की स्थापना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि छोटे-कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योग तथा सम्बंद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए ऋण देकर एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के संवर्धन के लिए की गई है । यह निगम राजकीय सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के लिए पुनर्वित्त की व्यवस्था करता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुछ संस्थाओं को सीधे वित्तीय सहयता भी देता है ।

7. **क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक** :- शाखाओं के विस्तार के जरिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से रकमों को जमा के रूप में जुटाते हैं । क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अल्पावधिक फसल वर्धन ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं और कृषि से सम्बंध्द गतिविधियों के लिए, खुदरा व्यापार, लघु व्यवसाय और आत्म नियोजन आदि के कार्यों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार तथा अग्रिम देने की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शेयर पूंजी के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से की व्यवस्था करती है। व्यवस्था इसी के आधार पर की गई है ।

8. 1986-87 में 400 करोड़ रुपए और 1987-88 में 200 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी के अंशदान के लिए की जा रही है । बैंकों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी का है साथ-साथ विशेष अपरक्रम्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश करना होगा जिन पर ब्याज की दर 7.75 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है । संशोधित अनुमानों में 12.50 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त अंशदान भी शामिल है जो कतिपय राष्ट्रीय बैंको को औद्योगिक निर्यात से संबंधित सहायक एककों को बाहय ऋण देने के लिए होगा ।

9. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड यह एक नई कम्पनी है जिसका निगमन 8 दिसम्बर, 1986 को किया गया है । यह कम्पनी नौवहन विकास निधि समिति की उत्तराधिकारी कम्पनी होगी, जिसे समापप्त किया जा रहा है । भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कम्पनी नौवहन जिम्मेदार होगी और उनकी वाणिज्यिक सक्षमता के आधार पर ही परियोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था करेगी ।

1. Industrial Development Bank of India is an apex institution to provide long term finance to industrial enterprises, both in the public and private sectors, and it coordinates and supplements the activities of other financial institutions by providing refinancing facilities and subscribing to their debenture issues.

2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India grants loans and advances to industrial concerns and subscribes to debentures floated by them; also guarantees loans raised by industrial concern in the capital market and under-writes stocks, share, bonds and debentures issued by them.

3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India provides term loans in rupees and foreign currencies, subscribes to and underwrites shares and guarantees payment of credit availed of from other institutions primarily for the purpose of capital assets.

4. Export-Import Bank of India is designed to function as the principal financial institution for financing India's international trade and coordinating the working of similar institutions engaged in this field.

5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India has been entrusted with the responsibility to revive closed industrial units and units on the brink of closure.

6. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development promotes integrated rural development by providing credit for agriculture, small, cottage and village industries and allied activities in rural areas; refinances loans granted for agricultural development by State Cooperative Banks, Central Land Mortgage Banks, scheduled commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks; also provides direct financial assistance to certain types of institutions as approved by the Central Government.

7. Regional Rural Banks mobilise deposits in the rural areas through a net work of branches. The RRBs provide short term crop loans and advances loans for activities allied to agriculture, retail trade, small business and self employed etc.

Central Government provides 50% of the share capital of each regional rural bank. Provision made is on this account.

8. Rs.400 crores in 1986-87 and Rs.200 crores in 1987-88 are being provided for subscription to the share capital of nationalised banks with a view to strengthening their capital base. The banks are to simultaneously invest the additional share capital thus provided by the Government in special non-negotiable Government securities carrying 7.75% interest per annum. Revised Estimates also includes an additional subscription of Rs.12.50 crores in certain nationalised banks for passing on external credits to ancilliary units concerned with industrial exports

9. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. (SCICI) is a new company which has been incorporated on 8th December,1986. It will succeed the Shipping Development Fund Committee which is being wound up. SCICI would be concerned with development of private sector shipping industry and would finance projects on the strength of their commercial viability.

10. इसके अन्तर्गत निधि के पुर्नमूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरुप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को की जाने वाली अदायगीयों तथा निधि के पक्ष में अपरक्रांमा एंव ब्याजरहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के निर्माण के साथ भारतीय मुद्रा को धारित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्र कोष की विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत अप्रैल 1984 तक 39 करोड़ एस.डी. आर. के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्राओं की निकासी के लिए आवधिक सेवा प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए है । यह प्रभार चालू दरों पर आधारित है । विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत निकासियों की पुर्नखरीद जो 1985-86 में शुरू हुई, तेजी से कम हो रही है ।

12. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुर्नःनिर्माण और विकास बैंक भी सुलभ ऋण व्यवस्था करने वाली संस्था है । इस में आई. डी. ए.- VII अंशदान की अंतिम किस्त की अदायगी करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. इस में तीसरी सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के आधार पर व्यवस्था की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत को एशियाई विकास बैंक की चुकता पूंजी के लिए, जो वर्ष 1983 से आरम्भ हो कर पांच समान किस्तों में देय है 307.6 लाख डालर की राशि अदा करनी है । ये अदायगियां अंशतः परियतनीय मुद्रा में और अंशतः अपरकाम्य ब्याज रहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूपमें की गई है ।

14. अन्तराष्ट्रीय वित्त विभाग, वाशिंगटन, 1956 में विश्व बैंक के संबद्ध निगम के रुपमें स्थापित किया गया था । भगत इस निगम का संस्थापक सदस्य है । यह निगम अपने सदस्य देशों के उत्पादक निजी/सयुक्त क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की सहायता करता है ।

यह व्यवस्था भारत के आवंटित अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी की अदायगी के लिए है -इसकी दो किस्तें इस वर्ष और एक किस्त अगले वर्ष अदा की जाएगी ।

15. इसमें अफरीकी विकास कोष और अफरीकी विकास निधि की शेयर पूंजी की पूर्ति के लिए और अफरीकी विकास बैंक की पूंजी के स्टाक में अंशदान के लिए भारत के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना 1977 में की गई थी । यह निधि संयुक्त राष्ट संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है । विकास शील सदस्य देशों को कृषि के विकास के लिए यह बैंक रियायती दरें पर धनराशियां उपलब्ध कराता है । यह व्यवस्था 1985-87 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत के अंशदान की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए है ।

17. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुर्ननिर्माण बैंक और गोआनी बैंकों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की दरों में रियायत के बदले आर्थिक सहाता की व्यवस्था है ।

18. इस में अर्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को एस.डी.आर. लेखा के प्रशासन के लिए देय निधारित प्रभारों स्टेट बैंक, सिक्किम (शेयरों का अधिग्रहण) तथा विविध उपबंध अधिनियम,1982 की धारा 8 के अंतगर्त देय राशि के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

10. This represents payments to International Monetary Fund arising as a result of revaluation of the Fund holding of Indian currency, by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the Fund.

11. The provision is mainly for payment of periodic charges against drawal of foreign currencies equivalent to SDR 3900 millions upto April, 1984 under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) of the I.M.F. The charges are based on prevailing rates. The repurchases of drawals under EFF, which commenced in 1985-86, are getting progressively reduced.

12. International Development Association is a soft loan affiliate of IBRD. Provision represents final instalment of IDA-VII subscription and maintenance of value claims.

13. The provision is on the basis of Third General Capital Increase under which India has to pay $30.76 million towards the paid in shares of ADB in 5 equal instalments beginning 1983. Payments are made partly in convertible currency and partly in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities.

14. International Finance Corporation, Washington, was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank. India is a founder member of this Corporation. IFC assists productive private/joint sector enterprises in its member countries.

The provision is for payment toward additional allocation of share capital to India - two instalments to be paid this year and one instalment next year.

15. Provision is towards India's share of the capital replenishments of the African Development Fund and contributions towards the capital stock of the African Development Bank.

16. The International Fund for Agricultural Development which was established in 1977, is a specialised agency of United Nations. It makes available funds on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member countries. The provision represents India's contribution to the second replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1985-87.

17. Provision is towards subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India and Goan Banks.

18. This includes provision for assessment charges payable to International Monetary Fund in regard to administration of S.D.R. Account, amount payable under Section 8 of the State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of shares) and miscellaneous provisions Act, 1982, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.25

पेंशनें Pensions

(करोड़ रुपये) *(In crores of rupees)*

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	216.57	216.57	0.00	295.51	295.51	0.00	486.79	486.79
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**216.57**	**216.57**	**0.00**	**295.51**	**295.51**	**0.00**	**486.79**	**486.79**
पेंशनें तथा अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits										
1. अधिवर्षता और सेवा निवृत्ति भत्ते 1. Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	2071	0.00	126.72	126.72	0.00	151.85	151.85	0.00	342.18	342.18
2. पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य 2. Commuted Value of Pensions	2071	0.00	30.16	30.16	0.00	40.54	40.54	0.00	51.91	51.91
3. उपदान 3. Gratuities	2071	0.00	32.43	32.43	0.00	48.77	48.77	0.00	56.59	56.59
4. परिवार पेंशनें 4. Family Pensions	2071	0.00	14.13	14.13	0.00	18.63	18.63	0.00	19.37	19.37
5. भविष्य निधियों के लिए अंशदान 5. Contributions to Provident Funds	2071	0.00	3.38	3.38	0.00	3.89	3.89	0.00	4.16	4.16
6. विविध पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान 6. Miscellaneous Pensionary payments	2071	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	2.16	2.16
7. अन्य 7. Others	2071	0.00	1.27	1.27	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.42	1.42
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण Social Security &Welfare										
8. जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना 8. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2235	0.00	2.49	2.49	0.00	3.87	3.87	0.00	4.11	4.11
9. केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना 9. Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme	2235	0.00	3.90	3.90	0.00	25.31	25.31	0.00	4.78	4.78
10. अन्य 10. Others	2235	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.11	0.11
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		***0.00***	***216.57***	***216.57***	***0.00***	***295.51***	***295.51***	***0.00***	***486.79***	***486.79***

इस मांग में पेंशनों और उपदानों के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है तथा इसमें वे भुगतान भी शामिल है जो भारत की संचित निधि पर भारित होते हैं और जिन्हें बाद में राज्य सरकारों से वसूल कर लिया जाता है । इस मांग में अंशदायी और अन्य भविष्य निधि जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः सिविल पेंशन भोगियो के महंगाई राहत से संबंधित वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू किए जाने, तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना 1977 के अंतगर्त अंशदान को सेवानिवृत्त लाभों के प्रयोजन से महंगाई भत्ते के एक बडे भाग को वेतन में मिला देने के कारण है ।

1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में पेंशन के संबध में वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The Demand includes provision for payment of pensions and gratuities including those charged on the Consolidated Fund of India which are later recovered from the State Governments. Provision is also included in this Demand for contributions to Contributory and other Provident funds, Deposit linked Insurance Scheme and the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme.

The increase in the Revised Estimates 1986-87 is mainly on account of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations relating to Civil Pensioners dearness relief sanctioned during the year, merger of major portion of D.A. in pay for the purpose of retirement benefits and refund of contributions under the erstwhile CGEIS 1977.

In Budget Estimates 1987-88, a lump sum amount of Rs. 200 crores has been provided for implementation of Pay Commission recommendations on pensions.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

संख्या (विनियोग) No.26(APPROPRIATION)

ब्याज संदाय Interest Payments

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	8750.00	8750.00	0.00	9550.00	9550.00	0.00	10650.00	10650.00
पूंजी Capital		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**8750.00**	**8750.00**	**0.00**	**9550.00**	**9550.00**	**0.00**	**10650.00**	**10650.00**

ब्याज संदाय	**Interest Payments -**										
1. आंतरिक ऋण पर ब्याज	1. Interest on Internal Debt										
1.01. बाजार ऋणों पर ब्याज	1.01 Market Loans	2049	0.00	2821.05	2821.05	0.00	3322.43	3322.43	0.00	3700.00	3700.00
1.02.राजकोष हुंडियों पर छूट	1.02 Discount on Treasury Bills	2049	0.00	1731.69	1731.69	0.00	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	1730.00	1730.00
1.03. अन्य	1.03 Others		0.00	192.17	192.17	0.00	193.29	193.29	0.00	195.43	195.43
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4744.91*	*4744.91*	*0.00*	*5115.72*	*5115.72*	*0.00*	*5625.43*	*5625.43*
2. बाहय ऋणों पर ब्याज	2. Interest on External Debt	2049	0.00	575.79	575.79	0.00	662.07	662.07	0.00	736.58	736.58
3. अल्प बचतों,भविष्य निधियों आदि पर ब्याज	3. Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.										
3.01 अल्प बचतें,जमा पत्र आदि	3.01 Small Savings, Deposit Certificates , etc.	2049	0.00	1319.42	1319.42	0.00	1727.83	1727.83	0.00	2000.53	2000.53
3.02 भविष्य निधियां आदि	3.02 Provident Funds etc.	2049	0.00	1645.65	1645.65	0.00	1763.75	1763.75	0.00	2025.22	2025.22
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2965.07*	*2965.07*	*0.00*	*3491.58*	*3491.58*	*0.00*	*4025.75*	*4025.75*
4. प्रारक्षित्त निधियों पर व्याज	4. Interest on Reserve Funds	2049	0.00	58.12	58.12	0.00	60.31	60.31	0.00	72.43	72.43
5. अन्य दायित्वों पर ब्याज	5. Interest on other obligations	2049	0.00	406.11	406.11	0.00	220.32	220.32	0.00	189.81	189.81
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***8750.00***	***8750.00***	***0.00***	***9550.00***	***9550.00***	***0.00***	***10650.00***	***10650.00***

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऋण संबंधी देनदारी (आंतरिक एवं बाहय) पर ब्याज प्रभारों के भुगतान तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की मूल्य ह्रास तथा अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियों से सम्बद्ध ब्याज प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गई है। भविष्य निधि पर देय ब्याज की व्यवस्था, डाक घर बचत बैंक जमाखातों, अल्प बचत प्रातिभूतियों इत्यादि पर देय ब्याज को भी इस विनियोग में शामिल किया गया है। सम्पूर्ण व्यय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3)(ग) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' है।

The Appropriation, provides for interest charges on Central Government's debt obligations (internal as well as external) and on depreciation and other reserve funds of Commercial departments. Provision for interest payable on Provident Funds, Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Small Securities, etc. is also included in this Appropriation. The entire expenditure is *'Charged'* on the Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Article 112(3) (C) of the Constitution.

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि, मुख्यतः अल्प बचत योजनाओं (प्रत्याशित से अधिक वसूलियों के कारण) भविष्य निधि तथा विशेष जमाखातों में अधिक धनराशियां जमा होने के फलस्वरूप हुई है।

The increase in the Revised Estimates, 1986-87 is mainly under small savings schemes (because of larger collection than anticipated), Provident Funds Special deposits and Market Loans, following larger accretions.

1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 1986-87 के बाजार उधारों पर देय पूरे वर्ष के ब्याज के कारण हुई हैं। यह वृद्धि राजकोषीय हुण्डियों को भुनाने के लिए अधिक रकम की आवश्यकता, तथा आन्तरिक तथा बाहय ऋणों पर ब्याज में संभावित वृद्धि होने तथा अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशियों के संभावित संग्रह तथा धनराशियों के राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा गैर-सरकारी भविष्य उपदान तथा अधिवार्षिकी निधियों तथा अन्य जमा खातों इत्यादि में जमा होने के कारण हुई है।

The increase in the Budget estimates, 1987-88 is mainly on account of full year's interest due on market borrowings in 1986-87, larger requirements for discount on treasury bills and interest on internal and external loans likely to be raised and the anticipated additional collections and accretions under small saving schemes to State Provident Funds and other Non-Government Provident, Gratuity and super-annuation Funds and other Deposit accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.27

राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to State Governments

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	2345.27	1356.43	3701.70	2468.17	1288.24	3756.41	2891.97	1490.01	4381.98
पूंजी Capital	3681.45	2.00	3683.45	4090.59	49.92	4140.51	4423.23	2.00	4425.23
जोड़ Total	**6026.72**	**1358.43**	**7385.15**	**6558.76**	**1338.16**	**7896.92**	**7315.20**	**1492.01**	**8807.21**

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 आयोजना Plan	बजट 1986-87 आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1986-87 जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1986-87 आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1986-87 जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 जोड़ Total
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	***Grants-in-aid to State Governments***										
आयोजना भिन्न अनुदान	***Non-Plan Grants***										
1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान	1. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	3601	0.00	1077.01	1077.01	0.00	863.23	863.23	0.00	1211.90	1211.90
2. रेलवे यात्री भाड़ों पर कर के एवज में अनुदान	2. Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.	3601	0.00	95.00	95.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	0.00	95.00	95.00
3 रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्यों के लिए अनुदान	3. Grants for Railway Safety Works	3601	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50
4. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सामान्य राहत	4. General relief on account of natural calamities	3601	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	230.00	230.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
5. आसाम समझौते के अन्तर्गत अशोक पेपर मिल्स के पुनरूद्धार के लिए आसाम को अनुदान	5. Grants to Assam for rehabilitation of Ashok Paper Mills under Assam Accord	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.84	16.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. अन्य	6. Others	3601	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.52	0.52
सड़कें तथा पुल	**Roads and Bridges**										
7. रेल सुरक्षा कार्य निधि में/से अंतरण	7. Transfer to/from Railway Safety Works Fund	3054	0.00	2.77	2.77	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	1.55	1.55
		3601	0.00	-3.50	-3.50	0.00	-3.50	-3.50	0.00	-3.50	-3.50
राज्य योजना स्कीमें	***State Plan Schemes***										
8. ब्लाक अनुदान	8. Block Grants	3601	2345.27	0.00	2345.27	2468.17	0.00	2468.17	2891.97	0.00	2891.97
9. ब्लाक ऋण	9. Block Loans	7601	3596.45	0.00	3596.45	4005.62	0.00	4005.62	4338.23	0.00	4338.23
विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण	**Loans for Power Projects**										
10. राज्य आयोजना की स्कीमों के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण निगम को ऋण	10. Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan Schemes	6801	85.00	0.00	85.00	84.97	0.00	84.97	85.00	0.00	85.00
11. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	11. State's Share of Union Excise Duties										
11.01 अदायगियां	11.01 Payments	3603	0.00	6189.48	6189.48	0.00	6294.72	6294.72	0.00	6781.76	6781.76
11.02 घटाइए-वे राशियां जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से कम किया जाना है	11.02 Less Amount netted against Receipts	3603	0.00	-6189.48	-6189.48	0.00	-6294.72	-6294.72	0.00	-6781.76	-6781.76
निवल		Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**Loans and Advances to State Governments**										
12. लघु बचतों के लिए ऋण	12. Loans for Small Savings										
12.01 अदायगियां	12.01 Payments	7601	0.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00	2800.00	2800.00	0.00	3200.00	3200.00
12.02 घटाइए - वे राशियां जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से कम किया जाना है	12.02 Less-Amount Netted against Receipts	7601	0.00	-3200.00	-3200.00	0.00	-2800.00	-2800.00	0.00	-3200.00	-3200.00
निवल		Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	13. Ways and Means Advances										
13.01 अदायगियां	13.01 Payments	7601	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	900.00	900.00

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
13.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	13.02 Less-Recoveries during the year	7601	0.00	-800.00	-800.00	0.00	-800.00	-800.00	0.00	-900.00	-900.00
निवल		Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण राहत	14. Relief on Account of natural calamities	7601	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.00	2.00
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
15. साधनों में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उधार	15. Loans to cover gap in Resources	7601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.92	48.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. आसाम राजधानी निर्माण	16. Assam Capital Construction	7601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के सन्दर्भ में ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	17. Write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of 8th Finance Commission	2075	0.00	81.04	81.04	0.00	81.04	81.04	0.00	81.04	81.04
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***6026.72***	***1358.43***	***7385.15***	***6558.76***	***1338.16***	***7896.92***	***7315.20***	***1492.01***	***8807.21***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
राज्य आयोजनाएं	***State Plans***										
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	Normal Central Assistance	43601	5788.87	0.00	5788.87	5810.91	0.00	5810.91	6502.40	0.00	6502.40
अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	Additional Central Assistance	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	0.00	210.00
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas	43601	187.85	0.00	187.85	187.85	0.00	187.85	202.80	0.00	202.80
दैवी विपत्तियो के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities	43601	50.00	0.00	50.00	560.00	0.00	560.00	400.00	0.00	400.00
जोड़	**Total**		**6026.72**	**0.00**	**6026.72**	**6558.76**	**0.00**	**6558.76**	**7315.20**	**0.00**	**7315.20**

इस मांग में आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को देय अनुदानः रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदानः दैवी विपत्तियों आदि के लिए राहत के संबंध में अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता सहित राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक अनुदान तथा ऋणः बुनियादी और अतिरिक्त संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों के अंशः अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणः साधनो की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालनाः राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम और अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

नव-गठित राज्यों अरूणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोराम को 1987-88 में दिए जाने वाले आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदानों/ऋणों की व्यवस्था भी इस मांग में की गई है ।

This Demand includes provision for grants payable to States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission; Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway passenger Fares; Block grants and loans for State Plan Schemes including advance plan assistance for relief on account of natural calamities, etc.; States' share of Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties; Loans to States against Small Savings Collections; Loans to States to cover gap in resources; write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission; Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan Schemes, Minimum Needs Programme and short term Ways and Means Advances, etc.

Provisions for Plan and Non Plan grants/loans to the newly formed States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in 1987-88 have also been made in this Demand.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.28

सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार Loans to Government Servants etc.

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
पूंजी Capital		0.00	175.42	175.42	0.00	210.00	210.00	0.00	125.00	125.00
जोड़ Total		0.00	175.42	175.42	0.00	210.00	210.00	0.00	125.00	125.00

		Major Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Government Servants										
1. मकान निर्माण अग्रिम	1. House building advances	7610	0.00	66.50	66.50	0.00	78.00	78.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
2. मोटर कार खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम	2. Advance for the purchase of motor cars	7610	0.00	6.31	6.31	0.00	15.06	15.06	0.00	15.70	15.70
3. अन्य मोटर वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	3. Advance for purchase of other motor conveyances	7610	0.00	9.68	9.68	0.00	12.91	12.91	0.00	13.00	13.00
4. अन्य वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	4. Advance for purchase of other conveyances	7610	0.00	8.51	8.51	0.00	8.62	8.62	0.00	9.00	9.00
5. त्यौहार अग्रिम	5. Festival advances	7610	0.00	80.80	80.80	0.00	84.57	84.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. अन्य अग्रिम	6. Other advances	7610	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	10.38	10.38	0.00	7.00	7.00
7. उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों को ऋण	7. Loans for consumer cooperatives	7475	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05
8. विविध उधार	8. Miscellaneous loans	7615	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.25	0.25
9. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less anticipated saving	7610	0.00	-3.58	-3.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*175.42*	*175.42*	*0.00*	*210.00*	*210.00*	*0.00*	*125.00*	*125.00*

यह एक मिश्रित मांग है जिसमें सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय/विभागों और उनके अधीनस्थ संगठनों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों (दिल्ली आदि) की आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों, उनकी विभागीय सहकारी समितियों और कैंटीनों को ऋण और अग्रिम दे सकें। इसमें संसद सदस्यों को मोटरगाड़ी की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

जिन प्रयोजनों के लिए सब्याज उधार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को ऋण दिए जाते है उनमें गृह निर्माण, वाहनों की खरीद, पंखों तथा गर्म कपड़ों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम शामिल है। इस मांग में जिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्तियों को बाढ़ तथा तूफान इत्यादि में भारी नुकसान हुआ है अथवा जिनकी सम्पत्तियां नष्ट हो गई है उनके लिए ब्याज रहित ऋण देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अगले बजट में मंत्रालयों/विभागों की मांगों में "वेतन" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत त्यौहारों के लिए अग्रिम की व्यवस्था की गई है। बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था शून्य है।

This is a composite Demand which provides for the requirements of all Central Ministries/Departments and their subordinate organisations and Union Territory administrations (Delhi, etc.) for payment of loans and advances to their employees, their departmental cooperative societies and canteens. It also includes provision for advances to Members of Parliament for purchase of motor conveyances.

The purposes for which interest-bearing loans are advanced include house-building, purchase of conveyances, fans and warm clothings. This Demand also includes provision for interest-free advances to Central Government employees whose properties are substantially affected or damaged due to floods, cyclone etc.

In the next Budget, provisions for festival advances have been made under the head 'salaries' in the Demands of the Ministries/Departments. This explains nil provision under this head in BE 1987-88.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.29

उधार की वापसी अदायगी Repayment of Debt

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	1. Internal Debt of Central Goverment										
1.01 91 दिनो के राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.01 91 Days Treasury Bills	6001	0.00	150000.00	150000.00	0.00	150000.00	150000.00	0.00	150000.00	150000.00
1.02 बाजार ऋण	1.02 Market Loans	6001	0.00	1050.47	1050.47	0.00	1050.47	1050.47	0.00	820.91	820.91
1.03 अन्य	1.03 Others	6001	0.00	406.90	406.90	0.00	405.07	405.07	0.00	263.37	263.37
जोड़- आंतरिक उधार	**Total-Internal Debt**		**0.00**	**151457.37**	**151457.37**	**0.00**	**151455.54**	**151455.54**	**0.00**	**151084.28**	**151084.28**
2. बाहय उधार	2. External Debt	6002	0.00	770.76	770.76	0.00	885.47	885.47	0.00	1036.52	1036.52
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**		**0.00**	**152228.13**	**152228.13**	**0.00**	**152341.01**	**152341.01**	**0.00**	**152120.80**	**152120.80**
घटाइए-राशियां जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से कम किया जाना है	Less Amount netted against Receipts	6001	0.00	-151457.37	-151457.37	0.00	-151455.54	-151455.54	0.00	-151084.28	-151084.28
		6002	0.00	-770.76	-770.76	0.00	-885.47	-885.47	0.00	-1036.52	-1036.52
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश तथा विदेशों से लिए गए कर्ज की वापसी तथा राजकोषीय हुंडियों आदि के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

This Appropriation includes provision for the repayment of debt raised by Central Government, both internally and externally, as well as for the discharge of treasury bills etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.30

व्यय विभाग Department of Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			1986-87 Revised			1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	303.49	303.49	0.00	3.89	3.89	0.00	303.66	303.66
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**303.49**	**303.49**	**0.00**	**3.89**	**3.89**	**0.00**	**303.66**	**303.66**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	3.27	3.27	0.00	3.34	3.34
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
2. मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	2. Lumpsum provision for Dearness Allowance	2070	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2070	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.08	0.08
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***303.49***	***303.49***	***0.00***	***3.89***	***3.89***	***0.00***	***303.66***	***303.66***

1. इस मांग में नियंत्रक महालेखा के सहित व्यय विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. 1986-87 बजट-अनुमान में 300 करोड़ रुपए की एकमुश्त व्यवस्था वर्ष में अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते की किश्तों का भुगतान करने के लिए की गई थी । मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने अपनी मांगों में इन अपेक्षाओं को शामिल कर लिया है अतः इस मांग में इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । अगले बजट में 300 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. यह व्यवस्था चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग के व्यय और वित्तीय प्रबंध और अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान के लिए है ।

1. Represents secretariat expenditure of the Department of Expenditure including office of the Controller General of Accounts.

2. A lump provision of Rs.300 crores was made in BE 1986-87 for instalments of additional dearness allowance payable in the year. The requirements have been included by the Ministries/Departments in their Demands and hence the absence of provision in this Demand. Next Budget provides Rs.300 crores for a similar lump provision.

3. The provision is for expenditure of the 4th Central Pay Commission and grants-in-aid to Institute for Financial Management and Research.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.31

लेखा परीक्षा Audit

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			0.00	137.28	137.28	0.00	160.71	160.71	0.00	164.66	164.66
पूंजी Capital			*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total			**0.00**	**137.28**	**137.28**	**0.00**	**160.71**	**160.71**	**0.00**	**164.66**	**164.66**
लेखा परीक्षा	**Audit**										
1. भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक	1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India	2016	0.00	2.62	2.62	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	3.23	3.23
1.01 घटाए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	1.01 Less anticipated Savings	2016	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*2.57*	*2.57*	*0.00*	*2.94*	*2.94*	*0.00*	*3.23*	*3.23*
2. लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	2. Audit Offices										
2.01 सिविल लेखा परीक्षा	2.01 Civil Audit Offices	2016	0.00	79.48	79.48	0.00	90.07	90.07	0.00	91.53	91.53
2.02 सिविल लेखा कार्यालय	2.02 Civil Accounts Offices	2016	0.00	48.61	48.61	0.00	57.06	57.06	0.00	58.17	58.17
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*128.09*	*128.09*	*0.00*	*147.13*	*147.13*	*0.00*	*149.70*	*149.70*
3. डाक व तार लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	3. P&T Audit Offices	2016	0.00	5.46	5.46	0.00	6.29	6.29	0.00	6.56	6.56
4. रेलवे लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	4. Railway Audit Offices	2016	0.00	6.33	6.33	0.00	7.47	7.47	0.00	7.80	7.80
5. रक्षा लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	5. Defence Audit Offices	2016	0.00	2.92	2.92	0.00	3.32	3.32	0.00	3.45	3.45
6. वाणिज्यिक लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	6. Commercial Audit Offices	2016	0.00	5.78	5.78	0.00	6.65	6.65	0.00	6.95	6.95
7. समुद्रपारीय लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	7. Overseas Audit Offices	2016	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.72	0.72
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2016	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.14
9. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less-Anticipated Savings	2016	0.00	-2.75	-2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. घटाइए-व्यय में कमी को समायोजित करने के लिए वसूलियां	10. Less Recoveries adjusted in reduction of Expenditure										
10.01 भारत के नियंत्रक व महालेखा परीक्षक	10.01 C.A.G of India	2016	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	-0.08	-0.08
10.02 लेखा परीक्षा और लेख कार्यालयं	10.02 Audit & Accounts Offices	2016	0.00	-11.80	-11.80	0.00	-13.81	-13.81	0.00	-13.81	-13.81
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-11.88*	*-11.88*	*0.00*	*-13.89*	*-13.89*	*0.00*	*-13.89*	*-13.89*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***137.28***	***137.28***	***0.00***	***160.71***	***160.71***	***0.00***	***164.66***	***164.66***

इस मांग में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक और उसके नियंत्रण के अधीन उन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्र और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा संकलन संबंधी कार्य करते हैं। चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों और वर्ष 1987-88 बजट के अनुमानों में वृद्धि हुई है।

This Demand includes provision for expenditure relating to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the offices under his control dealing with audit of the accounts of Union Government and compilation and audit of the accounts of the State and Union Territory Governments. The impact of the implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission mainly accounts for increase both in the Revised Estimates, 1986-87 and Budget Estimates, 1987-88.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.32

राजस्व विभाग Department of Revenue

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	12.41	12.41	0.00	21.37	21.37	0.00	22.81	22.81
	पूंजी Capital		*1.00*	*1.15*	*2.15*	*1.00*	*0.90*	*1.90*	*1.00*	*0.98*	*1.98*
	जोड़ Total		**1.00**	**13.56**	**14.56**	**1.00**	**22.27**	**23.27**	**1.00**	**23.79**	**24.79**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	5.22	5.22	0.00	8.97	8.97	0.00	14.24	14.24
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. प्रवर्तन निदेशालय	2. Enforcement Directorate	2047	0.00	2.31	2.31	0.00	2.46	2.46	0.00	2.57	2.57
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	2.29	2.29	0.00	2.85	2.85	0.00	2.89	2.89
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
4. मादक नियंत्रण	4. Narcotics Control	2070	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.28	0.28
5. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आदि	5. International Cooperation, etc.	2070	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.07
अन्य उद्योग	**Other Industries**										
6. अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखाने	6. Opium and Alkaloid Factories										
6.01 राजस्व व्यय	6.01 Revenue Expenditure	2875	0.00	41.04	41.04	0.00	42.20	42.20	0.00	42.75	42.75
6.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	6.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0875	0.00	-41.01	-41.01	0.00	-36.56	-36.56	0.00	-41.00	-41.00
6.03 निवल	*6.03 Net*		*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*5.64*	*5.64*	*0.00*	*1.75*	*1.75*
6.04 पूंजी व्यय	6.04 Capital Expenditure	4875	1.00	1.15	2.15	1.00	0.90	1.90	1.00	0.98	1.98
7. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम तथा एल्कालायड कारखाने	7. Chief Controller, Government Opium & Alkaloid Factories	2875	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.19
वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा प्रभार	**Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities & Services**										
8. विदेश यात्रा कर संग्रह	8. Collection of Foreign Travel Tax	2045	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.26	0.26
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
बट्टे खाते डाले गए अशोध्य ऋण	*Irrecoverable Loans written off*										
9. स्वर्णकारों का पुनर्वास	9. Rehabilitation of Gold smiths	2075	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50
10. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	10. Other General Services	3475	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
11. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	11. Less-Anticipated Savings	2875	0.00	-0.14	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1.00***	***13.56***	***14.56***	***1.00***	***22.27***	***23.27***	***1.00***	***23.79***	***24.79***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
ख. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. अन्य उद्योग	1. Other Industries	12875	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00

1. इसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें इस वर्ष स्थापित नार्कोटिक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो भी शामिल है। संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट अनुमानों में चौथे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार के निर्णय से पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को शामिल कर लिया गया है।

2. इसमें प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है जोकि विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का प्रवर्तन करता है।

3. इसमें तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल साधक (सम्पत्ति की जब्ती) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कार्यालय और अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासन - क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण तथा राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान को अनुदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. इसमें केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

5. इसमें मादक पदार्थ दुरुपयोग नियंत्रता के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ निधि तथा कर प्रशासन और सीमाशुल्क परिषद राष्ट्रमण्डलीय एसोसिएशन में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

6. यह अफीम फेक्टरियों और अफीम उत्पादन की खरीद सहित गाजीपुर तथा नीमच स्थित एल्केलायड कारखानों के निवल व्यय को दर्शाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अफीम की खेती पर सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखती है तथा इसको संसाधित करने तथा चिकित्सीय और वैज्ञानिकी जरूरतों के लिए बिक्री के लिए सारा उत्पादन खरीदती है।

1985-86 के फसल वर्ष के दौरान अफीम पोस्त की खेती के लिए लगभग 23,800 हैक्टेयर जमीन में खेती की गई जबकि 1986-87 में 23,000 हैक्टेयर में खेती की जाने की संभावना है।

7. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखानों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. यह शीर्ष विदेशी यात्रा कर की वसूली पर व्यय का द्योतक है।

9. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को उधार के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. इस शीर्ष में कर जमा पत्रों के प्रति भुगतान शामिल है।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Revenue including the Narcotics Control Bureau which was set up this year. The RE and next BE take into account the effect of the Government decisions on the 4th Pay Commission's Report.

2. This includes provision for the Enforcement Directorate which is concerned with the enforcement of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

3. This includes provision for office of Competent Authority and Appellate Tribunal under Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976; Gold Control Administration - Regional Offices; Customs, Central Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal and Grants to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

4. This includes provision for Central Bureau of Narotics.

5. The provision is for contributions to United Nations Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, Common wealth Association of Tax Administration and Customs Council.

6. This represents the net expenditure of the Opium factories and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur and Neemuch including purchase of Opium produce. Central Government exercises exclusive control over the cultivation of opium and purchases the entire produce for processing and sale for medicinal and scientific needs.

During the crop year 1985-86, the land under opium poppy cultivation was about 23,800 hectares while in 1986-87 it is expected to be about 23,000 hectare.

7. Provision is for expenditure of Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories.

8. This represents expenditure on collection of foreign travel tax.

9. Provision is for loans to State Governments for rehabilitation of goldsmiths.

10. This includes payment against Tax Credit Certificates.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.33

प्रत्यक्ष कर Direct Taxes

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			0.00	116.39	116.39	0.00	136.35	136.35	0.00	138.02	138.02
पूंजी *Capital*			*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*29.00*	*29.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*	*30.00*
जोड़ Total			**0.00**	**116.39**	**116.39**	**0.00**	**165.35**	**165.35**	**0.00**	**168.02**	**168.02**
आय तथा व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	**Collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure**										
1. आय कर का संग्रह	1.Collection of Income Tax	2020	0.00	93.54	93.54	0.00	107.38	107.38	0.00	108.69	108.69
2. निगम कर का संग्रह	2.Collection of Corporation Tax	2020	0.00	13.36	13.36	0.00	15.34	15.34	0.00	15.53	15.53
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर तथा दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax										
3. धन कर का संग्रह	3.Collection of Wealth Tax	2031	0.00	8.31	8.31	0.00	9.54	9.54	0.00	9.66	9.66
4. अन्य करों का संग्रह	4.Collection of Other Taxes	2031	0.00	3.56	3.56	0.00	4.09	4.09	0.00	4.14	4.14
5. आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण	5. Acquisition of Immovable property under the Income-Tax Act	4059	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	29.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
6. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	6. Less Anticipated Savings	2020	0.00	-2.38	-2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***116.39***	***116.39***	***0.00***	***165.35***	***165.35***	***0.00***	***168.02***	***168.02***

इस मांग में आयकर विभाग की आवश्यकता के लिये व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाये गये तथा इकट्ठे किये गये सभी प्रत्यक्ष करों अर्थात् आय पर कर (निगम क्षेत्र की आय शामिल है) सम्पदा शुल्क धन कर और दानकर का प्रशासन करता है । शुल्कों के संग्रह के लिये देश को 69 कार्यक्षेत्र में विभाजित किया गया है । प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एक आयकर आयुक्त के अधिकार में हैं । इस विभाग के अधीन बड़े पैमाने पर करों की चोरी के मामलों की छानबीन करने, निरीक्षण अनुसंधान अंक संकलन और प्रकाशन के लिये अलग निदेशालय है । इस विभाग में बड़े पैमाने पर अपवंचन, निरीक्षण,अनुसंधान, सांख्यकी और प्रकाशनों के मामलों की छानबीन करने के मामलों के लिए अलग से निदेशालय भी हैं । सरकार द्वारा चौथे वेतन आयोग की यथास्वीकृत सिफारिशों के संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले वर्ष के अनुमानों में मद संख्या 1-4 में वृद्धि हुई है ।

मद संख्या 5 के समक्ष जो व्यवस्था है वह वित्त अधिनियम, 1986(यथासंशोधित) द्वारा यथारोपित आयकर अधिनियम 1961 के अध्याय XXC में परिकल्पित प्रबंध के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा अचल सम्पत्तियों को पूर्वक्रयाधिकार के अनुसार खरीद कर लेने के संबंध में है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में इस प्रयोजन के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें से ऐसी अधिग्रहीत सम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से प्राप्त 90 करोड़ रुपए की रकम को घटा दिया गया है, जिनका विक्रय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है ।

The Demand provides for the requirement of the Income-tax department, which administers all direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government, namely, Taxes on Income (including income of the corporate sector), Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax. For purpose of collection, the country has been divided into 69 charges. The Department has also got separate Directorates for scrutiny of cases involving large scale evasion, inspection, research, statistics and publications. Effect of the implementation of 4th Central Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted by the Government accounts for increase both in the Revised estimates and next Budget estimates under items 1-4.

The provision at item 5 relates to pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties by Central Government as envisaged in Chapter xxc of the Income tax Act, 1961 as amended by the Finance Act, 1986. The provision for this purpose in Budget Estimates 1987-88 is net of estimated sale proceeds amounting to Rs.90 crores in respect of the acquired properties disposed off by the Government.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.34

अप्रत्यक्ष कर Indirect Taxes

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	172.07	172.07	0.00	247.12	247.12	0.00	271.35	271.35
पूंजी	Capital		0.00	58.41	58.41	0.00	48.30	48.30	0.00	53.59	53.59
जोड़	Total		0.00	230.48	230.48	0.00	295.42	295.42	0.00	324.94	324.94
सीमा शुल्क	Customs										
1. सीमा शुल्क संग्रह	1. Collection of customs	2037	0.00	66.09	66.09	0.00	104.65	104.65	0.00	81.23	81.23
2. तट सुरक्षा संगठन	2. Coast Guard organisation	2037	0.00	29.50	29.50	0.00	34.54	34.54	0.00	51.17	51.17
		4047	0.00	59.30	59.30	0.00	48.00	48.00	0.00	53.36	53.36
जोड़		Total	0.00	88.80	88.80	0.00	82.54	82.54	0.00	104.53	104.53
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other expenditure	2037	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	6.03	6.03
		4047	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.23	0.23
जोड़		Total	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	6.26	6.26
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties										
4. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का संग्रह	4. Collection of Union Excise Duties	2038	0.00	70.28	70.28	0.00	96.61	96.61	0.00	122.29	122.29
5. बैंडरोल तथा संघ उत्पाद शुल्क टिकटों तथा लेबलों का मुद्रण	5. Printing etc. of Banderols and Union Excise Stamps and labels	2038	0.00	4.49	4.49	0.00	4.68	4.68	0.00	4.63	4.63
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2038	0.00	5.19	5.19	0.00	6.11	6.11	0.00	6.00	6.00
7. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	7. Less-Anticipated Savings	2037	0.00	-1.91	-1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2038	0.00	-1.60	-1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4047	0.00	-1.19	-1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total	0.00	-4.70	-4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		0.00	230.48	230.48	0.00	295.42	295.42	0.00	324.94	324.94

1. इस मांग में सीमा शुल्क स्कंध के स्थापना व्यय और अन्य व्यय के लिए और छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमाशुल्क चौकियों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध द्वारा किए गए सीमा शुल्क संग्रह के कार्य के संबंध में उसको आनुपातिक व्यय की अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमानों में चौथे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सरकारी निर्णयों के आधार पर वेतन के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि की जरूरतों के अलावा कम्पयूटरीकरण के लिए (23.45 करोड़ रुपये) और पुरस्कार योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. इस मांग में तट सुरक्षा संगठन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है जो भारत के समुद्री जहाजी क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करता है।

3. इस मांग में भू-सीमाशुल्क से संबंधित बृहत्तर निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। अगले बजट में सीमाशुल्क कल्याण निधि के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

1. This includes provision for the establishment and other expenditure of the Customs wing and for payment of proportionate charges to the Central Excise wing for customs work done by it at minor ports and land customs border posts. R.E. includes provision made for computerisation (Rs.23.45 crores) besides additional requirements under salaries on the basis of Govt. decisions on 4th pay Commission's report and on account of rewards scheme.

2. Provision is for expenditure of the Coast Guard Organisation, which ensures the security of the maritime zones of India.

3. This includes provision for major works relating to Land Customs. Next Budget includes Rs.6 crores for Customs welfare fund as against Rs.50 lakhs in the R.E. 1986-87.

4. यह व्यवस्था संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क संगठन के स्थापना व्ययों और उत्पाद शुल्क संग्रह के संबंध में किए जाने वाले अन्य व्ययों के लिए है। केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध कुछ स्थानों पर, जैसे छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह संबंधी कार्य भी करता है, जिसके लिए सीमा शुल्क स्कंध से आनुपातिक आधार पर खर्च वसूल कर लिया जाता है। वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि कम्प्यूटरीकरण की व्यवस्था किए जाने और चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए फैसले के प्रभाव के परिणामस्वरूप हुई है।

5. इस मांग में माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंड रोल और संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्टाम्पों और लेबलों की छपाई की लागत की व्यवस्था है।

6. इस मांग में मुख्यतः स्थापना संबंधी व्यवस्था और निरीक्षण कार्य पर होने वाले अन्य व्यय, सांख्यिकी और आसूचना, प्रशिक्षण, सतर्कता, प्रकाशन निदेशालय और अपवंचन विरोधी निदेशालय पर होने वाले अन्य व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है। संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले वर्ष में बजट में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से चौथे वेतन आयोग की सरकार द्वारा यथा -अनुमोदित सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने के फलस्वरूप हुई है।

4. The provision is for establishment expenses of the Central Excise Organisation including other expenses on collection of Union Excise Duties. The Cental Excise wing also performs customs work at certain places like minor ports and land customs stations for which proportionate charges are recovered from the Customs wing. The increase in R.E. 1986-87 and B.E. 1987-88 takes into account the provisions for computerisation and the effect of the Government's decisions on the 4th Central pay Commission's report.

5. Provision represents cost of printing of match excise banderols and union excise stamps and labels.

6. This includes provision mainly for the establishment and other expenditure on Inspection, Statistics and Intelligence, Training, Vigilance, Directorate of Publications and Directorate of Anti-evasion. The effect of the 4th pay Commission's recommendations as accepted by the Govt. mainly accounts for the increase in R.E. and next Budget.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.35

खाद्य विभाग Department of Food

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपऐ) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2.44	1836.83	1839.27	1.69	2089.94	2091.63	1.87	2100.66	2102.53
	पूंजी Capital		*68.91*	*0.10*	*69.01*	*69.66*	*1200.00*	*1269.66*	*46.85*	*0.00*	*46.85*
	जोड़ Total		**71.35**	**1836.93**	**1908.28**	**71.35**	**3289.94**	**3361.29**	**48.72**	**2100.66**	**2149.38**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	2.31	2.31	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.70	2.70
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	**Food , Storage and Warehousing**										
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Food Subsidy	2408	0.00	1750.00	1750.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00
3 चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डारों के अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	3.Subisidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	2408	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
4.चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय	4.Other Expenditure for development of sugar industry	2408	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	7.10	7.10
5.चीनी विकास निधि से/को अन्तरण	5. Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund	2408	0.00	72.46	72.46	0.00	66.96	66.96	0.00	80.90	80.90
		6860	0.00	-45.00	-45.00	0.00	-26.00	-26.00	0.00	-58.00	-58.00
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*27.46*	*27.46*	*0.00*	*40.96*	*40.96*	*0.00*	*22.90*	*22.90*
6. अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	6. Interest subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings	2408	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	2.72	2.72
7. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागारों के अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	1.35	3.95	5.30	1.09	4.61	5.70	1.29	4.58	5.87
		3601	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.27	0.00	0.27
		4408	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.49	0.00	0.49
		7601	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*2.88*	*3.95*	*6.83*	*1.94*	*4.61*	*6.55*	*2.06*	*4.58*	*6.64*
जोड़-खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing		2.88	1789.05	1791.93	1.94	2060.70	2062.64	2.06	2039.30	2041.36
पोषाहार	**Nutrition**										
8. अन्य योजनाएं	8. Other Schemes	2236	0.47	0.61	1.08	0.18	0.69	0.87	0.31	0.66	0.97
उद्योग	**Industries**										
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	*Consumer Industries*										
9. चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण/पुनःस्थापना	9. Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills	6860	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	13.00	13.00
10. गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण	10. Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development	6860	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
11. उपभोक्ता उद्योगों की अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other Schemes of Consumer Industries	6860	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**0.00**	**45.10**	**45.10**	**0.00**	**26.00**	**26.00**	**0.00**	**58.00**	**58.00**
12. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	12. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
12.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम	12.01 Food Corporation of India	6408	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	68.00	0.00	68.00	68.00	0.00	68.00	46.00	0.00	46.00
		4860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.17	0.00	0.17
		6860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.81	0.18	0.00	0.18

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़		Total	68.00	0.00	68.00	69.23	0.00	69.23	46.35	0.00	46.35
14. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	14. Less anticipated savings	2408	0.00	-0.14	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		71.35	1836.93	1908.28	71.35	3289.94	3361.29	48.72	2100.66	2149.38
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
13.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम	13.01 Food Corporation of India	12408	68.00	0.00	68.00	68.00	0.00	68.00	46.00	0.00	46.00
13.02 केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	13.02 Central Warehousing Corporation	12408	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
13.03 माड़न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इ) लि.	13.03 Modern Food Industries(I) Ltd.	12860	0.00	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.25	2.48	0.35	1.78	2.13
जोड़		Total	68.00	19.26	87.26	69.23	17.25	86.48	46.35	21.78	68.13
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	70.88	18.00	88.88	69.94	16.00	85.94	48.06	20.00	68.06
2. पोषाहार	2. Nutrition	22236	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.31	0.00	0.31
3. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	3. Consumer Industries	12860	0.00	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.25	2.48	0.35	1.78	2.13
जोड़		Total	71.35	19.26	90.61	71.35	17.25	88.60	48.72	21.78	70.50

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**:- इसमें खाद्य विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**:- भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता निम्नलिखित की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए की जाती है (i) खाद्यान्नों की आर्थिक लागत और उनके निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच का अन्तर और (ii) संकट निरोधक भण्डारों को रखने की लागत । आर्थिक लागत में खरीद मूल्य और देश के भीतर खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों के लिए खरीद संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय और वितरण संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय आते हैं, जिसमें, लाने-ले जाने, भण्डारण के रख-रखाव, ब्याज प्रभार आदि शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य सहायता अदायगी के कारण हुई है ।

3. **चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसके अन्तर्गत चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है जिसे चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाता है जिसका सृजन चीनी उपकर अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत उत्पादित चीनी पर लगाए गए और संग्रहित उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों को अन्तरित करके किया जाता है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि चीनी संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाए रखने पर की गयी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के कारण हुई ताकि अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में व्यवस्था कम की जाएगी ।

4. **चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय**:- इसमें चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदानों तथा चीनी विकास निधि के प्रशासन की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **चीनी विकास निधि को अन्तरण**:- चीनी उपकर अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा करने के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन पर पहली जून, 1982 से 5 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तथा पहली नवम्बर 1982 से 14 रुपए प्रति क्विन्टल उपकर लगाने की व्यवस्था है । चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत, चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिए प्रयोग में लाने के वास्ते चीनी विकास निधि को, संग्रह की लागत के अनुसार कम करके संग्रहित उपकर के बराबर की राशि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । पब्लिक एकांउट आफ इण्डिया के अन्तर्गत चीनी विकास निधि को भारत की समेकित निधि से उपर्युक्त संबंध में दी गयी राशि अन्तरित करने की

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services**:- This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Food and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. **Food Subsidy**:- Food subsidy is paid to the Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (i) the difference between the economic cost of food grains and their issue price and (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. The economic cost comprises procurement price and procurement incidentals for indigeneously procured food grains as well as distribution incidentals comprising movement, storage handling, interest charges etc. The increase in the Revised Estimates is due to enhanced provisions under Food Subsidy payable to Food Corporation of India.

3. **Subsidy on maintenance of buffer Stock of Sugar**:- This represents subsidy payable to Sugar mills for maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar to be met out of Sugar Development fund, which is created by transfer of net proceeds of cess levied and collected on the sugar produced under the Sugar Cess Act 1982. Increase in Revised Estimates is because of enhanced provision for subsidy on maintenace of buffer stock of sugar while in the Budget Estimates for next year less provision has been made.

4. **Other expenditure for development of Sugar Industry**:- This includes provision for grants- in-aid for development of Sugar Industry and administration of Sugar Development Fund.

5. **Transfers to Sugar Development Fund**:- The Sugar Cess Act 1982 provides for levy of cess of Rs.5 per quintal from 1st June 1982 and Rs.14 per quintal from 1st November 1982 on production of Sugar for credit to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Sugar Development Fund Act 1982 provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected, reduced by the cost of collection, to the Sugar Development Fund to be used for making loans and grants for development of sugar industry. The provision is for transfer of the amount computed in the above manner from the Consolidated Fund of India

व्यवस्था है ।

6. **अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताः-** जिन कारखानों को पहले से ही अनधिसूचित किया जा चुका है उनके मालिकों/राज्य सरकारों के साथ हुए करारों के अनुसार बकाया ऋणों पर 5 वर्षों की विलम्बन अवधि के दौरान संचित ब्याज कारखानों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाएगा इस के बाद ऋण पर बकाया ब्याज कारखानों द्वारा दिया जाएगा । इस आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार की अन्य कार्यक्रम :-** इसमें "निदेशन और प्रशासन" "खाद्यान्नों की खरीद पर अवशिष्ट व्यय", "फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन", "अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन","अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग" और "अन्य योजनाओं" को शामिल किया गया है ।

8. **अन्य योजनाएंः-** इन योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध "पोषाहार" से है और वे हैः "खाद्य और पोषाहार बोर्ड और इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, "खाद्य सामग्री (नमक और दूध) का प्रबलन", "संचार प्रोटीन रहित टोन्ड दुग्ध परियोजना", "जन संचार साधन आदि" और "प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं" ।

9. **चीनी मिलों की पुनर्स्थापना/आधुनिकीकरणः-** चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम में संग्रह करने की लागत को कम करके संग्रहित राशि के बराबर की राशि चीनी विकास निधि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि इस राशि से अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ किसी भी चीनी कारखाने की पुनर्स्थापना और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण दिया जा सके । यह एक आयोजना-भिन्न मद है ।

10. **गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी कारखानों को ऋणः-** चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम में चीनी उपकर अधिनियम,1982 के अधीन संग्रह करने की लागत को कम करके, संग्रहित राशि के बराबर की राशि चीनी विकास निधि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है जिसका उपयोग, अन्य मदों के साथ, गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण प्रदान करने के लिये किया जाएगा । यह एक आयोजना-भिन्न मद है ।

12.01. **भारतीय खाद्य निगमः-** यह अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मुख्यतः सरकार की ओर से खाद्यान्नों व अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों की खरीद, भण्डारण, लाना-ले जाना, वितरण तथा बिक्री का कार्य करता है । खाद्यान के संकट निरोधक भण्डार के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

13.01 **भारतीय खाद्य निगमः-** इसमें खाद्य भण्डारण गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए निगम में लगायी जाने वाली साधारण शेयर पूंजी की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13.02 **केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगमः-** यह कृषि उत्पादों तथा सहायक सामग्रियों एवं अन्य अनधिसूचित वस्तुओं के भण्डारण के लिए भंडारों तथा भाण्डागारों का निर्माण और अधिग्रहण करता है । यह उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की शेयर पूंजी भी जुटाता है ।

13.03. **माड़न फूड इन्डस्ट्रीज (आई) लि.:-** यह उद्योग पौष्टिक और परबलीकृत स्वास्थ्यप्रद ब्रेड तैयार करता है और इसको देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित 13 ब्रेड यूनिटों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराता है । अपने विविधीकरण कार्यक्रमों के एक भाग के रूप में कम्पनी ने अपने फ्रूट जूस बोटलिंग प्लांट में उत्पादित पेय कन्सेन्ट्रेट फ्रूट जूस और पेयों की बिक्री आरम्भ की है । कम्पनी ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम से उज्जैन स्थित विलायक निस्सारण संयंत्र और फरीदाबाद स्थित मक्का मिल का भी अधिग्रहण कर लिया है । इसने भागलपुर में एक फ्रूट पल्प प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट स्थापित किया है । उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सिलचर में एक अन्नानास जूस कन्सेन्ट्रेट संयंत्र निर्माणाधीन है ।

to Sugar Development Fund under the Public Account of India.

6. **Interest Subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings:-** In accordance with the agreements made with the owners/State Governments for the mills already denotified, interest accruing during the period of moratorium of 5 years on the outstanding loans will be given as subsidy to the mills after the interest due on the loan is paid by the mills. Provision has been made for payment of this subsidy.

7. **Other Programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing:-** This includes provision for 'Direction and Administration' 'Residual Expenditure on Purchase of food grains, 'Fruit and Vegetable processing', 'Research, Training and Evaluation', 'International Cooperation' and 'Other Schemes'.

8. **Other Schemes:-** These schemes relate to 'Nutrition' and they are "Food and Nutrition Board and its Regional Offices", 'Fortification of Food stuffs Salt and milk' 'Protein Isolate Toned Milk Project, 'Mass media, Communication etc'. and 'Pilot Projects'.

9. **Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills:-** The Sugar Development Fund Act provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected reduced by the cost of collection, to the Sugar Development Fund to be used for making loans inter alia for rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory. This is a non-plan item.

10. **Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development:-** The Sugar Development Fund Act provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, reduced by the cost of collection to the Sugar Development Fund which will be utilised, amongst other things, for making loans to Sugar Mills for cane development. This is a non-plan item.

12.01. **Food Corporation of India:-** Primarily undertakes purchase, storage, movement, distribution and sale of food grains and other foodstuffs on behalf of Government. Inter alia it undertakes other functions such as construction of food storage godowns. Non-plan provision for giving of loans to the corporation for financing the buffer stocks of food grains is made.

13.01 **Food Corporation of India.-** Includes provision for equity capital to be invested in the corporation for construction of food storage godowns.

13.02 **Central Warehousing Corporation:-** Constructs and acquire godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and implements and other notified commodities. It also subscribes to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations for the objectives mentioned above.

13.03. **Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.:-** Produces enriched and fortified hygienic bread and makes it available to consumers at reasonable prices through its 13 units located at different places in the country. As part of its diversification programmes, the company has undertaken sale of beverage concentrate, fruit juice and drinks produced in its fruit juice bottling plant. The company has also takenover solvent extraction plant, Ujjain and maize mill, Faridabad from the Food Corporation of India. It has also set up a fruit pulp processing unit at Bhagalpur. A pine apple juice concentrate plant in the N.E. Region at Silchar is under construction.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.36

नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग Department of Civl Supplies

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2.08	21.38	23.46	2.42	78.91	81.33	4.92	8.65	13.57
	पूंजी Capital		*13.12*	*0.10*	*13.22*	*12.03*	*0.05*	*12.08*	*6.78*	*0.04*	*6.82*
	जोड़ Total		**15.20**	**21.48**	**36.68**	**14.45**	**78.96**	**93.41**	**11.70**	**8.69**	**20.39**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.01	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.97	0.99
नागरिक पूर्ति	**Civil Supplies**										
2. राज्य व्यापार निगम की हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	2. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C.	3456	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	75.96	75.96	0.00	5.00	5.00
3 राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की गई उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	3. Consumer cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments.										
301 शहरी	3.01 Urban	3601	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.30	0.00	0.30
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	2.08	0.00	2.08	1.93	0.00	1.93	1.68	0.00	1.68
		7602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.02 ग्रामीण	3.02 Rural	7602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.31*	*0.00*	*2.31*	*2.28*	*0.00*	*2.28*
4. अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	4. Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes										
4.01 शहरी	4.01 Urban	3456	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.33	0.00	0.33
		5475	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.47	0.00	0.47
		7475	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.20	0.00	0.20
4.02 ग्रामीण	4.02 Rural	5475	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.15*	*0.00*	*1.15*	*0.80*	*0.00*	*0.80*	*1.10*	*0.00*	*1.10*
5. नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं	5.Other Schemes of Civil Supplies	3456	0.25	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.04	0.29	0.35	0.04	0.39
		3475	0.07	0.62	0.69	0.05	0.67	0.72	0.10	0.70	0.80
		3601	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.56	0.00	0.56
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.16	0.00	0.16
		5475	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.10
		7601	0.59	0.00	0.59	0.74	0.00	0.74	1.67	0.00	1.67
		7602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*1.22*	*0.66*	*1.88*	*1.90*	*0.71*	*2.61*	*3.20*	*0.74*	*3.94*
जोड़-नागरिक पूर्ति	**Total-Civil Supplies**		**4.87**	**20.66**	**25.53**	**5.01**	**76.67**	**81.68**	**6.58**	**5.74**	**12.32**
6. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	6.Food,Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.16	0.31	0.47	0.16	0.37	0.53	0.60	0.33	0.93
उद्योग	**Industries**										
7. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	7.Consumer Industries	2852	0.80	0.05	0.85	0.70	0.93	1.63	2.50	1.61	4.11
8. अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	8. Loans for other Industries and Minerals	6885	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04
9. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6408	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		4860	3.45	0.00	3.45	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6860	3.45	0.00	3.45	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7475	2.45	0.00	2.45	1.65	0.00	1.65	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*9.37*	*0.00*	*9.37*	*8.57*	*0.00*	*8.57*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
10. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	10. Less anticipated savings	3456	0.00	-0.44	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**15.20**	**21.48**	**36.68**	**14.45**	**78.96**	**93.41**	**11.70**	**8.69**	**20.39**
ख. सहकारी उपक्रमों मे निवेश	**B-Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 हिन्दुस्तान बनास्पती तेल निगम	9.01 Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation	12860	6.90	0.00	6.90	6.90	5.86	12.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.02 राज्य वन निगम	9.02 State Forest Corporation	12408	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.03 राज्य व्यापार निगम	9.03 State Trading Corporation	12408	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.04 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	9.04 National Cooperative Dev. Corporation	13475	2.45	0.00	2.45	1.65	0.00	1.65	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*9.37*	*0.00*	*9.37*	*8.57*	*5.86*	*14.43*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय॰	**C-Plan Outlay:-**										
1. खाद्य,भण्डार और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.60	0.00	0.60
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	7.70	0.00	7.70	7.60	5.86	13.46	2.50	0.00	2.50
3. नागरिक पूर्ति	3. Civil Supplies	13456	4.87	0.00	4.87	5.02	0.00	5.02	6.60	0.00	6.60
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	4. General Financial & Trading Instts.	13475	2.45	0.00	2.45	1.65	0.00	1.65	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	**Total**		**15.20**	**0.00**	**15.20**	**14.45**	**5.86**	**20.31**	**11.70**	**0.00**	**11.70**

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं:-** इसमें नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **राज्य व्यापार निगम को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति:-** इसमें खाद्य तेलों और चीनी के बारे में सरकार की ओर से की जाने वाली कार्रवाई पर राज्य व्यापार निगम को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में, राज्य व्यापार निगम को उसके व्यापार कार्यों में प्रतिपूर्ति वृद्धि का कारण उसके चीनी व्यापार कार्य में हुई हानि है ।

1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में कमी का कारण, सरकार की नई चीनी नीति है जिसके कारण 1987-88 के दौरान पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा चीनी कम आयात करने की आवश्यकता होगी ।

3. **राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं:-** इसमें ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है । कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है: (i) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटी छोटी दुकानें खोलना, बडे आकार की फुटकर दुकानें और विभागीय भण्डार खोलना (ii) आर्थिक स्थिति से रूग्ण/कमजोर थोक बिक्री भण्डारों की पुनर्स्थापना और (iii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के संचालन और व्यापारिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाना और उनकी क्षमता का विकास करना तथा उनके लिए मार्जिन राशि की व्यवस्था करना ।

4. **अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं:-** इसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ, सुपर बाजारों और शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों में निवेश और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

1. **Secretariat Economic Services** - Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Civil Supplies.

2. **Reimbursement of losses to STC** - This provides for reimbursement of losses to State Trading Corporation on its operations on Government Account in respect of edible oils and Sugar. The increase in Revised Estimates 1986-87 in re-imbursement to STC on trading operations is due to loss in its trading operations in sugar.

The decrease in Budget Estimates 1987-88 is due to sugar policy of Government because of which less quantity of sugar may be required to be imported during 1987-88 than in the previous year.

3. **Consumer Cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments** - This includes provision for assistance to consumer cooperative institutions, both in Urban and Rural areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through State Governments for (i) setting up small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) rehabilitation of sick/weak whole sale stores and (iii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives and provision of margin money to cooperatives in rural areas.

4. **Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes** - This provides for investment in and loans to National Cooperative Consumers Federation, Super Bazars, and other Consumer

5. **नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं**:- इसमें "उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के उपाय", "सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आसूचना, प्रवर्तन और जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित योजना", माप-तौल का विनियमन, तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूलक तेलों के विकास के लिए अनुदान, वैधानिक माप पद्धति के अनुसंधान और नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को ऋणों की व्यवस्था शामिल है। नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए सहायता 75 प्रतिशत ऋण और 25 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है। 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को मोबाइल वैन और आयोडाइज नमक तथा चीनी, पी.डी.एस. योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पैकेटों में आवंटित करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में अधिक राशियां जारी करने के लिए की गई हैं। बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए चलती-फिरती उचित दर की दुकानों के लिए मोबाइल गाड़ियों की खरीद, राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों द्वारा गोदामों के निर्माण और उत्तरी-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में आयोडाइज नमक/लेवी चीनी छोटे पैकेटों में सप्लाई करने के लिए, अधिक राशियां उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं।

6. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागारः**- इसमें "वनास्पती, वनास्पती तेल और वसा निदेशालय" और "तेलहन तथा तेलों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम" के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है। 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण तेलहनों और तेलों के बारे में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए अधिक रकम उपलब्ध कराना है।

7. **उपभोक्ता उद्योग**- इसमें "भारतीय मानक संस्थान" और "अन्य उपभोक्ता उद्योगों" के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, भारतीय मानक संस्थान के साविधिक ब्यूरो के परिवर्तन के कारण सदस्यता शुल्क के राजस्व की हानि को पूरा करने के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न पक्ष और भारतीय मानक संस्थान को उसकी आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए अधिक अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है।

8. **अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋणः**- इसमें भारतीय मानक संस्थान के लिए ऋणों की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

9. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश

9.01. **हिन्दुस्तान बनास्पती तेल निगमः**- इस निगम की स्थापना एक पूर्णतः केन्द्रीय स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी के रूप में मार्च 1984 में की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य वनास्पती और रिफाइन्ड तेलों के उत्पादन सहित वनास्पती तेलों, आयातित खाद्य तेलों के विपणन और पौषक खाद्यान्नों के विनिर्माण के समन्वित प्रबन्ध के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का संगठन स्थापित करना था। इसमें आधुनिक आयाल कम्पलेक्सों से संबंधित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई थी।

9.02. **राज्य वन निगमः**- यह योजना राज्य वन विकास निगमों में निवेश के रूप में है।

9.03. **राज्य व्यापार निगमः**- इसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम को ऋण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है जो नये कांडला में 14000 मी. टन खाद्य तेलों की भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करेगा।

9.04. **राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम** - निगम सहकारी समितियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए मार्जिन धन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है। 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी का कारण अंशतः मितव्यय संबंधी उपाय और अंशतः राशियों को सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली की तरफ लगाना है। 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, निगम को ग्रामीण समितियों को अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिए की गई है।

Cooperatives in urban and rural areas.

5. **Other Schemes of Civil Supplies** - This includes provision for Measures for Consumer Protection', 'Scheme relating to intelligence enforcement and Man Power training for P.D.S.', 'Regulation of Weights and Measures, 'Regulation of Markets' Grants for development of Oil seeds and oils of tree origin' 'Research in legal metrology' and 'Loans to Civil Supplies Corporations'. Assistance for the Scheme relating to Civil Supplies Corporation is given in the form of 75% loan and 25% grant. More provision in revised Estimates 1986-87 is made to release funds to UTs as subsidy for the purchase of mobile vans and distribution of iodised salt and sugar in packed condition under the P.D.S. Schemes. In Budget Estimates 1987-88 more funds are being provided to States/UTs to strengthen the PDS by purchasing mobile vans for running mobile Fair Price Shops, construction of godowns by State Civil Supplies Corporations and for the supply of iodised salt/levy sugar in small packs in the North Eastern Region.

6. **Food, Storage and Warehousing** - This includes provision for 'Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and fats' and 'Research and Development Programme in Oil Seeds and Oils'. The increase in Budget Estimates 1987-88 is due to more funds provided for research and Development programme in oil seeds/oils.

7. **Consumer Industries** - This includes Provision for 'Indian Standards Institution' and 'Other consumer Industries'. Increase in Budget Estimats 1987-88 is due to provision for meeting loss of revenue of membership of I.S.I. due to its conversion into a statutory bureau on the non-plan side and for more grants to I.S.I. for its plan schemes.

8. **Loans for Other Industries and Minerals** - This includes provision for loans to Indian Standards Institution.

9. Investments in Public Enterprises.

9.01. **Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation** - Was incorporated as a wholly Central Government owned Company in March 1984 to have a national level organisation for integrated management of vegetable oils, including production of Vanaspati and Refined edible Oils, marketing of imported edible oils and manufacture of nuitritious foods. Provision was made for implementation of its Plan Schemes relating to Modern Oil Complexes.

9.02. **State Forest Corporation** - The Scheme is in the form of investments in State Forest Development Corporations.

9.03. **State Trading Corporation** - Provision has been made for loans to S.T.C., who will construct storage capacity for edible oils for 14000 M.T. at New Kandla.

9.04. **National Cooperative Development Corporation** - Provides loans to N.C.D.C. for providing margin money to cooperative societies for distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas. The decrease in Revised Estimates 1986-87 is partly due to economy measures and partly due to diversification of funds to Public Distribution System. The increase in Budget Estimates 1987-88 is for enabling the Corporation to increase its coverage of village societies.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH &FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.37

स्वास्थ्य विभाग Department of Health

क.वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		193.10	117.26	310.36	177.79	133.92	311.71	200.44	136.32	336.76
	पूंजी Capital		1.26	-1.41	-0.15	0.86	-4.31	-3.45	0.88	-6.55	-5.67
	जोड़ Total		194.36	115.85	310.21	178.65	129.61	308.26	201.32	129.77	331.09
1.सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं विवेकाधीन अनुदान	1. Secretariat - Social Services Discretionary Grants	2251	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	2.02	2.02
		2013	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	**Medical and Public Health**										
2.स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं महानिदेशालय	2. Directorate General of Health Services	2210	0.23	4.42	4.65	0.09	3.69	3.78	0.35	3.79	4.14
3.केन्द्र सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना	3. Central Government Health Scheme	2210	3.00	25.62	28.62	1.62	26.85	28.47	3.20	26.35	29.55
अस्पताल और औषधालय-ऐलोपैथी	**Hospitals & Dispensaries-Allopathy**										
4.सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	4. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.71	9.12	9.83	0.74	10.26	11.00	1.60	10.26	11.86
5.राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	5. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	2210	0.75	5.92	6.67	0.75	6.73	7.48	0.90	6.97	7.87
6.कलावती शरण बाल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	6. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.17	1.20	1.37	0.08	1.33	1.41	0.20	1.54	1.74
7.केन्द्रीय मनोरोगविज्ञान संस्थान, रांची	7. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	2210	0.25	1.05	1.30	0.15	1.14	1.29	0.27	1.19	1.46
8.अन्य अस्पताल और औषधालय	8. Other Hospitals & Dispensaries	2210	1.46	0.56	2.02	1.20	0.62	1.82	1.64	0.66	2.30
		4210	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.32	0.00	0.32
जोड़		*Total*	*2.06*	*0.56*	*2.62*	*1.80*	*0.62*	*2.42*	*1.96*	*0.66*	*2.62*
जोड़ अस्पताल और औषधालय-ऐलोपैथी	**Total Hospitals and Dispensaries-Allopathy**		**3.94**	**17.85**	**21.79**	**3.52**	**20.08**	**23.60**	**4.93**	**20.62**	**25.55**
चिकित्सा शिक्षा,प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Medical Education Training & Research**										
9.अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	9. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	2210	9.86	14.92	24.78	11.36	18.80	30.16	11.28	18.91	30.19
10.लेडी हार्डिंग मैडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	10. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.75	4.24	4.99	0.26	4.85	5.11	0.65	4.85	5.50
11.राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर	11. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	2210	1.00	1.65	2.65	1.12	1.73	2.85	1.50	1.83	3.33
12.स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान,चंडीगढ	12. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2210	3.00	10.52	13.52	3.10	12.82	15.92	5.00	13.04	18.04
13.जवाहर लाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान,पांडिचेरी	13. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education &Research, Pondicherry	2210	0.80	5.38	6.18	0.80	5.87	6.67	0.55	6.16	6.71
14.क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थान	14. Regional Institutes of Medical Education	2210	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
15.भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद	15. Indian Council of Medical Research	2210	18.50	9.48	27.98	18.00	10.44	28.44	19.50	11.04	30.54
16.कैंसर अनुसंधान	16. Cancer Research	2210	3.68	0.77	4.45	3.14	0.85	3.99	3.78	0.90	4.68
		3601	1.32	0.00	1.32	1.82	0.00	1.82	1.22	0.00	1.22
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.77*	*5.77*	*4.96*	*0.85*	*5.81*	*5.00*	*0.90*	*5.90*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17.अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other Programmes	2210	1.49	2.72	4.21	2.02	3.24	5.26	2.44	3.18	5.62
		3601	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
		7601	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*1.69*	*2.74*	*4.43*	*2.22*	*3.24*	*5.46*	*2.64*	*3.20*	*5.84*
जोड़ चिकित्सा शिक्षा,प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Medical Education Training & Research**		**43.60**	**49.70**	**93.30**	**43.82**	**58.60**	**102.42**	**47.12**	**59.93**	**107.05**
अन्य औषधि प्रणालियां	**Other Systems of Medicine**										
18.आयुर्वेद	18. Ayurveda	2210	3.16	4.44	7.60	2.13	5.24	7.37	3.05	5.36	8.41
19.होम्योपेथी	19. Homoeopathy	2210	1.21	1.14	2.35	1.10	1.08	2.18	1.60	1.20	2.80
20.यूनानी	20. Unani	2210	1.99	1.17	3.16	1.81	1.41	3.22	2.15	1.44	3.59
21.योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	21. Yoga & Naturopathy	2210	0.34	0.27	0.61	0.31	0.30	0.61	0.38	0.31	0.69
22.केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए सम्मिलित भवन	22. Combined building for Central Councils	2210	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50
23.अन्य	23. Others	2210	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.30	0.27	0.57	0.92	0.31	1.23
		3601	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.75	0.00	0.75
जोड़ अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Total Other Systems of Medicines**		**9.25**	**7.27**	**16.52**	**7.69**	**8.30**	**15.99**	**10.35**	**8.62**	**18.97**
जन स्वास्थ्य	**Public Health**										
24.मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम	24. Malaria Eradication Programme	2210	3.32	0.88	4.20	2.96	1.03	3.99	4.25	1.11	5.36
		3601	80.10	0.00	80.10	75.50	0.00	75.50	76.15	0.00	76.15
		3602	1.58	0.00	1.58	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.60	0.00	1.60
जोड़		*Total*	*85.00*	*0.88*	*85.88*	*80.13*	*1.03*	*81.16*	*82.00*	*1.11*	*83.11*
25.फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	25. Filaria Control Programme	2210	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.08
		3601	1.37	0.00	1.37	1.41	0.00	1.41	1.40	0.00	1.40
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	*0.04*	*1.54*	*1.51*	*0.05*	*1.56*	*1.50*	*0.05*	*1.55*
26.क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	26. T.B. Control Programme	2210	0.96	0.00	0.96	1.26	0.00	1.26	1.75	0.00	1.75
		3601	10.86	0.00	10.86	10.56	0.00	10.56	11.56	0.00	11.56
		3602	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.19
जोड़		*Total*	*11.99*	*0.00*	*11.99*	*11.99*	*0.00*	*11.99*	*13.50*	*0.00*	*13.50*
27.कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	27. Leprosy Control Programme	2210	2.17	0.00	2.17	2.08	0.00	2.08	3.53	0.00	3.53
		3601	11.72	0.00	11.72	11.85	0.00	11.85	13.45	0.00	13.45
		3602	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*14.00*	*0.00*	*14.00*	*14.00*	*0.00*	*14.00*	*17.00*	*0.00*	*17.00*
28. रोह और अंधता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	28. Trachoma & Blindness Control Programme	2210	0.30	0.03	0.33	0.34	0.03	0.37	0.24	0.03	0.27
		3601	5.80	0.00	5.80	5.75	0.00	5.75	6.36	0.00	6.36
		3602	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*6.14*	*0.03*	*6.17*	*6.14*	*0.03*	*6.17*	*6.70*	*0.03*	*6.73*
29.गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	29. Goitre Control Programme	2210	3.11	0.25	3.36	0.91	0.09	1.00	3.02	0.00	3.02
		3601	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.40	0.00	0.40
		3602	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*3.47*	*0.25*	*3.72*	*0.99*	*0.09*	*1.08*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*
30.राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	30. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.	2210	1.24	1.84	3.08	0.99	2.05	3.04	2.35	2.10	4.4[illegible]

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
31.केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान,कसौली	31. C.R.I. Kasauli	2210	0.70	1.91	2.61	0.63	2.18	2.81	0.60	2.22	2.82
32.अन्य जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान	32. Other Public Health Institutes	2210	2.29	4.46	6.75	1.69	4.77	6.46	1.66	4.95	6.61
33.अन्य योजनाएं	33. Other Schemes	2210	1.98	1.68	3.66	0.23	1.84	2.07	0.90	1.98	2.88
		3601	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.94		0.94	1.27	0.00	1.27
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*1.68*	*4.68*	*1.17*	*1.84*	*3.01*	*2.17*	*1.98*	*4.15*
जोड़-जन स्वास्थ्य	**Total Public Health**		**129.33**	**11.09**	**140.42**	**119.24**	**12.04**	**131.28**	**130.98**	**12.44**	**143.42**
अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Other Programmes**										
34.खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की रोकथाम	34. Prevention of Food Adulteration	2210	0.35	0.34	0.69	0.17	0.40	0.57	0.35	0.41	0.76
35.प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	35. Training Programmes	2210	0.29	0.80	1.09	0.25	0.88	1.13	0.25	0.95	1.20
		3601	2.87	0.00	2.87	1.41	0.00	1.41	2.13	0.00	2.13
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.13
जोड़		*Total*	*3.21*	*0.80*	*4.01*	*1.71*	*0.88*	*2.59*	*2.51*	*0.95*	*3.46*
36.अन्य कार्यक्रम	36. Other Schemes	2210	0.62	0.88	1.50	0.47	0.99	1.46	0.91	1.06	1.97
		3602	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
		4210	0.50	-1.43	-0.93	0.10	-4.31	-4.21	0.50	-6.57	-6.07
जोड़		*Total*	*1.29*	*-0.55*	*0.74*	*0.63*	*-3.32*	*-2.69*	*1.47*	*-5.51*	*-4.04*
जोड़ अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Total Other Programmes**		**4.85**	**0.59**	**5.44**	**2.51**	**-2.04**	**0.47**	**4.33**	**-4.15**	**0.18**
37.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	37. Investment in Public Enterprises	4210	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.06
38.घटाइएं - प्रत्याशित बचतें	38. Less Anticipated Savings	2251	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2210	0.00	-2.36	-2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-2.40*	*-2.40*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*194.36*	*115.85*	*310.21*	*178.65*	*129.61*	*308.26*	*201.32*	*129.77*	*331.09*
ख.37 सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
37.01 अस्पताल सेवाएं परामश निगर्म कार्पोरेशन	37.01 Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	4210	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01
37.02 इंडियन मेडीसन फार्मेसीटिकल कार्पोरेशन	37.02 Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation	4210	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.16*	*0.00*	*0.16*	*0.16*	*0.00*	*0.16*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.06*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1.चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	1. Medical and Public Health	22210	200.00	0.00	200.00	183.18	0.00	183.18	205.00	0.00	205.00
	*इनमें सम्मिलित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित :										
	*inclusive of Works Outlay included in:-										
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No. 73	22210	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.66	0.00	0.66
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74	22210	5.22	0.00	5.22	4.10	0.00	4.10	3.02	0.00	3.02
जोड़		**Total**	**5.64**	**0.00**	**5.64**	**4.53**	**0.00**	**4.53**	**3.68**	**0.00**	**3.68**

1. **सचिवालय**: इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सचिवालय और साथ ही मंत्री के विवेकाधीन अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय**: इसके अन्तर्गत मेडिकल तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषयों में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था का व्यय शामिल है और यह महानिदेशालय स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विभिन्न

1. **Secretariat**: provides for the secretariat of the Department of Health and also for Discretionary Grants by the Minister.

2. **Directorate General of Health Services**: provides technical expertise in medical and public health matters, is responsible for implementation of various health

कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह देश में और देश से बाहर जैव-चिकित्सा संबंधी जानकारी इकट्ठी करने, संसाधित करने तथा उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाः** इस योजना के अधीन दिल्ली के आस पास के तीन नगरों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली तथा 17 अन्य नगरों में बसने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को व्यापक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के अन्य कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट वर्गों को भी, जैसे कि स्वायत्त संगठनों के कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की विधवा स्त्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व राज्यपालों, उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के सेवानिवृत न्यायाधीशों व अन्य लोगों को भी दिल्ली के 14 विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधाएं दी जा रही है उनमें पर्याप्त संख्या पर एलोपेथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपेथिक, यूनानी/सिद्ध औषधलयों औषधि चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से रोगियों की देखभाल तथा औषधियों की पूर्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना शामिल है । लाभप्राप्तकर्त्ता अपनी श्रेणी के वेतनमान के अनुसार योजना में अंशदान करते है ।

4. **सफदरजंग अस्पताल नई दिल्ली** : केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस अस्पताल में 1207 रोगियों के लिए बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है । अन्य सुविधाओं के अलावा, अस्पताल में विशिष्ट रेस्पिरेटरी और नेफरोलोजी यूनिट भी हैं । इस अस्पताल में डायलासिस और लेप्रोस्कोपिक स्टरीलाइजेशन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी है ।

5. **राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल नई दिल्ली** : यह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक चिकित्सा संस्थान है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियो तथा संसद सदस्यों आदि के लिए संचालित एक नर्सिंग होम (सुश्रूषा गृह) भी शामिल है । इस अस्पताल में 900 रोगी शैयाएं हैं और यह लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के निमित्त दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध है । हृदय रोगों, रक्तचाप, स्नायु शल्य चिकित्सा तथा प्रमेह आदि की चिकित्सा के लिए विशिष्टता सम्पन्न उपचार भी इस अस्पताल में हैं ।

6. **कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्लीः** इस अस्पताल में 259 रोगी शैयाएं है और यह केवल बच्चों के इलाज के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित एक अस्पताल है । इसका प्रबंध लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज द्वारा किया जाता है । इस अस्पताल में बाल रोग चिकित्सा, विकृतांग उपचार की व्यस्था है और गहन सुश्रूषा यूनिट आदि की भी व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मनोरोग संस्थान, रांचीः** देश में मनोरोग उपचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह एक प्रमुख संस्थान है । यह दो पडोसी देशों, अर्थात् नेपाल और भूटान के रोगियो के उपचार की व्यवस्था भी करता है । रोग निदान तथा उपचार की सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान में मनोरोग संबंधी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन भी किया जाता है ।

8. **अन्य अस्पताल और चिकित्सालयः** इस के अन्तर्गत आखिल भारतीय शारीरिक औषधि तथा पुनर्वास संस्थान बम्बई और क्षयरोग, कुष्ठरोग तथा अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों की सरकारों के सहयोग से अस्पतालों और चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था भी इसमें शामिल है ।

9. **अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्लीः** इस संस्थान को संसद द्वारा पारित अधिनियम के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के एक मूर्धन्यसंस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है । इस संस्थान के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं, अर्थात् (क) अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन की प्रणाली का विकास करना और (ख) चिकित्सा विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों में प्रयोग तथा अनुसंधान आयोजित करना । इस संस्थान में 1043 रोगी शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है और राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आपथेलनिक विज्ञान केन्द्र भी इससे सम्बद्ध है । केन्द्रीय सरकार, संस्थान को 100 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है । अनुसंधान की कुछ एक योजनाओंकी वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा भी की जाती है ।

programmes and functions as a focal point for collection, processing and supply of biomedical information within the country and abroad.

3. **Central Government Health Scheme:** provides comprehensive medical care to Central Govt. employees based at Delhi, and 17 other cities, in addition to three peripheral towns of Delhi. The scheme also covers certain other specified sectors of population like employees of autonomous organisations, retired Central Govt. employees, widows of Central Govt. employees, Members of Parliament, ex-M.Ps, ex-Governors, retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and members of Public in I4 specified areas in Delhi. The facilities under the Scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic ayurvedic, homoeopathic unani/sidha Dispensaries/ Units, supply of drugs, etc. Beneficiaries contribute to the Scheme on a graded scale.

4. **Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi:** is a Central Govt. hospital with bed strength of I207. Besides other facilities the hospital has special respiratory and nephrology units. It is also equipped for provision of dialysis and laproscopic sterilization facilities.

5. **Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital New Delhi:** is also a Central Govt. institution and includes Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The hospital with 900 Beds is affiliated to Delhi University for post-graduate students of Lady Harding Medical College. It has specialised clinics for coronary diseases, hypertension, neuro-surgery, diabetes etc.

6. **Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi:** with 259 beds is an exclusive hospital for children, managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College and provides facilities in paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics, intensive care unit etc.

7. **Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi:** is a premier Central Govt. Institute for Mental health in the country, also catering to the needs of two neighbouring countries, viz. Nepal and Bhutan. Besides diagnostic and treatment facilities, it conducts post graduate courses in psychiatry, etc.

8. **Other Hospitals and Dispensaries:** includes provision for All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Bombay, TB, Leprosy and other Medical Institutes and grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries in association with State Govts.

9. **All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi:** has been set up by an Act of Parliament, as a premier institution of National importance. The objectives of the Institute are (a) to develop pattern of under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and (b) to conduct experiments and research of various disciplines of medical services. It has a bed strength of 1043 Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it. The Central Govt. provides I00% financial support to the Institute. A few schemes for Research are also financed by WHO and ICMR. Provision has been made in BE 1987-88

10. **लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह कालेज सरकार द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है । इसका संचालन स्त्रियों को अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है और इसमें स्त्रियों और बच्चों की डाक्टरी सुश्रुषा भी की जाती है । विद्यार्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए इस कालेज के साथ कतिपय अस्पताल भी सम्बद्ध हैं, जैसे कि सुचेता कृपालनी अस्पताल तथा कलावती सरण बाल अस्पताल आदि । यह नर्सिंग स्कूल का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें नर्सिंग तथा धातृ-प्रसूति पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर:** यह संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है और इसे भारत सरकार से अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त होता है । इस संस्थान में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायुविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इस संस्थान, में मेडिकल तथा पैरामेडिकल विषयों में डिग्री व डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

12. **स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़:** इस संस्थान की स्थापना संसद द्वारा पारित एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई है और इसके कृत्य भी वही हैं जो कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के हैं लेकिन इसके कार्य स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा क्षेत्र से संबंधित है । इस संस्थान की संपूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और यह संस्थान चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा विशिष्ट अस्पताली सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने वाला केन्द्र भी है । इस संस्थान से सम्बद्ध नेहरु हस्पताल में 800 रोगी-शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

13. **जवाहरलाल नेहरु स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी:** इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण और संचालन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान में अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन किया जाता है । इसके अस्पताल में, जिसमें 770 रोगी शैयाएं हैं, पांडिचेरी और पड़ोसी राज्यों के लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं । यह संस्थान, मेडिकल अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें अध्यापन पाठ्य चर्या में होने वाले अद्यतन विकासों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है ।

14. **प्रादेशिक मेडिकल शिक्षा संस्थान:** यह शिलांग में स्थापित किया गया है और इसका वित्तपोषण भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

15. **भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद:** देश में जैव-चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान के समन्वयन और सूत्रीकरण के संवर्धन के लिये एक मुख्य निकाय है । केन्द्रीय सरकार परिषद को, संक्रामक रोगों, गर्भनिरोधकों, प्रसूति तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य,पोषाहार, संक्रामक रोगों से भिन्न रोगों और आधारभूत अनुसंधान के कार्य के लिए अनुरक्षण अनुदान देती है । यह परिषद, भोपाल गैस त्रासदी जनतातीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परम्परागत औषधि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा तद्विषयक जानकारी के प्रकाशन और प्रसारण के कार्य में भी लगी हुई है ।

16. **कर्कटरोग (कैंसर) अनुसंधान:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, कटक, ग्वालियर, गौहाटी, मद्रास तथा त्रिवेंद्रम स्थित 9 प्रादेशिक कर्कटरोग केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में, बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, चंडीगढ़, गोआ और डिबरूगढ़ में भी कर्कटरोग पंजीयन कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । कोबाल्ट चिकित्सा एककों तथा कर्कटरोग का शीघ्र निदान करने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों तथा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

17. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसमें में राजकुमारी अमृत कौर, नार्सिंग महाविद्यालय नई दिल्ली,सेवाग्राम स्थित मेडिकल महाविद्यालय को अनुदान, नेशनल एकेडेमी आंफ मेडिकल साइंस, नेशनल बोर्ड आंफ एक्जामिनेशंसज, बल्लभ भाई पटेल चेस्ट संस्थान के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान,

for establishment of Drugs De-Addiction Centre.

10. **Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi:** is run by Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, and medical care for women and children. The College has got associated hospitals, viz. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.

11. **National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore:** is an autonomous Institute and receiving maintainance Grants-in-aid from Govt. of India and providing services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neuro-sciences. The institute offers degrees and diplomas courses in this field in medical and para-Medical disciplines.

12. **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh:** set up by an Act of Parliament as an Institute of National importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical education, research and specialised hospital services. Nehru Hospital attached to the Institute has a bed strengh of 800.

13. **Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry:** financed and administered by Govt. of India, the Institute offers undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Its Hospital, with bed strength of 770 provides medical services to people of Pondicherry and neighbouring States. It also runs the Medical Teachers Training Centre, demonstrating latest developments in teaching curricula.

14. **Regional Institute of Medical Education:** set up at Shillong is also financed by Central Government.

15. **Indian Council of Medical Research:** is the apex body in the country to promote coordinate and formulate bio-medical and health research. Central Government gives maintenance grants to the Council for research in communicable diseases, Contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in research on Bhopal gas tragedy, tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information.

16. **Cancer Research:** Under this programme, assistance is provided to 9 regional cancer centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Cuttack, Gwalior, Guwahati, Madras and Trivandrum. Cancer Registries are also functioning under the auspices of ICMR at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Goa and Dibrugarh. Central assistance is provided to State Govts. and voluntary organisations for installation of Cobalt therapy units and setting up of early cancer detection centres.

17. **Other Programmes:** include Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing New Delhi, grants for Medical College at Sewagram, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations, grants to Delhi University for Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest

स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को वृत्तिकाएं आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शमिल है ।

18. **आयुर्वेद** के अन्तर्गत (i) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर, जो शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और रोगी उपचार के लिए एक आदर्श संस्थान के रूप में कार्यरत है, (ii) आयुर्वेद और सिद्धा में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद और (iii) स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर, जो गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय का एक घटक है, को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास सहायता अनुदान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

19.**होम्योपैथी**: इसके अन्तर्गत होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता और सरकार द्वारा पूर्णत वित्त पोषित एक स्वायत्त सगठन है, को 'अनुदान तथा होम्योपैथी के लिए अन्य अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शमिल है

20. **यूनानी** : इसके अन्तर्गत यूनानी दवाओं में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद् और अलीगढ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के ए.के. तिब्बिया कालेज तथा राष्ट्रीय यूनानी औषध संस्थान, बगंलौर को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शमिल है ।

21. **योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा**: इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के लिए अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

22. **केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन**: भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की विभिन्न परिषदों के कार्य में बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से इस भवन की योजना तैयार की गई है । निर्माण कार्य संबंधी विस्तृत अनुमान तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

23. भारतीय औषध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों पर अन्य व्यय के अन्तर्गत 100 प्रतिशत अनुदानों के आधार पर वित्तपोषित दो केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं, अर्थात् (i) भारतीय औषध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के विभागों का स्तरोन्नयन, और (ii) भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली फारमेसियों तथा औषधिक जड़ी बूटियों के फार्मो का विकास । इसमें संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने तिब्बती चिकित्सा और सूचिका-शल्य चिकित्सा के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना सम्मिलित है ।

24-29. **रोगों का निवारण और नियंत्रण**: केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर तथा 50 प्रतिशत आधार पर करती है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय)	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिदोष तथा अन्धत्व निवारण योजना, जिसमें रोहा रोग निवारण कार्य भी शामिल है ।	100 प्रतिशत
गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत

30. **राष्ट्रीय संक्रामक रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली**: यह संस्थान संक्रामक रोग विज्ञान तथा संक्रामक रोग नियंत्रण से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों में अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्यों की सरकारों को तथा अन्य अभिकरणों को संक्रामक रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए तथा उनमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए सेवा प्रदान करने परामर्श देने की व्यवस्था करता है । इसके कार्य,अलवर, बंगलौर, कालीकट, कुन्नूर, पटना, राजामुन्द्री तथा वाराणसी स्थित क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों और विशिष्ट डिवीजनों के माध्यम से पूरे किए जाते हैं ।

Institute, Stipends to P.G. students etc.

18. **Ayurveda:** includes provision for (i) National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur which serves as a model institute for teaching, training, research and patient care, (ii) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and (iii) maintance and development grants-in-aid to Institute of P.G. Training and Research, Jamnagar, a constituent of Gujarat Ayurvedic University.

19. **Homoeopathy**: includes provision for Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, grants to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta which is an autonomous organisation fully financed by Govt. and other grants for Homoeopathy.

20. **Unani**: includes provision for Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and grants to A.K. Tibbiya College of Aligarh Muslim University and to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore.

21. **Yoga and Naturopathy:** Includes provision for Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and grants to Central Research Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and Vishwayatan Yogashram.

22. **Combined Building for Central Councils**: has been planned to facilitate better coordination among various councils of Indian systems of Medicine and provision of common facilities. Detailed works estimates are under preparation.

23. Other expenditure on Indian systems of Medicine includes two centrally sponsored schemes financed on l00% grant basis, viz. (i) Upgradation of Deptts. of P.G. Training and research in Indian systems of Medicine and (ii) Development of ISM pharmacies and herbal forms. It also includes Central Sector scheme for opening of ISM and Homoeopathic dispensaries in Tribal Areas in Union Territories and development of accupuncture and Tibetan medicines.

24-29. **Prevention and Control of Diseases**: Various Centrally sponsored Health programmes are financed by Central Government on l00% or 50% basis as shown below:-

National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural and Urban)	50%
National Filaria Control Programme	50%
National T.B. Control Programme	50%
National Leprosy Control Programme	l00%
National Scheme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness including Trachoma.	l00%
Goitre Control Programme	100%

30. **National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.:** is devoted to teaching and research in various disciplines connected with the epidemiology and control of communicable diseases and to provide service/advice in investigation and control of communicable diseases to Central/State Governments and other agencies. Its activities are carried out through specialised divisions and field stations in Alwar, Bangalore, Calicut,Coonoor, Patna, Rajahmundry and Varanasi.

31. **केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान कसौली** : चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य की समस्यायों,संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों के उत्पादन और किस्म नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिये इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1905 में की गई थी । संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों जैसे डिपथेरिया, पिटुसिस, टेटनस, हैजा के इंजेक्शन, एण्टी-स्नेक वेनम, एण्टी रेबिक सीरम आदि का सबसे अधिक और विस्तृत उत्पादन इसी संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय में बी.एस.सी.,एम.एस.सी. और एम.फिल. (माइक्रोबायलोजी) की नियमित कक्षाएं चलाई जाती है । इस के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान के एम.डी.पाथालोजी और बैक्ट्रालोजी, पी.एच.डी. बायोकेमीस्ट्री तथा माइक्रोबायालोजी के पाठ्यक्रमों को देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ।

32. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थानः** इनके अन्तर्गत, राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग संस्थान, बंगलौर, बी.सी.जी.वेक्सीन प्रयोगशाला गिंडी, अखिल भारतीय स्वच्छता तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो, भारतीय पाश्चर संस्थान कुन्नूर पत्तन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान तथा सेरोलोजिस्ट और रासायनिक परीक्षक कलकत्ता आते है ।

33. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं:** इनके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए और विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

34. **खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोकथामः** इसके उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है, अर्थात् (i) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय मानकों का प्रतिष्ठापन (ii) खाद्य अपमिश्रण अधिनियम और तत् संबंधी नियमों का प्रशासन तथा इस अधिनियम के उपबंधो को प्रवृत्त करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों से समन्वय और सम्पर्क, (iii) प्रशासनिक समर्थन की व्यवस्था, जैसे कि प्रशिक्षण, उपस्कर और प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था, और (iv) उपभोक्ता शिक्षण का संवर्धन ।

35. **प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमः** इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नजफगढ़, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण, बहु-प्रयोजनीय कार्मिक, विशेषज्ञ, पैरामेडिकल कार्मिक आदि सम्मिलित है ।

36. **अन्य योजनाएं:** इनके अन्तर्गत औषधि नियंत्रण, मेडिकल स्टोर्स संगठन तथा अन्य विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

37. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश** :

37.01. **अस्पताल सेवा परामर्शदात्री निगमः** यह निगम विभिन्न अभिकरणों, जैसे कि विकासशील देशों की सरकारों, वित्तपोषक संगठनों जैसे कि विश्व बैंक, एशियाई विकास बैंक आदि को परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं प्रदान करता है और भारत द्वारा निष्पन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों को कार्यान्वित करता है जिनके अन्तर्गत पड़ोसी देशों में अस्पतालों की स्थापना की जाती है ।

37.02. **भारतीय औषधि फार्मास्युटिकल्स निगम,रानीखेत,** कुमाऊं मंडल विकास निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उपक्रम) एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है जो कि भारतीय प्रणाली की उच्चकोटि की औषधियों की सप्लाई सरकारी संस्थानों को करता है । यह खुले बाजार में भी इनकी विक्रय की व्यवस्था करता है ।

31. **Central Research Institute, Kasauli:** was established in 1905 for research in field of Medical Health Problems production and quality control of immunobiologicals. The institute is biggest and most comprehensive producer of immunobiologicals viz. Diptheria, Petussis and Tetanus, Cholera Vaccines, Anti Snake Venom, Anti Rabic Serum etc. The institute is also running regular classes of B.Sc, M.Sc and M. Phil (Microbiology) of the Himachal Pradesh University. In addition, the institute is recognised for M.D. Pathology and Bacteriology, Ph.D. Biochemistry and Microbiology by the various universities of the country.

32. **Other public Health Institutes:** include National T.B. Institute, Bangalore, B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory Guindy, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta, Central Health Education Bureau, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Port Health establishments and Serologist and Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

33. **Other Public Health Schemes:** includes provision for National AIDS Control Programme, International Cooperation and miscellaneous schemes.

34. **Prevention of Food Adulteration:** aims at (i) prescription of national standards in consultation with national and international institutions (ii) administration of PFA Act and Rules and coordination and liaison with States in enforcement of its provisions (iii) providing administrative support like training, equipment and laboratory facilities and (iv) promoting consumer education.

35. **Training Programmes:** includes Rural Training Centre, Najafgarh, training of community health workers, multipurpose workers, specialists, paramedical workers etc.

36. **Other schemes:** includes provision for drug control, Medical stores Organisation and other miscellaneous schemes.

37. **INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

37.01 **Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation:** offers consultancy services to various agencies such as Governments of developing countries, funding Organisations like World Bank, A.D.B. and implements India's bilateral agreements involving setting up of hospitals in neighbouring countries.

37.02 **Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ranikhet:** is a joint venture with Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (A U.P. Government Undertaking) for making available good quality medicines of Indian systems for supply to Government Institutions etc. and sale in open market.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.38

परिवार कल्याण विभाग Department of Family Welfare

क.वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		524.61	4.10	528.71	520.05	4.55	524.60	583.81	4.60	588.41
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5.39*	*0.00*	*5.39*	*9.91*	*0.00*	*9.91*	*1.05*	*0.00*	*1.05*
जोड़	**Total**		**530.00**	**4.10**	**534.10**	**529.96**	**4.55**	**534.51**	**584.86**	**4.60**	**589.46**
1.सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.04	0.43	0.47	0.05	0.56	0.61	0.05	0.58	0.63
परिवार कल्याण	**Family Welfare**										
2.निदेशन और प्रशासन	2. Direction and Administration	2211	1.43	0.00	1.43	1.93	0.00	1.93	2.03	0.00	2.03
		3601	18.03	0.00	18.03	18.03	0.00	18.03	20.95	0.00	20.95
		3602	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.26	0.00	0.26
जोड़-निदेशन और प्रशासन	**Total- Direction & Administration**		**19.67**	**0.00**	**19.67**	**20.18**	**0.00**	**20.18**	**23.24**	**0.00**	**23.24**
परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Family Welfare Services**										
3.ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	3. Rural Family Welfare Services	2211	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.16
		3601	142.42	0.00	142.42	130.42	0.00	130.42	165.29	0.00	165.29
		3602	0.59	0.00	0.59	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.95	0.00	0.95
जोड़		*Total*	*143.17*	*0.00*	*143.17*	*131.46*	*0.00*	*131.46*	*166.40*	*0.00*	*166.40*
4.शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	4. Urban Family Welfare Services	2211	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.59	0.00	0.59
		3601	14.43	0.00	14.43	12.43	0.00	12.43	25.90	0.00	25.90
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		Total	15.00	0.00	15.00	13.01	0.00	13.01	26.50	0.00	26.50
5.मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य	5. Maternity and Child Health	2211	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.00	0.13
		3601	40.90	0.00	40.90	40.30	0.00	40.30	56.34	0.00	56.34
		3602	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*41.01*	*0.00*	*41.01*	*40.43*	*0.00*	*40.43*	*56.53*	*0.00*	*56.53*
जोड़ परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Total Family Welfare Services**		**199.18**	**0.00**	**199.18**	**184.90**	**0.00**	**184.90**	**249.43**	**0.00**	**249.43**
6.परिवहन	6. Transport	2211	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.00	0.12
		3601	12.91	0.00	12.91	17.61	0.00	17.61	18.09	0.00	18.09
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
जोड़ - परिवहन	**Total Transport**		**13.06**	**0.00**	**13.06**	**17.85**	**0.00**	**17.85**	**18.32**	**0.00**	**18.32**
7.मुआवजा	7. Compensation	2211	1.77	0.00	1.77	1.90	0.00	1.90	2.00	0.00	2.00
		3601	84.02	0.00	84.02	97.52	0.00	97.52	83.71	0.00	83.71
		3602	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
जोड़ मुआवजा	**Total Compensation**		**86.00**	**0.00**	**86.00**	**99.71**	**0.00**	**99.71**	**86.00**	**0.00**	**86.00**
शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Education Training & Research**										
8.जन शिक्षा	8. Mass Education	2211	5.91	0.00	5.91	4.50	0.00	4.50	6.41	0.00	6.41
		3601	6.99	0.00	6.99	4.99	0.00	4.99	10.46	0.00	10.46
		3602	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.08
		4211	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*13.36*	*0.00*	*13.36*	*9.95*	*0.00*	*9.95*	*17.00*	*0.00*	*17.00*
9.प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी	9. Training Research & Statistics	2211	15.05	1.75	16.80	14.63	1.84	16.47	16.46	1.92	18.38
		3601	16.27	0.01	16.28	14.72	0.00	14.72	23.41	0.00	23.41

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*31.38*	*1.76*	*33.14*	*29.44*	*1.84*	*31.28*	*39.97*	*1.92*	*41.89*
10. स्वास्थ्य मार्गदर्शक योजना	10. Health Guide Scheme	2211	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
		3601	38.92	0.00	38.92	31.92	0.00	31.92	14.78	0.00	14.78
		3602	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*39.25*	*0.00*	*39.25*	*32.15*	*0.00*	*32.15*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*
जोड़ शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Education Training & Research**		**83.99**	**1.76**	**85.75**	**71.54**	**1.84**	**73.38**	**71.97**	**1.92**	**73.89**
अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्ति	**Other Services and Supplies**										
11.01 प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम	11.01 Post Partum Programme	2211	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.87	0.00	0.87
		3601	18.80	0.00	18.80	18.80	0.00	18.80	28.57	0.00	28.57
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.18
जोड़		*Total*	*19.55*	*0.00*	*19.55*	*19.77*	*0.00*	*19.77*	*29.62*	*0.00*	*29.62*
11.02 परम्परागत गर्भनिरोधकों का निशुल्क वितरण	11.02 Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives	2211	0.80	-0.12	0.68	1.02	0.00	1.02	1.01	0.00	1.01
		3601	17.60	0.00	17.60	20.60	0.00	20.60	25.70	0.00	25.70
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*18.42*	*-0.12*	*18.30*	*21.65*	*0.00*	*21.65*	*26.80*	*0.00*	*26.80*
11.03 वाणिज्यिक वितरण	11.03 Commercial Distribution	2211	13.31	0.00	13.31	14.67	0.00	14.67	16.36	0.00	16.36
11.04 पुरस्कार	11.04 Awards	2211	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.35	0.00	0.35
		3601	11.70	0.00	11.70	15.00	0.00	15.00	11.65	0.00	11.65
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*15.52*	*0.00*	*15.52*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*
11.05 लोकप्रिय समितियां	11.05 Popular Committees	3601	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.19	0.00	0.19
11.06 क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं	11.06 Area Projects	2211	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		3601	49.25	0.00	49.25	44.20	0.00	44.20	39.75	0.00	39.75
जोड़		*Total*	*49.45*	*0.00*	*49.45*	*44.45*	*0.00*	*44.45*	*40.00*	*0.00*	*40.00*
11.07 अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों आदि का सहयोग	11.07 Involvement of Other Deptts & Voluntary Organisations etc	2211	5.46	0.00	5.46	5.78	0.00	5.78	6.68	0.00	6.68
11.08 बंध्यीकरण बिस्तरें	11.08 Sterlization Beds	2211	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		3601	0.84	0.00	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.84	1.04	0.00	1.04
जोड़		*Total*	*0.87*	*0.00*	*0.87*	*0.85*	*0.00*	*0.85*	*1.05*	*0.00*	*1.05*
11.09 अन्य योजनाएं	11.09 Other Schemes	2211	0.55	2.11	2.66	0.57	2.15	2.72	0.70	2.10	2.80
		3601	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.85	0.00	1.85	1.40	0.00	1.40
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		Total	2.00	2.11	4.11	2.47	2.15	4.62	2.15	2.10	4.25
जोड़ अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्तियां	**Total Other Services & Supplies**		**123.06**	**1.99**	**125.05**	**126.21**	**2.15**	**128.36**	**134.85**	**2.10**	**136.95**
12. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	12. Investment in Public Enterprises	4211	2.50	0.00	2.50	1.77	0.00	1.77	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6211	2.50	0.00	2.50	7.75	0.00	7.75	0.50	0.00	0.50
		Total	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*9.52*	*0.00*	*9.52*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*
13. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	13. Less anticipated Savings	2211	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		**530.00**	**4.10**	**534.10**	**529.96**	**4.55**	**534.51**	**584.86**	**4.60**	**589.46**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि.	12.01 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	4211	2.50	0.00	2.50	1.77	0.00	1.77	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6211	2.50	0.00	2.50	7.75	0.00	7.75	0.50	0.00	0.50
		Total	5.00	0.00	5.00	9.52	0.00	9.52	1.00	0.00	1.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय• 1. परिवार कल्याण	C. Plan Outlay* 1. Family Welfare	22211	530.00	0.00	530.00	529.96	0.00	529.96	585.00	0.00	585.00
•मांग संख्या 74 में शामिल निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित	*Including of works outlay included in Demand 74		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम है जो कि राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुमोदित रीति से, जो राज्य स्तर से उप-केन्द्रीय स्तर तक निर्धारित की गई है, शत प्रतिशत सहायता से चलाया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों को नीचे दिया गया है:-

(आंकड़े मिलियन में)

पद्धति	छठी आयोजना के दौरान उपलब्धियां	सातवीं आयोजना के लिए लक्ष्य	वर्ष-वार - ब्यौरा लक्ष्य 1985-86	1986-87	उपलब्धियां 1985-86	86-87	लक्ष्य 87-88
बन्ध्यीकरण	17.44	31.00	5.56	6.00	4.90	2.77•	6.25
लूप लगवाना (आई.यू.डी.)	7.17	21.30	3.24	3.75	3.27	2.53•	4.25
सी.सी.के प्रयोगकर्ता	31.84	62.50	9.51	10.50	9.39	7.11@	12.50
ओ.पी. के प्रयोगकर्त्ता			0.96	1.00	1.36	0.85@	

•दिसम्बर, 1986 तक
@नवम्बर, 1986 तक

1. **सचिवालय:** में परिवार कल्याण विभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. **निदेशन और प्रशासन:** में मुख्यालय, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, राज्य परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो और जिला परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो के तकनीकी स्कंध शामिल हैं।

3. **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं:** परिवार कल्याण और प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की व्यवस्था ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से की गई है। ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र सभी ब्लाक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक, गैर-जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 5000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र और पहाड़ी तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 3000 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना का मानदण्ड रखा गया है। वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान 5253 उप-केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं:** 899 हैल्थ पोस्ट्स और 46 शहर परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को स्वीकृति भेज दी गई है। अब कोई नए शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के लिए मंजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है। पुराने शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों को ही धीरे-धीरे शहरी स्वास्थ्य पोस्ट्स के रूप में पुनर्गठित किया जाएगा।

5. **प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य:** वर्ष 1985-86 के दौरान सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम को 30 जिलों और 50 मेडिकल कालेजों के अपवाह-क्षेत्र में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। चालू वर्ष अर्थात् 1986-87 में इस स्कीम को अन्य 62 जिलों और शेष मेडिकल कालेजों के लिए भी लागू किया जाएगा।

Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Programme with cent per cent assistance to States and Union territories, as per approved pattern, which has been laid down from State Level to Sub-Centre Level. The targets and achievements under the Programme are given below:-

(Figs. in Millions)

Method	Achievements during VI Plan	Targets for VII Plan	Year-wise Breakup Targets 1985-86	1986-87	Achievements 1985-86	86-87	Target 87-88
Sterilization	17.44	31.00	5.56	6.00	4.90	2.77*	6.25
IUD	7.17	21.30	3.24	3.75	3.27	2.53*	4.25
CC Users	31.84	62.50	9.51	10.50	9.39	7.11@	12.50
O.P.Users			0.96	1.00	1.36	0.85@	

*Upto December, 1986
@Upto November, 1986

1. **Secretariat:** includes provision for the Department of Family Welfare.

2. **Direction and Administration:** includes Technical wing at Headquarters, Regional offices, State Family Welfare Bureaux and District Family Welfare Bureaux.

3. **Rural Family Welfare Services:** Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health services are provided through a network of Rural F.W. Centres and Sub-centres. Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned at all Block Primary Health Centres. The approved scale of Sub-Centres is one Sub-Centre for every 5000 population in non-tribal areas and one sub-centre for every 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas to be established by end of 7th Five Year Plan. During 1987-88,5253 sub-centres are proposed to be opened.

4. **Urban Family Welfare Services** : Sanction for establishment of 899 Health posts and 46 City FamilyWelfare Bureaux had been conveyed to the State Governments. No new Urban Family Welfare Centres are now being sanctioned. The old Urban Family Welfare Centres will be re-organised into Urban Health posts progressively.

5. **Maternity and Child Health:** The Universal Immunization Programme was initiated in 30 districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges during the year 1985-86. During current year i.e. 1986-87, this scheme is being extended to another 62

इसके अलावा, 90 अतिरिक्त जिलों को भी 1987-88 में शामिल किया जाएगा ।

इसके अलावा रक्तहीनता और विटामिन "ए" की कमी से बचाव की स्कीम जारी रहेगी । शिशुओं में डायरिया की बीमारी को रोकने के लिए मुख द्वारा पानी की कमी को पूरा करने के कार्यक्रम के लिए भी 1987-88 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **परिवहन**: इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा और पैरा-मेडिकल स्टाफ की गतिशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार विभिन्न स्तरों पर वाहनों की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

7. **क्षतिपूर्ति**: लूप लगवाने और बंध्यकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित दरों पर क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाती है :-

पुरुष नसबन्दी	190/- रुपए
स्त्री नसबन्दी	210/- रुपए

लूप लगवाने वालों के लिए, जिनके दो या इससे कम बच्चे है, 15/- रुपए और अन्यों के लिए 12/-रुपए की क्षतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **जन शिक्षा** : परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जन संचार के विभिन्न साधनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । इनमें परिवार कल्याण विभाग, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के जन संचार एकक और राज्य सरकारों के जनसंचार साधन शामिल है । परिवार कल्याण की प्रचार संबंधी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए डाक जनसंपर्क एककों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और सभी राज्यों को आफसेट प्रेस भी सप्लाई किए गए है । प्रचार करने और शिक्षा के लिए अन्य साधनों में अभिमत नेताओं के लिए शिविर लगाना और प्रदर्शनियों में मण्डप बनाना शामिल है ।

9. **प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी**: इसमें (i) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली जो देश भर में अनुसंधान के परिणामों का समन्वय करने और उनको एकत्रित करने का एक प्रमुख संगठन है; (ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान, बम्बई, जो जनसांख्यिकी और जनसंख्या अध्ययनों में अनुसंधान करता है और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देता है, (iii) परिवार कल्याण और अनुसंधान केन्द्र बम्बई; (iv) आई.सी.एम.आर. को अनुदान देने, (v) जनसांख्यिकी और संचार संबंधी अनुसंधान करने के लिए पूरे देश में 16 जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने और (vi) सहायक नर्स एवं दाइयों, महिला स्वास्थ्य परिचारिकाओं, दाइयों आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

10. **स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम** : ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम का उद्देश्य समुदाय के स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा में प्रशिक्षित करना है ताकि इससे उन्हें आम बीमारियों से राहत मिले । ग्राम समुदाय द्वारा चुने गए स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को साधारण दवाइयों की एक किट दी जाती है । प्रति 1000 की जनसंख्या या प्रति ग्राम के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य गाइड की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.01. **प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम**: प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम को लागू किए जाने के बाद से (1969-70) इसे 1983-84 के अन्त तक 554 जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में शुरू कर दिया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम को 829 उप-जिला स्तरीय अस्पतालों में छठी आयोजना में (400) और सातवीं आयोजना के पहले दो वर्षों में (429) अस्पतालों में शुरू किए जाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई थी । 1987-88 के दौरान 121 उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.02. **परम्परागत गर्भनिरोधकों का निशुल्क वितरण**: इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1986-87 के दौरान परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों, प्रसुति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और अस्पतालों के माध्यम से 39.6 करोड़ परम्परागत गर्भ निरोधक इनके इस्तेमाल करने वालों में निशुल्क बांटे जाने का अनुमान है । 1987-88 के दौरान 43.2 करोड़ गर्भनिरोधक बांटे जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

districts and to the remaining medical colleges. Besides, this, additional 90 districts will be covered during 1987-88.

Apart from this, the scheme of Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and Vit.'A' deficiency will be continued. A provision of Rs.5.00 crores has also been made for oral re-hydration Programme for control of diarrheal diseases in infants for 1987-88.

6. **Transport**: To ensure mobility for medical and paramedical staff posted at different levels, vehicles are provided at various levels according to norms laid down for the purpose.

7. **Compensation**: Compensation for sterilisation and IUD insertions is admissible at the following rates:-

Vasectomy	..	Rs.190/-
Tubectomy	..	Rs.210/-

For IUD insertions compensation in respect of acceptors with two or less children is Rs.15 and for others it is Rs.12.

8. **Mass Education** To promote community participation in implementation of family planning programmes various channels of mass media units of Deptt. of Family Welfare, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Media base of the State Governments are utilized. Mass Mailing units have also been set up to cater to the family welfare publicity needs and offset presses have also been supplied to all the States. Other media for publicity and education include camps for opinion leaders and pavillions in exhibitions.

9. **Training, Research and Statistics** includes provision for (i) National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi which is an apex organisation coordinating and collecting the results of research throughout the country, (ii) International Institute of Population Sciences, Bombay undertaking research and professional training in demography and population studies,(iii) Family Welfare Training and Research Centre Bombay,(iv) Grants to I.C.M.R, (v)Seventeen population research centres all over the country for conducting demographic and communication research and (vi) training programmes for ANMs Lady Health Visitors, dais etc.

10. **Health Guide Scheme**: The Village Health Guide Scheme aims to train local persons from the community in primary health care so as to provide relief to them in common ailment conditions. The Health Guides selected by the village community, are, provided a kit of simple medicines. It is proposed to provide a Health Guide for every 1000 population or for every village.

11.01 **Post Partum Programme**: Since inception (1969-70), Post Partum Programme had been extended to 554 district level hospitals by the end of 1983-84. The Programme was sanctioned in 829 sub-district level hospitals during 6th Plan (400) and during the first two years of the 7th Plan (429). It is proposed to establish 121 sub-district level hospitals Post Partum Centres during 1987-88.

11.02 **Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives**: Under this scheme 396 million pieces of conventional contraceptives are estimated to be distributed free of cost to the users through family welfare Units, Maternity and Child Association Centres and Hospitals in 1986-87 and it is proposed to distribute 432 million pieces in 1987-88.

11.03. **वाणिज्यिक वितरण**: इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, बड़ी संख्या में शहरी, ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से गर्भ-निरोधक उपलब्ध कराने तथा इसके व्यापक फैलाव के लिये सुप्रसिद्ध विपणन कम्पनियों की सहायता ली जाती है । निरोध की बिक्री से 1986-87 के दौरान 3 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ।

11.04. **पुरस्कार**: राज्यों में एक स्वस्थ प्रतियोगी वातावरण तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण पुरस्कारों के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई है जो राज्यों को उनके अच्छे कार्य निष्पादन पर दिए जाएंगे ।

11.05. **लोकप्रिय समितियां**: इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला स्तर पर परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में गैर-सरकारी और लोकप्रिय नेताओं को सम्मिलित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान राशियां प्रदान की जाती हैं ।

11.06. **क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं**: कुछ चुनींदा क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर परिवार नियोजन के उपायों का प्रयोग कम प्रचलित है, परिवार नियोजन और प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की संरचना को मजबूत करने के लिये, एक आदर्श योजना के अनुरूप 15 राज्यों के 67 जिलों में डेनिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण/विश्व बैंक/यूनाइटिड किंगडम की सरकार/संयुक्त राष्ट्र की जनसंख्या गतिविधि संबंधी निधि/संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण की सहायता से कई क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं ।

11.07. **अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भागेदारी** : रेल मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, और संचार मंत्रालय भी अस्पतालों, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेते हैं । लोगों को शिक्षित करने, प्रेरणा देने और परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने संबंधी सरकार के इस प्रयास में, एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिये स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान राशियां देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

11.08. **नसबन्दी बिस्तर**: इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को बिस्तरे उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं तथा कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर अनुरक्षण राशियां दी जाती हैं ।

11.09. **अन्य योजनाएं**: इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, निजी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान तथा विविध योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं ।

12. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश**: इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड को, जो कि निरोध (रबड कन्डोम) का निर्माण करता है, राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुफ्त वितरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

11.03 **Commercial Distribution**: Under this Scheme the network of well-known marketing companies is utilized for wide dispersal and making contraceptives available through a large number of urban, rural and remote outlets. The receipts by way of sale of Nirodh are estimated at Rs. 3.00 crores during 1986-87.

11.04 **Awards:** In order to create an atmosphere of healthy competition among States in performace under the programme, National Family Welfare Awards are sanctioned to the States on the basis of best performance.

11.05 **Popular Committees**: Under this Scheme, grants are being released to State Governments for involving non-official and local leaders in Family Welfare programme at the District level.

11.06 **Area Projects**: For strengthening of the infrastructure for family planning and MCH services in selected areas with a markedly low acceptance of family planning practices, a number of area projects with assistance from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)/World Bank/Government of U.K./United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)/United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have been taken up in 67 districts in 15 States in acordance with a model plan.

11.07 **Involvement of Other Departments and Voluntary Organisations**: Ministries of Railways, Defence,Communications participate in the National Family Welfare programme through a network of hospitals, health units, urban family welfare centres and sub-centres. Voluntary organisations are also encouraged through grants-in-aid to play a vital role in the Government's endeavour to educate, motivate and provide family planning services to the people.

11.08 **Sterilization Beds**: Under this scheme, beds are sanctioned to voluntary organizations State Governments and maintenance grants are paid depending upon performance of the organization.

11.09 **Other Schemes:** Include International Cooperation, grants to private voluntary organizations and Misc. schemes.

12. **Investment In Public Enterprises:** Assistance is provided to the public sector undertaking, Hindustan Latex Limited, engaged in manufacture of Nirodh (Rubber Condoms), both for free and commercial distribution under National Family Welfare Programme.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.39

गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs

क.वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		4.78	102.43	107.21	5.07	114.63	119.70	6.00	125.00	131.00
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		**4.78**	**102.43**	**107.21**	**5.07**	**114.63**	**119.70**	**6.00**	**125.00**	**131.00**
1.सविचालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.63	8.63	0.00	9.52	9.52
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Census Surveys & Statistics**										
2.जनगणना	2. Census	3454	4.38	9.64	14.02	4.59	12.04	16.63	5.30	14.07	19.37
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
3.राजभाषा	3. Official Language	2070	0.40	1.45	1.85	0.48	1.78	2.26	0.70	1.84	2.54
4.आसूचना ब्यूरो	4. Intelligence Bureau	2070	0.00	54.28	54.28	0.00	60.09	60.09	0.00	69.33	69.33
5.केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	5. Payment to State Govts. for Administration of Central Acts & Regulations	3601	0.00	3.97	3.97	0.00	4.22	4.22	0.00	4.32	4.32
6.नागरिक रक्षा	6. Civil Defence	2070	0.00	1.24	1.24	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00	1.63	1.63
		3601	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	3.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4.24*	*4.24*	*0.00*	*4.01*	*4.01*	*0.00*	*4.63*	*4.63*
7.होम गार्ड	7. Home Guards.	3601	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	20.50	20.50	0.00	19.30	19.30
8.अन्य मदें	8. Other items	2013	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
		2070	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.45	2.45	0.00	1.44	1.44
		3601	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.52	0.52
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.95*	*3.95*	*0.00*	*3.36*	*3.36*	*0.00*	*1.99*	*1.99*
9.घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less anticipated savings.	2070	0.00	-1.94	-1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2052	0.00	-0.16	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-2.10*	*-2.10*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल-जोड़	***Grand Total***		*4.78*	*102.43*	*107.21*	*5.07*	*114.63*	*119.70*	*6.00*	*125.00*	*131.00*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय• **C. Plan Outlay**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	अवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजटीय समर्थन Budget Support	अवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.जनसंख्या, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	1. Census Surveys and Statistics	13454	4.38	0.00	4.38	4.59	0.00	4.59	5.30	0.00	5.30
2.अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़	**Total**		**4.78**	**0.00**	**4.78**	**5.07**	**0.00**	**5.07**	**6.00**	**0.00**	**6.00**

1. **सचिवालयः** इसमें सभी 4 विभागों अर्थात् आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग, राज्य विभाग, राजभाषा विभाग और गृह विभाग के लिए व्यय शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat**: includes expenditure on all the 4 Departments viz. Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Official Language and Department of Home.

2. **जनगणनाः** इसके अन्तर्गत भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो जन्म-मरण के आंकडे इकट्ठे करने तथा दशवार्षिक जनगणना कराने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं । इस संगठन के अन्य कार्यकलाप इनसे संबंधित हैं, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जनसांख्यिकी, मानवजातीय और भाषा संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और उनका अध्ययन तथा जनगणना संबंधी आंकडों का मानचित्रिक चित्रण । आयोजना व्यय के अन्तर्गत 1981 की जनगणना के आंकडों का संगणकीकरण,जनगणना संबंधी आंकडों का मूल्यांकन, मानचित्रिक विश्लेषण तथा अन्य खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **राजभाषाः** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढाने, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालयों आदि के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **आसूचना ब्यूरोः** इसमें आप्रवास ब्यूरो के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अदायगियांः** इसमें नागरिकता अधिनियम, विदेशियों का पंजीकरण और उन पर निगरानी तथा अन्य अधिनियम, नियम एवं विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **नागरिक सुरक्षाः** भारत सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, नागरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता चुने हुए स्थानों और आवश्यक संयंत्रों/प्रतिष्ठानों को उनके सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए दी जाती है । नागरिक सुरक्षा का गठन, थोडे से स्थायी न्यूक्लअस कर्मचारियों को छोडकर, मुख्यतः स्वैच्छिक आधार पर किया गया है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नागरिक सुरक्षा कालेज और मोबाइल सिविल इमरजेंसी फोर्स के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **होम गार्डः** यह एक स्वैच्छिक बल है जिसका गठन राज्यों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित एक विस्तृत ढांचे और नीति के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । होमगार्डों का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, यातायात नियंत्रण तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपने-अपने पुलिस बलों के पूरक के रूप में किया जाता है । सीमा विंग होम गार्डों को सीमा सुरक्षा बलों के साथ पश्चिमी और पूर्वी-दोनों क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की चौकसी करने के लिए नियोजित किया जाता है । इसके अन्तर्गत चुनाव कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए होम गार्डों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **अन्य मदेंः** इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय परिषदों, राष्ट्रीय अग्नि सेवा महाविद्यालय, विशेष जांच आयोगों, आई.सी.पी.ओ. इंटरपोल के लिए अंशदान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **Census:** Includes provisions for office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India who is responsible for collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of the organisation pertain to socio-economic demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics. Plan provision is for computerisation of 1981 census data, evaluation of census data, cartographic analysis and other expenditure.

3. **Official Language:** includes expenditure on teaching Hindi to Central Government employees, Central Hindi Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau, Regional Implementation Offices, etc.

4. **Intelligence Bureau:** Includes also provision for Bureau of Immigration.

5. **Payments to State-Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations:** includes administration of Citizenship Act,Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts Rules, and Regulations.

6. **Civil Defence:** As per policy of Government of India, Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon the strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis, except for a small permanent nucleus staff. The provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College and Mobile Civil Emergency Force.

7. **Home Guards:** is a voluntary force raised by the State and U.T. Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by Ministry of Home Affairs. Home Guards are utilised by the State Governments and U.T.Administrations to supplement their respective Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards are deployed to guard international borders alongwith the B.S.F. both in the western and the eastern sectors. Provision includes expenditure on Home Guards utilised by the State Governments for election duties.

8. **Other items:** include provision for Zonal Councils, National Fire Service College, Special Commissions of Enquiry, Contributions to ICPO Interpol, International Cooperation etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.40

मंत्रीमंडल Cabinet

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

			बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.75	8.24	8.99	0.50	11.18	11.68	0.70	10.73	11.43
	पूंजी Capital		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**0.75**	**8.24**	**8.99**	**0.50**	**11.18**	**11.68**	**0.70**	**10.73**	**11.43**
मंत्री परिषद	**Council of Ministers**										
1. वेतन	1. Salaries	2013	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07
2. यात्रा व्यय	2.Tour Expenses	2013	0.00	5.40	5.40	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50
3. अन्य मदें	3.Other items	2013	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.51	0.51
4. मंत्रीमंडल सचिवालय	4.Cabinet Secretariat	2013	0.00	1.12	1.12	0.00	2.16	2.16	0.00	2.29	2.29
		3475	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.40	0.40
5. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	5.Prime Minister's Office	2013	0.00	1.26	1.26	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.70	1.70
जोड़-मंत्री परिषद	**Total-Council of Ministers**		**0.00**	**8.14**	**8.14**	**0.00**	**10.93**	**10.93**	**0.00**	**10.47**	**10.47**
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	**Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**										
6. ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड	6. Advisory Board on Energy	2810	0.75	0.27	1.02	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.70	0.26	0.96
7. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	7. Less anticipated savings.	2013	0.00	-0.17	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.75***	***8.24***	***8.99***	***0.50***	***11.18***	***11.68***	***0.70***	***10.73***	***11.43***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C.Plan Outlay**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	1. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.70

1. **वेतन**: इसमें केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों के वेतनों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **दौरों पर होने वाले खर्च**: इसके अन्तर्गत केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप मंत्रियों द्वारा की जाने वाली यात्राओं पर होने वाला व्यय भी शामिल है ।

3. **अन्य मदें**: इसमें समचुअरी भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्ते और मनोरंजन तथा आतिथ्य सत्कार संबंधी खर्च शामिल हैं ।

4. **मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय**: इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय तथा भोपाल गैस रिसाव का जीवन प्रणालियों पर प्रभाव संबंधी अनुवर्ती अध्ययन हेतु वैज्ञानिक आयोग का खर्च आदि शामिल हैं ।

5. **प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यालय**: इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है ।

6. **ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड**: इस बोर्ड को 1.7.1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए

1. **Salaries**: includes expenditure on salaries of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

2. **Tour Expenses**: also covers expenditure on travel by Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

3. **Other items**: includes sumptuary and other allowances and entertainment and Hospitality expenses.

4. **Cabinet Secretariat**: includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc. and Scientific Commission on continuing studies on effects of Bhopal Gas Leakage on Life systems.

5. Prime Minister's Office: includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

6. Advisory Board on Energy: was reconstituted for a period of three years from

निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए पुनर्गठित किया गया था :

(i) विश्व के संदर्भ में, देश की ऊर्जा स्थिति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण करना और समेकित समन्वित आधार पर भविष्य में उर्जा के विकल्पों के सुझाव देना,

(ii) एक समाकलित ऊर्जा नीति तैयार करना जिसमें वाणिज्यिक और गैर-वाणिज्यिक स्रोत भी शामिल हों और सभी क्षेत्रों में प्रबन्ध पूर्ति और मांग के प्रबन्ध के लिए संक्रियात्मक उपायों का विकास करना,

(iii) निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखते ऊर्जा के विभिन्न स्रोतों की उपलब्धता और संभावित मांग का समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन,

(क) अपने संसाधनों को सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता,

(ख) पर्यावरण संबंधी सावधानियां, और

(ग) तुलनात्मक लागतें और लाभ,

(iv) सभी प्रकार की ऊर्जा के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण संबंधी नीतियों के लिए सुझाव देना,

(v) देश में ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी स्थिति और उसकी सम्भावनाओं के प्रति सभी स्तरों पर जनता में जागरूकता पैदा करना,

आयोजना के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जा विकास निधि के लिए व्यवस्था इनके लिए है :-

(i) ऊर्जा की मांग, उपलब्धता और खपत से संबंधित विभिन्न पहलुओं संबंधी जानकारी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन प्रायोजित करना,

(ii) चालू कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्रित करना,

(iii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा से संबंधित चुनीन्दा प्रौद्योगिक परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देना,

(iv) विभिन्न प्रकार के ईंधनों के क्षेत्र में कुछ चुनी हुई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का आयोजन करना,

(v) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध ऊर्जा के संरक्षण आदि के विभिन्न पहलुओं के संबंध में जागृति लाने के लिए परिकल्पनात्मक जन-संचार आरम्भ करना।

1.7.1985 for:-

(i) Continuously reviewing the energy situation in the country in the global context and proposing future energy options on an integrated and coordinated basis;

(ii) Formulating an integrated energy policy covering commercial and non-commercial sources of energy, and evolving operational arrangements, for management supply and demand in all sectors and monitoring their implementation ;

(iii) Periodically assessing the likely demand and availability of different forms of energy keeping in view:

(a) the need to conserve our resources;

(b) environmental considerations; and

(c) comparative costs and benefits;

(iv) Proposing pricing policy of all forms of energy

(v) Creating public awareness at all levels of the energy situation in the country and its prospects.

Plan provision is for Energy Development Fund created:

(i) to sponsor field studies to fill gaps in information on various aspects of energy demand, availability and consumption patterns;

(ii) to collect data on on-going programmes ;

(iii) to support selected energy related pilot projects and programmes in different regions ;

(iv) to sponsor selected applied research project in areas of inter-fuel substitution;

(v) to undertake imaginative mass communication to create an awareness of various aspects of energy availability use, conservation, etc. in rural areas.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.41

पुलिस Police

क.वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट-1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2.83	656.09	658.92	2.89	866.57	869.46	4.00	976.79	980.79
	पूंजी Capital		1.00	46.11	47.11	1.00	39.55	40.55	1.00	83.12	84.12
	जोड़ Total		3.83	702.20	706.03	3.89	906.12	910.01	5.00	1059.91	1064.91
पुलिस	Police										
1.केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस	1. Central Reserve Police	2055	0.00	215.94	215.94	0.00	250.83	250.83	0.00	283.51	283.51
2.सीमा सुरक्षा बल	2. Border Security Force	2055	0.00	213.42	213.42	0.00	328.33	328.33	0.00	376.49	376.49
3.भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2055	0.00	34.00	34.00	0.00	41.02	41.02	0.00	44.27	44.27
4.केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	4. Central Industrial Security Force	2055	0.00	66.14	66.14	0.00	90.13	90.13	0.00	93.72	93.72
5.असम राइफल्स	5. Assam Rifles	2055	0.00	95.00	95.00	0.00	108.77	108.77	0.00	123.23	123.23
6.शिक्षा,प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	6. Education Training and Research.	2055	0.18	5.24	5.42	0.18	7.29	7.47	0.29	7.71	8.00
7.आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता	7. Criminal Investigations and Vigilance	2055	1.90	1.37	3.27	1.95	1.69	3.64	2.80	1.90	4.70
8.अर्न्तराज्य पुलिस वायरलेस योजना	8. Inter-State Police Wireles Scheme.	2055	0.75	4.12	4.87	0.76	6.12	6.88	0.91	6.71	7.62
9.अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किये गये प्रभार	9. Charges paid to other Governments/ Departments	2055	0.00	15.53	15.53	0.00	19.35	19.35	0.00	19.23	19.23
10.पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण	10. Modernisation of Police Force	3601	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.41	4.41	0.00	5.00	5.00
		7601	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
जोड़		Total	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	9.41	9.41	0.00	10.00	10.00
11.अन्य योजनाएं	11. Others Schemes	2055	0.00	10.94	10.94	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	4.67	4.67
		3601	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	6.36	6.36	0.00	10.33	10.33
जोड़		Total	0.00	13.69	13.69	0.00	8.61	8.61	0.00	15.00	15.00
जोड़-पुलिस	**Total Police**		**2.83**	**674.45**	**677.28**	**2.89**	**871.55**	**874.44**	**4.00**	**981.77**	**985.77**
आवास	**Housing**										
12.असम राइफल्स के लिये रिहायशी आवास का निर्माण	12. Construction of Residential accommodation for Assam Rifles	4216	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
13.पुलिस के लिये भवनों का निर्माण	13. Construction of Buildings for Police	4059	1.00	31.05	32.05	1.00	27.05	28.05	1.00	60.12	61.12
सड़कें और पुल	**Roads & Bridges**										
भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**										
14.कांटेदार तार की बाड़ लगाना	14. Erection of barbed wire-fencing	5054	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.50
15.सड़कों का निर्माण	15. Construction of Roads	5054	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	9.50	9.50
जोड़-भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Total-Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**		**0.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**0.00**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**0.00**	**10.00**	**10.00**
16.विविध मदें	16. Misc. Items	3054	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
17.घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	17. Less anticipated savings.	2055	0.00	-13.39	-13.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4059	0.00	-0.94	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-14.33*	*-14.33*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल -जोड़	**Grand Total**		**3.83**	**702.20**	**706.03**	**3.89**	**906.12**	**910.01**	5.00	1059.91	1064.91

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न N0n-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग. परियोजना परिव्यय*	C.Plan Outlay*										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.पुलिस	1. Police	32055	2.83	0.00	2.83	2.89	0.00	2.89	4.00	0.00	4.00
2.लोक निर्माण कार्य	2. Public Works	32059	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़	**Total**		**3.83**	**0.00**	**3.83**	**3.89**	**0.00**	**3.89**	**5.00**	**0.00**	**5.00**

1. **केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिसः** यह पुलिस कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती है और उन क्षेत्रों में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए सेना अधिकारियों की सहायता करती है, जहां कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी सेना के हाथ में होती है । इस बल का दैवी विपदाओं के समय राहत कार्यों के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

2.**सीमा सुरक्षा बलः** जम्मू काश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर निगरानी रखने, पंजाब,राजस्थान और गुजरात में भारत पाक सीमा, भारत-बंगलादेश और भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर तैनाती के अपने सामान्य कार्य के अलावा, यह बल कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में स्थानीय प्रशासन को प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करता है । सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ करने और उसका विस्तार करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिसमें अतिरिक्त लोगों को भर्ती करने, सीमा पर अतिरिक्त चौकसी पोस्टों तथा निगरानी टावरों की स्थापना करने तथा इस बल को आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस करने और सीमा पर गश्ती बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

3. **भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिसः** उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर क्षेत्रों में लगी भारत-तिब्बत सीमा की चौकसी करने के लिए है ।

4. **केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल** :यह बल सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार के अन्य अभिकरणों की सुरक्षा करने में सहायता करता है ।

5. **असम राइफल्स** : देश का सबसे पुराना सशस्त्र अर्ध सैनिक बल है। इसके अरिरिक्त यह बल सेना के नियंत्रणाधीन उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा कार्य करता है ।

6. **शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधानः** इसके अन्तर्गत सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल पुलिस अकादमी हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय गुप्तर प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय,केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस भर्ती प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय यातायात संस्थान, अपराध विज्ञान विधि संस्थान, पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा किया जाता है ।

7. **आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता** :इस के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय अंगुलि छाप कार्यालय,केन्द्रीय विधि-विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला और विवादास्पद कागज-पत्रों के सरकारी परीक्षक आदि के कार्यालय के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8.**अन्तर राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलैस स्कीम** :इस का उद्देश्य माइक्रोप्रोसेसर नियंत्रित प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए आधुनिक उपस्करों का उपयोग करके इस पद्धति को आधुनिक बनाना है ।

1. **Central Reserve Police**: assists the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and also the army authorities in areas where they are operationally in charge for maintaining internal security. The Force is also used in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc.

2. **Border Security Force**: Apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the actual line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, it provides effective assistance to the local Administration in the maintenance of law and order. Programme for strengthening and expanding the BSF, envisages raising of additional manpower, setting up of additional border out-posts and observation towers, as well as equipping the Force with sophisticated equipment and improved mobility of the border patrols.

3. **Indo-Tibetan Border Police**: is for policing the Indo-Tibetan Border in U.P.,Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Sectors.

4. **Central Industrial Security Force**: assists in the protection of the properties of the Public Sector Undertakings and other Central/State Government agencies.

5. **Assam Rifles**: is the oldest para-military force in the country. Bulk of the force operates in North East under the operational control of Army.

6. **Education, Training and Research** : covers expenditure on Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Central Detective Training Schools, C.R.P. Training College, C.R.P. Recruitment Training Centre, Central Traffic Institute, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development.

7. **Criminal Investigation and Vigilance**: Covers expenditure on Central Finger Print Bureau, Central Forensic Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

8. **Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme**: aims at modernising the system by introducing sophisticated equipment using microprocessor controlled technology.

9. **अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किए गए प्रभार**:इसमें व्यावसायिक और विशेष सेवाओं के संबंध में की जाने वाली अदायगियां शामिल हैं ।

10. **पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण** :इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता के रूप में और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसे वाहनों, वायरलैस उपस्करों, कम्प्यूटरों और अन्य आधुनिक उपस्करों की खरीद पर किए जाने वाले अनावर्ती स्वरूप के खर्च के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाना होता है।

11. **अन्य स्कीमें**: इसमें राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख कार्यालय आयुक्त (सीमा) और राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य अनुदान शामिल हैं ।

12. **असम राइफल के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण**: इस बल का अधिकांश अमला उत्तर-पूर्व में तैनात है जो कि सैना के नियंत्रणाधीन है । इसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर-पूर्व में रिहायशी आवासों के निर्माण और लोहितपुर में एक अस्पताल के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. **पुलिस के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण**:इसमें सीमा चौकसी पोस्टों, सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण का खर्च शामिल है । यह आयोजना परिव्यय केन्द्रीय विधि विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए रखा गया है ।

14.और 15. कांटेदार तार और बाढ लगाना, तथा भारत-बंगलादेश सीमाओं पर सड़कों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य अवैध आवर्जन को रोकना हैं ।

9. **Charges paid to other Governments/Departments**: include payments for professional and special services.

10. **Modernisation of Police Force**: Under this scheme assistance is provided to State Governments in the form of 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan, to be utilised for expenditure of non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, and other sophisticated equipment.

11. **Other Schemes**: includes expenditure on National Crime Records Bureau, Commissioner (Border), and other grants to State Governments.

12. **Construction of Residential Accommodation for Assam Rifles**: The bulk of the force continue to operate in North East under the operational control of the Army. The provision has been made for construction of accommodation in North East region including a hospital at Lohitpur.

13. **Construction of buildings for Police**: covers expenditure on construction of border duty posts, buildings for B.S.F. and CRPF. The Plan provision is for construction of buildings for Central Forensic Laboratories.

14.and 15. Erection of barbed wire Fencing and Construction of Roads on Indo-Bangladesh borders are intended to check illegal immigration.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.42

गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			106.63	126.49	233.12	89.14	86.20	175.34	81.71	105.24	186.95
पूंजी Capital			*81.07*	*-1.90*	*79.17*	*84.47*	*-1.80*	*82.67*	*83.54*	*-1.86*	*81.68*
जोड Total			**187.70**	**124.59**	**312.29**	**173.61**	**84.40**	**258.01**	**165.25**	**103.38**	**268.63**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security And Welfare**										
पुनर्वास	**Rehabilitation**										
1.दंडकारण्य विकास योजना	1. Dandakaranya Development Scheme	2235	0.00	7.02	7.02	0.00	7.12	7.12	0.00	6.54	6.54
		3601	8.41	3.00	11.41	8.46	1.50	9.96	10.89	3.00	13.89
		4235	2.55	-1.36	1.19	2.32	-1.49	0.83	3.25	-1.65	1.60
		6235	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.20		0.20
जोड		*Total*	*11.25*	*8.66*	*19.91*	*10.97*	*7.13*	*18.10*	*14.34*	*7.89*	*22.23*
2. श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों की सहायता और पुनर्वास	2. Relief and Rehabilitation of Repartriates from Sri Lanka	2235	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.13	0.13
		3601	0.22	6.14	6.36	0.12	4.61	4.73	0.33	3.53	3.86
		3602	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		4235	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		6235	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.25	0.02	0.27
		7601	7.05	0.00	7.05	4.72	0.00	4.72	4.44	0.00	4.44
		7602	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*8.70*	*6.29*	*14.99*	*5.37*	*4.72*	*10.09*	*5.35*	*3.69*	*9.04*
3. अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति	3. Repatriates from other Countries	2235	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.33	0.33
		3601	1.05	1.67	2.72	1.12	1.11	2.23	2.31	1.78	4.09
		3602	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.13	0.13
		7601	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.84	0.00	0.84
जोड़		*Total*	*2.20*	*2.01*	*4.21*	*1.77*	*1.49*	*3.26*	*3.15*	*2.24*	*5.39*
4. राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये पुनर्वास ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	4. Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off	2075	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	3.41	3.41
5. अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rehabilation Programmes	2235	0.06	0.47	0.53	0.04	0.78	0.82	0.07	0.10	0.17
		3601	0.20	1.36	1.56	0.20	3.25	3.45	0.25	0.68	0.93
		3602	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		4235	0.05	-0.42	-0.37	0.05	-0.31	-0.26	0.04	-0.23	-0.19
		7601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.36*	*1.42*	*1.78*	*0.31*	*3.73*	*4.04*	*0.41*	*0.56*	*0.97*
जोड़ - पुनर्वास	**Total-Rehabilitation**		**22.51**	**48.38**	**70.89**	**18.42**	**22.07**	**40.49**	**23.25**	**17.79**	**41.04**
6. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ	6. Pensions & Other benefits to the Freedom Fighters	2235	0.00	76.01	76.01	0.00	62.01	62.01	0.00	70.00	70.00
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	**North Eastern Areas**										
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Development of North Eastern Region**										
7. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं	7. Schemes of North Eastern Council	2552	14.64	0.00	14.64	10.82	0.00	10.82	11.34	0.00	11.34
		3601	35.36	0.00	35.36	31.88	0.00	31.88	43.47	0.00	43.47

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न N0n-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3602	10.69	0.00	10.69	9.50	0.00	9.50	11.25	0.00	11.25
		7601	3.59	0.00	3.59	2.67		2.67	4.68	0.00	4.68
		7602	1.11	0.00	1.11	0.99	0.00	0.99	1.22	0.00	1.22
जोड़		*Total*	*65.39*	*0.00*	*65.39*	*55.86*	*0.00*	*55.86*	*71.96*	*0.00*	*71.96*
8. आर्थिक महत्व वाली सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार	8. Construction/ Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance	4552	22.00	0.00	22.00	28.86	0.00	28.86	25.00	0.00	25.00
9. उत्तर-पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम	9. North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation	6552	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.94	0.00	0.94
10.उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम लि.	10. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	4552	31.96	0.00	31.96	27.85	0.00	27.85	30.85	0.00	30.85
		6552	0.15	0.00	0.15	2.82	0.00	2.82	2.90	0.00	2.90
जोड़		*Total*	*32.11*	*0.00*	*32.11*	*30.67*	*0.00*	*30.67*	*33.75*	*0.00*	*33.75*
11.अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other programmes	4552	3.50	0.00	3.50	7.61	0.00	7.61	8.35	0.00	8.35
जोड़-उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Total-Development of North Eastern Region**		125.00	0.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	140.00	0.00	140.00
12.सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास	12. Development of Border Areas	3601	36.00	0.00	36.00	27.00	0.00	27.00	1.80	0.00	1.80
		7601	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*40.00*	*0.00*	*40.00*	*30.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
13.जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	13. Modernisation of Prison Administration	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
14.सहकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	14. Investment in Public Enterprises	4235	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.अन्य मदें	15. Other items	2075	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.54	0.54
		2252		0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.62*	*0.62*	*0.00*	*0.32*	*0.32*	*0.00*	*0.59*	*0.59*
16.घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	16. Less anticipated Savings	2235	0.00	-0.29	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3601	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6235	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.42*	*-0.42*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल-जोड़	***Grand Total***		***187.70***	***124.59***	***312.29***	***173.61***	***84.40***	***258.01***	***165.25***	***103.38***	***268.63***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
14.01 पुनर्वास बागान लि.पुनालूर	14.01 Rehab. Plantations Ltd. Punalur	4235	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1.विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास	1. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	22235	22.70	0.00	22.70	18.61	0.00	18.61	23.25	0.00	23.25
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
1.उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1. North Eastern Areas	43601	125.00	0.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	140.00	0.00	140.00
2.अन्य विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	2. Other Special Area Programmes-Border Areas	43601	40.00	0.00	40.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	**Total**		**187.70**	**0.00**	**187.70**	**173.61**	**0.00**	**173.61**	**165.25**	**0.00**	**165.25**

पुनर्वास

1. **दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाः** दण्डकारण्य विकास योजना की स्थापना भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में बसाने और स्थानीय आदिवासी लोगों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए की गई थी । परियोजना क्षेत्र के पुनर्वास और विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी दण्डकारण्य प्राधिकरण को दी गई है । यह परियोजना मूलतः कृषि प्रधान है और यहां बसाए गए अधिकतर परिवार खेती करने वाले हैं । पुनर्वास के अतिरिक्त इस योजना के विभिन्न घटकों में ये शामिल हैः- भूमि-सुधार, आवास, सड़कें, परिवहन, सिंचाई, कृषि संबंधी सेवाएं, चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, शिक्षा और आदिवासी कल्याण । आदिवासी कल्याण के अन्तर्गत परियोजना द्वारा किए गए भूमि सुधार में से 25 प्रतिशत भूमि उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा भूमिहीन आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आबंटित की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रत्येक आदिवासी परिवार को, उसके आवास, कृषि निविष्टियों, बैलों, रखरखाव अनुदान आदि जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाओं के लिए 7790/- रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है ।

2. **श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को सहायता और पुनर्वासः** भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों को फिर से बसाने का कार्य, भारत-श्रीलंका करार, 1964 और उसके बाद 1974 में किए गए करार के अनुसार किया जाता है । अन्य के साथ-साथ, इनके पुनर्वास, में कार्यरत रिपैट्रिएट कोआपरेटिव फाइनेंस एण्ड डवलप्मेंट बैंक को सहायता और ऋण तथा पुनर्वास बागान लि. पुनालूर,केरल को सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम की रकम भी इस व्यवस्था में शामिल है । चूंकि वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति ज्यादातर बागान कामगार हैं इसलिए इन्हें आवास सहायता देने के अलावा काफी, रबड़ आदि जैसी विभिन्न बागान योजनाओं और उद्योग, छोटे कारबार तथा व्यवसाय स्व-रोजगार की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत फिर से बसाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

3. **अन्य देशों से वापस आने वाले व्यक्तिः** इसके अन्तर्गत बर्मा,तिब्बत, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान आदि से आए शरणार्थियों के संबंध में व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **राज्य सरकारों को पुनर्वास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालनाः** सरकार ने आठवें वित्त आयोग की इस सिफारिश को मान लिया है कि शरणार्थियों की सहायता और पुनर्वास के संबंध में दिए गए ऋणों की 1983-84 के अन्त में बकाया रकम को बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाए । 131.33 करोड़ रुपए के लगभग की बट्टे खाते डाले जाने वाली कुल रकम में से 31.10.1986 तक लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपए बट्टे खाते डाल दी गई थी । शेष राशि को जल्दी ही बट्टे खाते डाल दिए जाने की आशा है । 1987-88 में की गई व्यवस्था बचे हुए खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

5. **अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमः** इसमें 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ** : वर्ष 1972 में शुरु की गई स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना को समय-समय पर और उदार बनाया गया है । पेंशन की बढ़ी हुई दर अब 500 रुपए है और इसके अलावा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पहले दर्जे के मानार्थ रेलवे पास भी दिए जाते है ।

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास

7. **उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएंः** उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की स्थापना उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य पांच राज्यों और दो संघ शासित प्रदेशों में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का समेकित आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करना है । यह परिषद संघटक एककों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सहायता करती है और क्षेत्रीय आयोजना के

Rehabilitation

1. **Dandakaranya Development Scheme**: was set up for rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in the Dandakaranya Region and for integrated development of the area keeping in view the interest of local tribal population. The responsibility of planning and implementation of resettlement and development programme in the Project area vests in the Dandakaranya Authority. The Project is essentially agriculture-oriented and most of the families settled there are agriculturists. Besides resettlement, the scheme has various components including reclamation of land, housing, roads, transport, irrigation, agricultural services, medical and health facilities, education and tribal welfare. Under tribal welfare, 25% of the land re-claimed by Project is released to the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for settlement of landless tribals. In addition, financial assistance to the extent of Rs.7790/- per tribal family is also given by the Authority for providing essential facilities like houses, agrcultural inputs, bullocks, maintenance grant etc.

2. **Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka:** The resettlement of persons of Indian origin is covered by Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 and subsequent Agreement of 1974. The provision includes, *inter-alia* , assistance and loans to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank and assistance to Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd., Punalur, Kerala and loans and advances to State Governments and U.Ts., involved for their resettlement. The repatriates mainly being plantation workers, effort has been made to settle them in various plantation schemes like coffee, rubber etc. and also in industries, small trade and business,self employment schemes besides providing housing assistance.

3. **Repatriates from other Countries**: covers expenditure on refugees from Burma, Tibet, West Pakistan etc.

4. **Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off**: On the basis of recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission, Government had agreed that loans given for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, rehabilitation etc. as outstanding at the end of 1983-84 would be written off. Out of approximately Rs.131.33 crores to be written off, about Rs.100 crores were written off upto 31.10.1986. The balance is expected to be written off shortly. Provision in 1987-88 is for spill over expenditure.

5. **Other Rehabilitation programmes**: include provision for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and other social security and welfare measures.

6. **Pensions and other benefits to Freedom Fighters:**The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme which was introduced in 1972 has been liberalised from time to time. The enhanced rate of pension now is Rs.500/- and in addition first class complimentary Railway Passes are also issued to freedom fighters.

Development of North Eastern Region

7. **Schemes of North Eastern Council:** The North Eastern Council was set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 to ensure integrated economic development and the North Eastern Region in five States and two Union Territories in the Region. It supplements the effort of the constituent units in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated

दायरे में आने वाली समन्वित योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देती है। राज्य क्षेत्र में उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् के लिए (सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश सहित) 7वीं आयोजना का परिव्यय 675 करोड़ रुपए एवं चालू वर्ष का परिव्यय 125 करोड़ रुपए है जिनमें कृषि और उससे संबंधित क्षेत्र, जल,बिजली विकास, उद्योग और खनन, परिवहन और संचार, जनशक्ति विकास और सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं तथा सामान्य सेवाओं को शामिल किया गया है।इसका समग्र कार्यान्वयन मंत्रियों की एक समिति द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री होते हैं।

8. **क्षेत्र में आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार कार्यः** सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

9. **उत्तर-पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगमः** इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विपणन संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करने तथा आवश्यक प्रक्रिया संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। थोड़े शब्दों में यह कह सकते हैं कि इसका उद्देश्य उत्पादनकर्त्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए कृषि एवं बागान उत्पादों के बाजार में प्रविष्ट करना और उनकी दिन-प्रतिदिन की जरुरतों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए साधन जुटाना है।

10. **उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम** : इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विद्युत शक्ति की सभी संभावनाओं के समेकित विकास की आयोजना करनें, उसे बढ़ावा देने एवं व्यवस्थित करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

11. **अन्य कार्यक्रमः** इनमें क्षेत्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र,चूने के संयंत्र, नमक को आयोडीन युक्त बनाने के संयंत्र स्थापित करने और सामान को मशीनों द्वारा उठाने-धरने पर होने वाले व्यय शामिल हैं।

12. **सीमा क्षेत्रों का विकासः** विशेष क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रम (राज्य आयोजनाएं) के अन्तर्गत किए जाने वाले सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए सातवीं आयोजना में 200 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीमा क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास की योजनाओं को न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा। इस कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण देकर किया गया है।

13. **जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरणः** जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण की एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसका कुल परिव्यय 1987-88 से प्रारंभ होकर तीन वर्षों के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस योजना के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता अनुदान, उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले समनुरूप अंशदान के आधार पर दिया जाएगा। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए इस योजना के संबंध में 15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

14. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश**

14.01. **पुनर्वास बागान लि., पुनालूर** : श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के संबंध में यह केरल सरकार का एक उद्यम है जिसमें भारत सरकार ने भी निवेश किया है। अब तक इस बागान की शेयर पूंजी में भारत सरकार ने 132.98 लाख रुपए का निवेश किया है।

15.**अन्य मदें** : इनमें जागीर आदि के एवज में पेंशन के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है।

schemes and projects with in the parameters of the regional Plan. The 7th Plan outlay for North Eastern Council in State Sector is Rs.675 crores and current year's outlay is Rs.125 crores (including investment in Public Enterprises) covering agriculture and allied sectors, water, power development, industries and mining; transport and communications, manpower development and social and community services and General Services. The overall implementation is coordinated by the Committee of Ministers with Home Minister as the Chairman.

8. **Construction/Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance**:in the area is carried out through the Border Roads Development Board.

9. **North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation**: has been set up to build marketing infrastructures and providing necessary processing facilities in the Region. In the short term, the objective is to enter into marketing of agri-horticultural products to mitigate the difficulties of the growers and also to generate resources to finance the day to day working needs.

10. **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation**: has been set up with the objective to plan, promote and organize an integrated development of electrical power in all its aspects in the Region.

11. Other programmes: covers expenditure on Regional Police Training College, setting up of Mini Cement Plants, Lime Plants, Salt Iodisation Plants, Mechanical cargo handling etc.

12. Development of Border Areas: An amount of Rs.200 crores has been earmarked in the 7th Plan for Border Area Development Programme undertaken under the Special Areas Development Programme (State Plans). Schemes for the balanced development of Border areas not only from the economic point of view but also from the security angle will be undertaken under this programme. The programme is financed by the Central Government by giving 90% as grant and 10% as loan.

13.**Modernisation of Prison Administration** : A Scheme for the Modernisation of Prison Administration with a total outlay of Rs.50 Crores for three years starting from 1987-88 has been approved. According to this Scheme grants-in-aid to States/UTs, will be given on the basis of matching contributions by them. For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs.15 Crores has been made for this Scheme.

14. **Investment in Public Enterprises:**

14.01. **Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd., Punalur, Kerala** : is a venture of Government of Kerala to promote the employment of repatriates from Sri Lanka, in which Goverment of India have made investments. So far Govt. of India has invested Rs.132.98 lakhs in share capital of this plantation.

15. **Other items**: includes provision for pensions in lieu of Jagirs etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.43

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to Union Territory Governments

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न N0n-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		102.40	219.35	321.75	105.50	226.17	331.67	50.08	78.48	128.56
	पूंजी *Capital*		*153.62*	*52.64*	*206.26*	*155.60*	*53.53*	*209.13*	*79.71*	*31.22*	*110.93*
	जोड़ Total		**256.02**	**271.99**	**528.01**	**261.10**	**279.70**	**540.80**	**129.79**	**109.70**	**239.49**
1.गोआ, दमन और दीव	1. Goa, Daman & Diu										
1.01 संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	1.01 Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	0.00	47.67	47.67	0.00	47.90	47.90	0.00	57.15	57.15
		7602	0.00	21.23	21.23	0.00	21.54	21.54	0.00	24.52	24.52
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*68.90*	*68.90*	*0.00*	*69.44*	*69.44*	*0.00*	*81.67*	*81.67*
1.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	1.02 Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	14.78	0.00	14.78	17.00	0.00	17.00	20.29	0.00	20.29
		7602	54.59	0.00	54.59	56.00	0.00	56.00	62.80	0.00	62.80
जोड़		*Total*	*69.37*	*0.00*	*69.37*	*73.00*	*0.00*	*73.00*	*83.09*	*0.00*	*83.09*
1.03 पहाडी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता (राज्य आयोजनाएं)	1.03 Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas (State Plans)	3602	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.90	0.00	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00
		7602	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*1.15*	*0.00*	*1.15*	*1.10*	*0.00*	*1.10*	*1.20*	*0.00*	*1.20*
जोड़-गोवा,दमन और दीव	**Total Goa, Daman & Diu**		**70.52**	**68.90**	**139.42**	**74.10**	**69.44**	**143.54**	**84.29**	**81.67**	**165.96**
2.मिजोरम	2. Mizoram										
2.01 संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	2.01 Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	0.00	87.25	87.25	0.00	85.51	85.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7602	0.00	10.02	10.02	0.00	9.82	9.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*97.27*	*97.27*	*0.00*	*95.33*	*95.33*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
2.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	2.02 Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	32.85	0.00	32.85	32.99	0.00	32.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7602	24.95	0.00	24.95	25.01	0.00	25.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*57.80*	*0.00*	*57.80*	*58.00*	*0.00*	*58.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ - मिजोरम	**Total-Mizoram**		**57.80**	**97.27**	**155.07**	**58.00**	**95.33**	**153.33**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
3. पांडेचिरी	3. Pondicherry										
3.01 संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	3.01 Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	0.00	21.95	21.95	0.00	27.15	27.15	0.00	21.33	21.33
		7602	0.00	7.33	7.33	0.00	7.33	7.33	0.00	6.70	6.70
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*29.28*	*29.28*	*0.00*	*34.48*	*34.48*	*0.00*	*28.03*	*28.03*
3.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	3.02 Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	19.88	0.00	19.88	20.58	0.00	20.58	28.79	0.00	28.79
		7602	17.82	0.00	17.82	18.42	0.00	18.42	16.71	0.00	16.71
जोड़		*Total*	*37.70*	*0.00*	*37.70*	*39.00*	*0.00*	*39.00*	*45.50*	*0.00*	*45.50*
जोड़ - पांडेचिरी	**Total-Pondicherry**		**37.70**	**29.28**	**66.98**	**39.00**	**34.48**	**73.48**	**45.50**	**28.03**	**73.53**
4. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4. Arunachal Pradesh										
4.01 संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	4.01 Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	0.00	66.95	66.95	0.00	65.61	65.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7602	0.00	15.14	15.14	0.00	14.84	14.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*82.09*	*82.09*	*0.00*	*80.45*	*80.45*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
4.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	4.02 Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	34.03	0.00	34.03	34.03	0.00	34.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7602	55.97	0.00	55.97	55.97	0.00	55.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*90.00*	*0.00*	*90.00*	*90.00*	*0.00*	*90.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ - अरुणाचल प्रदेश	**Total-Arunachal Pradesh**		**90.00**	**82.09**	**172.09**	**90.00**	**80.45**	**170.45**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
5. प्रत्याशित बचतें	5.Anticipated savings	3602	0.00	-4.47	-4.47			0.00			0.00
		7602	0.00	-1.08	-1.08			0.00			0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-5.55*	*-5.55*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल -जोड़	***Grand Total***		***256.02***	***271.99***	***528.01***	***261.10***	***279.70***	***540.80***	***129.79***	***109.70***	***239.49***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C.Plan Outlay**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Union Territories with Legislature:**										
1.गोआ,दमन और दीव	1. Goa Daman & Diu	43602	69.37	0.00	69.37	73.00	0.00	73.00	83.09	0.00	83.09
2.मिजोरम	2. Mizoram	43602	57.80	0.00	57.80	58.00	0.00	58.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.पांडेचिरी	3. Pondicherry	43602	37.70	0.00	37.70	39.00	0.00	39.00	45.50	0.00	45.50
4.अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4. Arunachal Pradesh	43602	90.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**Total-Union Territory Plans**		**254.87**	**0.00**	**254.87**	**260.00**	**0.00**	**260.00**	**128.59**	**0.00**	**128.59**
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	Special Central Assistance										
1.पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	1. Hill Areas	43601	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.20	0.00	1.20
जोड़	**Total**		**256.02**	**0.00**	**256.02**	**261.10**	**0.00**	**261.10**	**129.79**	**0.00**	**129.79**

इस मांग के अंतर्गत विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । इनके आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तरों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण दोनों ही दिए जाते है और साथ ही आयोजनागत खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण भी दिए जाते है । इसमें गोवा में पश्चिमी घाट के विकास के लिए 1.20 करोड़ रुपए क रकम भी शामिल है ।

2. इस मांग में मिजोरम और अरूणाचल प्रदेश के लिए 1987-88 में कोई बजट व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

This Demand covers assistance provided to Union Territories with legislature in the form of grants and loans. Provision has been made both for grants and loans to meet their non-Plan gaps and also grants and loans towards their Plan expenditure. It also includes Rs.1.20 crores for development of Western Ghats in Goa.

2. No budget provision for 1987-88 has been made in this Demand for Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.44

शिक्षा विभाग Department of Education

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		351.56	310.63	662.19	314.93	357.23	672.16	824.07	383.23	1207.30
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.25*	*3.00*	*3.25*	*0.25*	*2.26*	*2.51*	*0.50*	*3.00*	*3.50*
	जोड़ Total		**351.81**	**313.63**	**665.44**	**315.18**	**359.49**	**674.67**	**824.57**	**386.23**	**1210.80**
1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.10	3.60	3.70	0.05	4.24	4.29	0.65	4.40	5.05
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
सामान्य शिक्षा	**General Education**										
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	**Secondary Education**										
3. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद	3. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	2.00	11.25	13.25	3.86	10.30	14.16	5.00	12.39	17.39
4. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Teachers Training Programme	2202	8.00	0.00	8.00	14.80	0.00	14.80	15.43	0.00	15.43
5. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	5. Kendriya Vidyalayas	2202	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.00	84.41	84.41	0.00	75.35	75.35
6. नवोदय विद्यालय	6. Navodaya Vidyalayas	2202	25.00	0.00	25.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	69.00	0.00	69.00
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other Programmes	2202	6.63	3.75	10.38	4.72	3.76	8.48	27.28	4.12	31.40
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से केन्द्र और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	8. Central and Centrally sponsored Schemes through States and Union Territory Governments:										
8.01 अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	8.01 Non formal Education	3601	26.90	0.00	26.90	26.90	0.00	26.90	39.60	0.00	39.60
8.02 लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा	8.02 Free Education for Girls	3601	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड		*Total*	*8.50*	0.00	*8.50*	*8.50*	*0.00*	*8.50*	*9.50*	*0.00*	*9.50*
8.03 शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण	8.03 Vocationalisation of Education	3601	5.60	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.80	0.00	45.80
		3602	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड		*Total*	*6.65*	*0.00*	*6.65*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	*47.30*	*0.00*	*47.30*
8.04 विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का संवर्धन	8.04 Promotion of Science Laboratories	3601	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.50	0.00	18.50
		3602	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड		*Total*	*9.50*	*0.00*	*9.50*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*19.00*	*0.00*	*19.00*
8.05 अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति	8.05 Appointment of Teachers	3601	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड		*Total*	*4.65*	*0.00*	*4.65*	*4.50*	*0.00*	*4.50*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
8.06 अन्य कार्यक्रम	8.06 Other Programmes	3601	2.75	0.00	2.75	1.85	0.00	1.85	137.53	0.00	137.53
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.10	5.64	0.00	5.64
जोड		*Total*	*2.90*	*0.00*	*2.90*	*1.95*	0.00	*1.95*	*143.17*	0.00	*143.17*
जोड़	**Total**		**59.10**	**0.00**	**59.10**	**41.85**	**0.00**	**41.85**	**258.57**	**0.00**	**258.57**
जोड़-विश्वविद्यालय माध्यमिक शिक्षा	**Total-Secondary Education**		**100.73**	**77.00**	**177.73**	**85.23**	**98.47**	**183.70**	**375.28**	**91.86**	**467.14**
तथा उच्च शिक्षा	**University and Higher Education**										
9. विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	9. University Grants Commission	2202	70.00	122.00	192.00	85.46	142.02	227.48	120.00	142.74	262.74

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10. राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना / 10. Establishment of a National University	2202	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	11.00	0.00	11.00
11. वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदढ़ बनाने के कार्यक्रम / 11. Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research	2202	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.80	0.00	7.80	10.00	0.00	10.00
12. अन्य कार्यक्रम / 12. Other Programmes	2202	2.66	2.37	5.03	2.01	2.61	4.62	4.60	3.49	8.09
	6202	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
	3601	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़	*Total*	*2.91*	*3.32*	*6.23*	*2.26*	*3.11*	*5.37*	*5.10*	*4.49*	*9.59*
जोड़-विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा / Total-University & Higher Education		**87.91**	**125.32**	**213.23**	**103.02**	**145.13**	**248.15**	**146.10**	**147.23**	**293.33**
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा / Adult Education										
13. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठन / 13. Voluntary Organisations in the field of Adult Education	2202	8.00	0.11	8.11	7.00	0.11	7.11	8.00	0.11	8.11
14. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए व्यापक अभियान / 14. Mass Movement for Adult Education	2202	5.25	0.00	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.75
	3601	12.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	3602	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़	*Total*	*18.00*	*0.00*	*18.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*3.00*	0.00	*3.00*
15. ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना / 15. Rural Functional Literacy Project	2202	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.25
	3601	30.35	1.30	31.65	30.37	1.28	31.65	34.40	1.30	35.70
	3602	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.35	0.00	0.35
जोड़	*Total*	*30.70*	*1.30*	*32.00*	*30.70*	*1.28*	*31.98*	*35.00*	*1.30*	*36.30*
16. अन्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम / 16. Other Adult Education Programmes	2202	1.37	0.68	2.05	1.73	0.71	2.44	14.26	0.74	15.00
	3601	4.81	0.14	4.95	4.46	0.14	4.60	12.74	0.14	12.88
	3602	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.00	0.13	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़	*Total*	*6.30*	*0.82*	*7.12*	*6.32*	*0.85*	*7.17*	*29.50*	*0.88*	*30.38*
जोड़-प्रौढ़ शिक्षा / Total-Adult Education		**63.00**	**2.23**	**65.23**	**44.02**	**2.24**	**46.26**	**75.50**	**2.29**	**77.79**
भाषाओं का विकास / Development of Languages										
17. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं और साहित्य / 17. Modern Indian Languages and Literature	2202	4.33	4.19	8.52	3.12	4.47	7.59	6.02	4.52	10.54
	3601	1.16	0.20	1.36	0.83	0.20	1.03	3.20	0.20	3.40
	3602	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.45	0.00	0.45
जोड़	*Total*	*5.84*	*4.39*	*10.23*	*4.10*	*4.67*	*8.77*	*9.67*	*4.72*	*14.39*
18. संस्कृत / 18. Sanskrit	2202	2.10	2.35	4.45	2.03	2.43	4.46	2.88	2.66	5.54
	3601	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.39
	3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़	*Total*	*2.50*	*2.35*	*4.85*	*2.43*	*2.43*	*4.86*	*3.28*	*2.66*	*5.94*
जोड़-भाषाओं का विकास (सामान्य) / Total-Development of Languages (General)		**8.34**	**6.74**	**15.08**	**6.53**	**7.10**	**13.63**	**12.95**	**7.38**	**20.33**
19. भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद / 19. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	1.60	2.52	4.12	1.70	2.58	4.28	2.10	2.63	4.73
20. इन्सेट सैल्स और विशिष्ट संस्थानों को सहायता / 20. INSAT Cells and Assistance to Specialised Institutions	2202	6.40	0.00	6.40	3.46	0.00	3.46	6.30	0.00	6.30
21. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना / 21. National Scholarship Scheme	3601	3.46	0.23	3.69	0.58	0.19	0.77	2.21	0.23	2.44
	3602	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
	7601	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	3.00	3.00
जोड़	*Total*	*3.50*	*3.23*	*6.73*	*0.61*	*2.45*	*3.06*	*2.24*	*3.23*	*5.47*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
22. शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के सफेद कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	22. Subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00
23. अन्य	23. Others	2202	1.99	7.80	9.79	1.88	7.76	9.64	3.06	8.26	11.32
		3601	1.28	0.22	1.50	0.35	0.22	0.57	1.10	0.22	1.32
जोड़		*Total*	*3.27*	*8.02*	*11.29*	*2.23*	*7.98*	*10.21*	*4.16*	*8.48*	*12.64*
जोड़-सामान्य	**Total-General**		**14.77**	**13.77**	**28.54**	**8.00**	**13.01**	**21.01**	**14.80**	**38.34**	**53.14**
जोड़-सामान्य शिक्षा	**Total-General Education**		**274.75**	**225.06**	**499.81**	**246.80**	**265.95**	**512.75**	**624.63**	**287.10**	**911.73**
तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Technical Education**										
24. तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं	24. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	3.00	2.18	5.18	3.13	2.14	5.27	5.80	2.43	8.23
25. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	25. University Grants Commission	2203	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	12.00	0.00	12.00
26. गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रम	26. Quality Improvement Programmes	2203	6.00	1.35	7.35	0.50	1.17	1.67	1.00	1.35	2.35
27. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	27. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	8.00	48.75	56.75	8.00	53.23	61.23	24.00	54.83	78.83
28. क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज	28. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	6.00	10.40	16.40	6.00	11.19	17.19	13.00	12.20	25.20
29. छात्र वृत्तियां	29. Scholarships	2203	1.00	2.59	3.59	0.41	2.00	2.41	2.31	2.59	4.90
30. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर	30. Indian Institutes of Management Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore	2203	5.00	4.70	9.70	5.03	4.89	9.92	8.00	5.09	13.09
31. आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार	31. Expansion of Education and Training Facilities for Modern Techniques	2203	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
32. उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का निर्माण	32. Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of Emerging Technologies	2203	7.00	6.00	13.00	10.00	5.00	15.00	14.00	6.00	20.00
33. इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं और कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	33. Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops	2203	16.50	0.00	16.50	16.00	0.00	16.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
34. तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम	34. Other Programmes of Technical Education	2203	10.75	5.26	16.01	5.80	5.19	10.99	34.69	5.65	40.34
		3601	0.25	0.74	0.99	0.20	0.65	0.85	0.20	0.68	0.88
जोड़		*Total*	*11.00*	*6.00*	*17.00*	*6.00*	*5.84*	*11.84*	*34.89*	*6.33*	*41.22*
जोड़-तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Total-Technical Education**		**76.00**	**81.97**	**157.97**	**67.57**	**85.46**	**153.03**	**173.00**	**90.82**	**263.82**
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	**Sports & Youth Services**										
35. शारीरिक शिक्षा	35. Physical Education	2204	0.91	0.70	1.61	0.73	0.71	1.44	1.24	0.78	2.02
		3601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़-खेल और युवा सेवाएं	**Total-Sports & Youth Services**		**0.96**	**0.70**	**1.66**	**0.76**	**0.71**	**1.47**	**1.29**	**0.78**	**2.07**
36. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	36. Aid Material and Equipment	3606	0.00	3.10	3.10	0.00	3.11	3.11	0.00	3.11	3.11
37. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	37. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
37.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमा क्षेत्र	37.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
38. अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता	38. Additional Dearness Allowance	2202	0.00	5.63	5.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	39. Less Anticipated Savings	2202	0.00	-6.33	-6.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2251	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-6.45*	*-6.45*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*351.81*	*313.63*	*665.44*	*315.18*	*359.49*	*674.67*	*824.57*	*386.23*	*1210.80*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	274.90	0.00	274.90	247.06	0.00	247.06	625.06	0.00	625.06
2.तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	76.00	0.00	76.00	67.57	0.00	67.57	173.00	0.00	173.00
3.खेल और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	0.96	0.00	0.96	0.76	0.00	0.76	1.29	0.00	1.29
4.सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.65	0.00	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	*351.96*	*0.00*	*351.96*	*315.44*	*0.00*	*315.44*	*800.00*	*0.00*	*800.00*
राज्य योजनाएं	State Plans										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
जोड़	Total		**351.96**	**0.00**	**351.96**	**315.44**	**0.00**	**315.44**	**825.00**	**0.00**	**825.00**
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74		0.15	0.00	0.15	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.43	0.00	0.43

**इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है*

**Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development*

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं** : इसमें सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान** : पात्र मामलों में अनुदान मंजूर करने के लिए यह राशि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री के निपटान पर होती है।

3. **रा.शै.अ.प्र.प.** : राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, शिक्षा विभाग को उसकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, विशेष रूप से स्कूल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, नीतियों व प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में सलाह तथा सहायता प्रदान करती है। यह अनुसंधान, शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, आदि जैसे कार्यकलाप करता है। बजट अनुमान 1986-87 की तुलना में 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि, नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत शुरू किए जाने वाले विशेष कार्यक्रमों और रा.शै.अ.प्र.प. द्वारा शुरू किए जाने वाले पांचवें शैक्षणिक सर्वेक्षण के कारण है। संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 की तुलना में बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का कारण रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना, नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले नए कार्यक्रम और भूमि और भवन के लिए व्यवस्था है।

4. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम** : देश में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में सुधार करने/उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा शैक्षिक विकास के नए परिप्रेक्ष्यों में शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए यह कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है, यह कार्यक्रम जारी है लेकिन शिक्षकों को जिला स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा संस्थान स्थापित किये जाने हैं।

5. **केन्द्रीय विद्यालयः** केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उनका नियत्रंण व प्रबंध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्त पोषित एक पंजीकृत निकाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की स्थापना सन् 1965 में की गई थी। इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना का मुख्य उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करना तथा इनका विकास माडल स्कूलों के रूप में करना था। यह विदेशों में स्थित 3 विद्यालयों सहित देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित 540 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का प्रशासन करता है। 1986-90 के दौरान 400 नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

1. **Secretariat**: Social Services: Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Discretionary Grant:** is placed at the disposal of the Minister for Human Resource Development for sanctioning grants in deserving cases.

3. **National Council of Educational Research and Training** : advises and aids the Department of Education in the implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly school education. It also undertakes activities like research, training of teachers, etc., The increase in RE 1986-87 over BE 1986-87 is due to special programmes to be undertaken under the New Education Policy and the 5th educational survey to be undertaken by the NCERT. The increase in the BE 1987-88 over RE1986-87 is because of filling up of vacant posts, new programmes to be implemented under the New Education Policy and provision for land and building.

4. **Teacher's Training Programme:** For improvement/strengthening of teacher training institutions in the country and providing reorientation to the teachers in the new perspectives of educational development, the programme is continued but Institutes of Education and Training are to be established to strengthen the teacher training facilities at the District level.

5. **Kendriya Vidyalayas:** Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965 as a registered body wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objectives of which are to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees and to develop the Vidyalayas as model schools. It administers 540 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country including 3 abroad & 400 new Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened during 1986-90.

6. **नवोदय विद्यालय** : अच्छी कोटि की शिक्षा प्रदान करने, जिसमें नैतिक मूल्य जाग्रत करने, पर्यावरण के संबंध में चेतना पैदा करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों को शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने पर प्रमुख रूप से बल देने के उद्देश्य से सातवी योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक जिले में माडल स्कूलों की स्थापना की जानी है । स्कूलों के संचालन के लिए, सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः सहायता-प्राप्त स्वायत्त निकाय की स्थापना की गई है । बजट अनुमान 1986-87 की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में कमी का कारण स्कूल के भवनों के निर्माण डिजाइनों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने में देरी होना है ।

7. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इनमें, भारत में पब्लिक स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए योग्यता छात्रवृत्तियां, तिब्बती शरणार्थी बच्चों (तिब्बती स्कूल सोसायटी) को शैक्षिक सुविधाएं जैसी आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाएं और जनसंख्या शिक्षा परियोजना तथा स्कूलों में संगणन शिक्षा जैसी आयोजना स्कीमें शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में कमी,योजनाओं जैसे कि शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का संवर्धन, संगणक शिक्षा और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के शिक्षण को वर्ष के दौरान अन्तिम रूप न दिए जा सकने के कारण है ।

8. राज्यों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से केन्द्र तथा केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं

8.01 **गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा** : वैधानिक उद्देश्यों के पालन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साधारणीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक स्कूल शिक्षा की वैकल्पिक सहायक पद्धति के तौर पर प्रारम्भिक आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का विकास किया जा रहा है । मुख्य रूप से तथा अधिकतम बल शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े नौ राज्यों तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में दिया जा रहा है ।

8.02. **लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा**: महिलाओं की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थिति को सुधारने के उद्देश्य से, उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक लड़कियों की मुफ्त शिक्षा के वास्ते सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

8.03. **शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण**: छात्रों को व्यापक क्षेत्र में से विषयों तथा अध्ययन कार्यक्रमों का चयन करने तथा अपनी-अपनी रुचियों व अभिवृत्तियों के अनुरूप क्षमताओं का विकास करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शैक्षिक अवसरों में विविधता प्रदान करना इसका उद्देश्य है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में कमी का कारण यह है कि इस योजना को वर्ष के दौरान स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा सकी ।

8.04. **विज्ञान पुस्तकालयों का विकास**: इसका उद्देश्य प्रयोगशालाओं को सज्जित करके स्कूल स्तर पर विज्ञान शिक्षा के लिए प्रबंधों को मजबूत करने के वास्ते राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करना है । वर्ष के दौरान कोई खर्च नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि इस योजना को आवश्यक स्वीकृति नही मिल सकी ।

8.05 **अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति** : शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े नौ राज्यों, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण/पिछड़े/पर्वतीय जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में महिला अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए 80:20 केन्द्र-राज्य वहन अनुपात में सहायता की यह केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम 1983-84 से चल रही है ।

8.06 **अन्य कार्यक्रमः** इनमें राज्य सरकारों को योजनाएं जैसे शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी, संगणन शिक्षा, अपंग बच्चों की एकीकृत शिक्षा और श्याम पट्ट प्रचालन आदि को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं । प्रचालन श्याम पट्ट के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक स्कूलों को बुनियादी और अनिवार्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और देश भर में शिक्षा की किस्म सुधारने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है ।

6. **Navodaya Vidyalayas :** Model schools are to be set up in each district during the Seventh Plan period with a view to providing good quality education including a strong component of inculcation of moral values, awareness of the environment and physical education to the talented children hailing mainly from rural areas. An autonomous body fully aided by Government has been set up to run the schools. The decrease in RE 1986-87 when compared to BE 1986-87 is due to delay in finalisation of construction designs of school buildings.

7. **Other Programmes:** These include non plan schemes like merit scholarships for studies in public schools in India and education facilities to Tibetan refugee children (Tibetan Schools Society) and plan schemes like population education project and computer eduction in schools. The decrease in RE 1986-87 is due to the fact that schemes like vocationalisation of education, promotion of science laboratories, computer education and coaching of SC/ST students could not be finalised during the year.

8. Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes through States and Union Territory Governments.

8.01 **Non Formal Education:** To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education in fulfilment of the constitutional objectives, non-formal education for the elementary age-group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The main thrust and maximum extent of coverage is in the nine educationally backward states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

8.02 **Free Education for Girls:** In order to promote social, economic and cultural status of women, assistance is provided for free education to girls up to higher secondary stage.

8.03. **Vocationalisation of Education** : To provide diversification of educational opportunities to enable the students to choose subjects and programmes of study in a wide field and develop skills in keeping with their aptitudes and interests. The decrease in RE 1986-87 is due to the fact that the scheme could not be got cleared during the year.

8.04 **Promotion of Science Laboratories:** To provide assistance to States/U.Ts. to strengthen arrangements for teaching of science at school level by equipping laboratories. No expenditure could be incurred during the year because the scheme had not got the necessary clearance.

8.05 **Appointment of Teachers:** A centrally sponsored scheme of assistance on 80:20 Centre-State sharing basis for appointment of women teachers in primary schools in the nine educationally backward states particularly in rural/backward/hill tribal areas has been under operation since 1983-84.

8.06 **Other Programmes:** Include proposals for providing financial assistance tc State Governments for implementing schemes like Educational Technology, Compute Education, Integrated Education for Disabled Children and Black Board Operation etc. Unde Operation Black Board a programme to provide basic and essential facilities to primar schools and improve the quality of education throughout the country is being taken up.

9. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग:** इसकी स्थापना विश्वविद्यालय के स्तरों के समन्वय और निर्धारण के प्रयोजन से सन् 1956 में संसद के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गयी थी। इसके कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आयोग को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय संस्थानों के अनुरूपण के लिए अनुदान और राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास के लिए अनुदान वितरित व आवंटित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

10. **एक राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना:** एक विश्वविद्यालय जिसे इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय खुला विश्वविद्यालय नाम दिया गया है, सितम्बर, 1985 में स्थापित किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य देश में खुले/दूरवर्ती शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को आरम्भ करना तथा उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना है। विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अपना एक आधारभूत ढांचा विकसित किया जा रहा है जिसमें शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए सोफ्टवेयर के साथ-साथ निदेशात्मक सामग्री के उत्पादन की सुविधाओं सहित इमारतों का निर्माण भी शामिल है।

11. **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने का कार्यक्रम:** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम मूलतः कुछ तय किए गए क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना को सुदृढ़ करने लिए है जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों का विकास हो सके।

12. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत, उच्च शिक्षा की अन्य संस्थाओं, जैसे कि जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, नई दिल्ली, शास्त्री भारत-कनाडा संस्थान, डा. जाकिर हुसैन स्मारक कालेज, दिल्ली, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय एसोसिएशन को सहायता-अनुदानों और उच्च शिक्षा की प्रशासनिक, मानिटरिंग तथा मूल्यांकन पद्धति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत पंजीकृत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को कार्यात्मक तथा उत्तर-साक्षरता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने व प्रकाशनों, सेमिनारों, कार्यशालाओं आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान निम्नलिखित दरों पर दिया जाता है : प्रशासनिक लागत के लिए 75%, कार्यक्रम लागत के लिए 100%। प्रकाशनों तथा सेमिनाओं के लिए क्रमशः अनुमोदित व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत और 75 प्रतिशत का अनुदान दिया जाता है

14. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए सामूहिक अभियान :** यह कार्यक्रम निरक्षरों और नव-साक्षरों तथा कार्यशालाओं के लिए अध्ययन और दृश्यक सामग्री के माध्यम से प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा चलाया जाता है।

15. **ग्राम कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना :** प्रत्येक राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र में या दो मिले हुए विकास खण्डों को शामिल करके प्रत्येक 300 केन्द्रों के साथ परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनों को 100% केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। नीति यह है कि प्रत्येक राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों अथवा कठिन तराई वाले क्षेत्रों में इसके अन्तर्गत 100 केन्द्रों को शामिल किया जाए।

16. **अन्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय के लिए व्यवस्था, श्रमिक विद्यापीठों को अनुदान, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक परियोजना कार्यकलाप के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

17. **आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा तथा साहित्य :** 1969 से प्रचालित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत उच्च शिक्षा के लिए माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं को धीरे धीरे अपनाने की दृष्टि से, भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए चार विश्वविद्यालयों (दिल्ली, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत, कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय) तथा 15 सहयोगी राज्यों को अनुदान दिया जाता है।

18. संस्कृत : संस्कृत के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के कार्य में लगी देश भर की लगभग

9. **University Grants Commission** : was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in universities. In the dischange of its functions, the Act empowers the Commission among other things to allocate and disburse grants to University for their maintenance and development.

10. **Establishment of a National University:** The University, which is called the Indira Gandhi National Open University was established in September 1985 to initiate and promote open/distance education programme in the country. The University is in the process of developing its own infrastructure, including buildings and facilities for production of instructional material including software for educational technology.

11. **Programme to strengthen Scientific Research** : The programme being implemented through UGC is basically meant to strengthen the infrastructure of some of the identified centres which could generate research activities at international level.

12. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for grants-in -aid to other institutes of higher learning such as Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi, Association of Indian Universities and strengthening of administrative, monitoring and evaluation system in higher education.

13. **Voluntary organisations in the field of Adult Education** : Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to registered voluntary organisations working in the field of adult education for undertaking functional and post-literacy programmes as well as for publications, seminars, workshops etc. The grant for field programme is given at the rate of 75% for administrative costs, 100% for programme cost. For publications and seminars, the grant is limited to 50 per cent and 75 per cent of the approved expenditure, respectively.

14. **Mass Movement for Adult Education:** is undertaken by the Directorate of Adult Education through learning and visual materials for illiterates and neo-literates and workshops.

15. **Rural Functional Literacy Project:** 100% central assistance is provided to State Governments and U.T. Admini-strations for setting up projects with up to 300 centres each covering one or two contiguous development blocks in each State/Union Territory. The policy is to cover up to 100 centres in hilly areas or areas with difficult terrain in each State/U.T.

16. **Other Adult Education Programmes** : This includes provision for Directorate of Adult Education, grants to Shramik Vidyapeeths, population education in adult education programmes and preparatory project activity for launching adult education programmes.

17. **Modern Indian Languages and Literature** : Under a scheme in operation since 1969, grants are provided to 15 participating States and 4 Universities (Delhi, BHU, GB Pant Agricultural University and Haryana Agricultural University) for production of university level books in Indian languages to facilitate the gradual adoption of Indian languages as the media of higher education.

18. **Sanskrit** : Financial assistance is given to about 650 Voluntary Sanskrit Institutions all over India, which are engaged in the promotion of research in Sanskrit.

650 स्वैच्छिक संस्कृत संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, संस्कृत के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देने के कार्यों में लगी संस्थाओं को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने तथा महत्वपूर्ण संस्कृत गौरव ग्रंथों को पुनः मुद्रित करने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

19. **भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद** : यह संस्थान सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थानों का विकास करने तथा उन्हें समर्थन देने के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक विज्ञान को प्रोत्साहित करता है तथा अनुसंधानों का समन्वय करता है ।

20. **इनसेट सैल तथा विशिष्ट संस्थाओं को सहायता** : यह शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है और शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिक सैलों की स्थापना, उपस्कर की खरीद, स्टाफ वेतनों की अदायगी और सामाजिक प्रणाली में शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग से सम्बंधित कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए की गई है । छः इन्सेट राज्यों, यथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और उ.प्र. के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत आधार पर शैक्षिक दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए राज्य शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । रा.शै.अ.प्र.प. में स्थापित केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रा.शै.प्रौ. संस्थानों के लिए उपस्कर की खरीद, कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण तथा इस संबंध में राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

21. **राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना** : योग्यता के आधार पर निर्धन लेकिन मेधावी छात्रों को मेट्रिकोत्तर स्तर पर अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से मेट्रिकोत्तर और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर जरुरतमंद और प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

22. **शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के लिए सफेद कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता**: शैक्षणिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के लिए सफेद कागज की खरीद के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

23. **अन्य** : इसके अन्तर्गत, भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन संस्थान, भारतीय दार्शनिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारत में अध्ययन के लिए विदेशियों को छात्रवृत्तियां, विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां, यूनेस्को तथा विदेश स्थित शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अंशदान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

24. **तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान** पालिटेक्निक के डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्रीधारी अध्यापकों के लिए दीर्घावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए चार तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं । ये संस्थान, अध्ययन की प्रगति और ज्ञान के प्रसार के लिए इंजीनियरी व प्रौद्योगिकी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में नवीनीकरणों तथा अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान भी आयोजित करते हैं ।

25. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग**: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इसके शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

26. **कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम** : भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए सेवारत अध्यापकों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं जैसे कि एम. टेक. और पी.एच.डी. कार्यक्रम, उद्योग में सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रीष्मकालीन/शीतकालीन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे है ।

27. **भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान**: बम्बई, खड़गपुर, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मद्रास स्थित पांच भा.प्रौ. संस्थानों की स्थापना अवर-स्नातक स्तर पर इंजीनियरी तथा प्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण के अग्रणी केन्द्रों के रूप में की गई है , इन संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान के लिए भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हैं ।

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation assists in the promotion of Sanskrit studies. Assistance is also given to institutions for providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in secondary schools and reprint of important Sanskrit classics.

19. **Indian Council of Social Sciences Research** : Promotes and coordinates research in social sciences including development and support of Social Sciences Research Institutes.

20. **INSAT Cells and Assistance to Specialised Institutions**: is a part of the Educational Technology Programme; education technology cells are set up for purchase of equipment, meeting staff salaries and undertaking programmes related to the use of educational technology in the school system. For the six INSAT States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and U.P. assistance is provided for the establishment of State Institutes of Educational Technology for promoting the production of educational television programmes on a decentralised basis. The Central Institute of Educational Technology set up in NCERT is responsible for the purchase of equipments for the SIETs, training of personnel and providing guidance to the States/U.Ts. in this regard.

21. **National Scholarship Scheme:** Financial assistance to brilliant but poor students on merit basis to pursue their academic career at post-matric level, and interest free loans to needy and meritorious students at post matric and post-graduate stages through State Governments and Union Territories are provided.

22. **Subsidy for White Printing Paper for Educational Purposes:** Provision has been made for the payment of subsidy to State Governments for the purchase of white printing paper for educational purposes.

23. **Others** : Include provision for grants to Indian Council of Historical Research, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, scholarships to foreigners for studies in India, national scholarships for studies abroad, contributions etc. to UNESCO and educational institutions abroad.

24. **Technical Teachers' Training Institutes:** Four Technical Teachers Training Institutes have been set up to provide long term training programmes for diploma and degree holding teachers of the polytechnic. They also undertake research for innovations and optimisation in various branches of engineering and technology for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

25. **University Grants Commission** : Assistance is given to UGC for its technical educational programmes.

26. **Quality Improvement Programme** : To improve the quality and standards of technical education in India, a number of programmes are undertaken for the serving teachers such as M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes, in-service training programmes in industry and training through summer/winterInstitute programmes.

27. **Indian Institutes of Technology** : The five I.I.Ts at Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi Kanpur and Madras have been established as premier centres of education and training in engineering and applied sciences at the undergraduate level; they provide adequate facilities for post graduate studies and research.

28. **क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजः** प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी जनशक्ति के लिए बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच संयुक्त उपक्रमों के रूप में इन कालेजों की स्थापना की गई थी । इनमें से कुछ क्षेत्रीय कालेजों में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा तथा डाक्टोरल कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

29. **छात्रवृत्तियां** : शिक्षुता अधिनियम 1961 के तहत, नए इंजीनियरी स्नातकों को प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं ताकि उन्हें लाभप्रद रोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके । विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए न्यूनतम मासिक वृत्तिकाएं 250 रुपए से लेकर 450 रुपए तक हैं । वृत्तिका की लागत, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानो और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाता है । यह कार्यक्रम, कानपुर, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता स्थित चार प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्डों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान में कमी वृत्तिका प्राप्त करने वालों के कम नामांकन के कारण है ।

30. **भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता,बंगलौर और लखनऊ** :इन चार संस्थानों की स्थापना छात्रों को प्रबंध आजीविका में प्रशिक्षण देने, प्रबंध तकनीकों में अनुसंधान आयोजित करने तथा परामर्श कार्य के अलावा स्नातकोत्तर और अधिछात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए की गई है ।

31.**आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार**: इसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना है जहां प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है जैसे कि संगणक विज्ञान इलैक्ट्रानिकी, इंजीनियरी डिजाइनों को बनाए रखना, पंजीकरण का विनिर्माण और अनुरक्षण, उत्पाद विकास, जैव-विज्ञान तथा प्रबन्ध विज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध ।

32. **उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना का निर्माण** : इसका उद्देश्य इंजीनियरी कालेजों को उन नवीनतम प्रगतियों से सज्जित करना है जो उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं जैसे कि माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर शिक्षा, दूरवर्ती संवेदनशील माइक्रो-इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, लेसर प्रौद्योगिकियां, फाइबर आप्टिक्स और फाइबर संचार माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर, संगणक समर्थित डिजाइन आदि । अन्य उद्देश्य है : जनशक्ति का विकास करना अनुसंधान और डिजाइन का विकास तथा आवश्यक आधार भूत ढांचे का सृजन ।

33. **प्रयोगशाला/कार्यशाला का आधुनिकीकरण** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य मा.प्रौ.संस्थानों, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों आदि को आधुनिक उपकरण तथा उपस्कर प्रदान करना है ताकि इन संस्थाओं की प्रयोगशालाओं/कार्यशालाओं में अप्रचलन को दूर किया जा सके और इन्हें परिवर्तित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार सज्जित किया जा सके ।

34. **तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत आयोजना तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल, नई दिल्ली, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तथा अनुसंधान कार्य, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बम्बई, राष्ट्रीय ढलाई तथा गढाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची, प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना प्रणाली, उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए विशेष संस्थाएं/केन्द्र, ग्राम विकास में विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के लिए प्रयोगात्मक परियोजनाएं तथा प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र के लिए अनुदान शामिल है ।

35. **शारीरिक शिक्षा** : राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा खेल संस्थान को देश में शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेलों के स्तरों में सुधार करने तथा देश में योग की प्रगति के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

36. **सहायक सामग्री तथा उपस्कर** : स्कूली पाठ्यपुस्तकों के मुद्रण के लिए अपने उपहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नार्वे भारत को अनुदान के आधार पर कागज सप्लाई कर रहा है ।

37.01 **विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्रः** सीमा क्षेत्रों में विकास योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने हेतु व्यवस्था की गई है ।

28. **Regional Engineering Colleges** : These colleges were established as joint ventures between the Centre and the State governments concerned to meet the growing needs for trained technical manpower. Most of these regional colleges have facilities for post graduate and doctoral programmes.

29. **Scholarships** : Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, apprenticeship training facilities are given to fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders to condition them for gainful employment. The minimum monthly stipends for different categories of apprentices range from Rs.250 to Rs.450. The cost of the stipend is shared equally by the training establishments and the Central Government. The programme is being implemented through the 4 Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Decrease in RE 1986-87 is due to lesser enrolment of shipendiaries.

30. **Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow** : The four Institutes were set up with the objective of training students for management careers, conducting research in management techniques and conducting post graduate and fellowship programmes besides consultancy work.

31. **Expansion of Education and Training Facilities for Modern Techniques** : is to develop facilities for education and training in areas where weakness exists such as computer sciences, electronics, maintenance of engineering designs, manufacture and maintenance of instrumentation, product development, bio-sciences, management sciences and management of scientific and technical institutions.

32. **Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of emerging Technologies** : aims at equipping the engineering colleges with the latest technical advancement vital for the national development in areas of emerging technologies such as micro-processor education, remote sensing, micro-electronics, laser technologies, fibre optics and fibre communication micro- processor, computer aided design etc. The other objective is to generate manpower, develop R&D and create necessary infrastructure.

33. **Modernisation of Laboratory/Workshop** : is for providing modern equipments and instruments to the IITs., Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. and thereby removing obsolescence in laboratories/workshops in these institutions and equip them according to the changed curricula.

34. **Other Programmes of Technical Education** : Include grants to School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi, Post Graduate courses and research work, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, Boards of Apprenticeship Training, National Manpower Information System, Special Institutions/Centres for Appropriate Technology, Experimental projects for application of science and technology in rural development and International Centre for Science and Technology Education.

35. **Physical Education** : Grants are given to National Institute of Physical Education and Sports for improvement of standards of physical education and sports and for the advancement of Yoga in the country.

36. **Aid Material and Equipment** : Norway is supplying paper to India on gift basis under their aid programme for the printing of school text books.

37.01 **Special Central Assistance - Border Areas:** Provision has been made for assistance to State Governments for development schemes in border areas.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.45

युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न N0n-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			47.34	24.33	71.67	42.01	22.83	64.84	56.51	27.62	84.13
पूंजी Capital			299	005	304	299	62.10	6509	3.49	001	3.50
जोड़ Total			**50.33**	**24.38**	**74.71**	**45.00**	**84.93**	**129.93**	**60.00**	**27.63**	**87.63**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.04	0.60	0.64	0.04	0.65	0.69	0.15	1.00	1.15
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	**Sports & Youth Services**										
युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	**Youth Welfare Schemes**										
2. नेहरू युवक केन्द्र	2. Nehru Yuvak Kendras	2204	4.33	2.36	6.69	3.33	2.16	5.49	3.95	1.94	5.89
		4202	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*4.36*	*2.40*	*6.76*	*3.36*	*2.20*	*5.56*	*4.00*	*1.94*	*5.94*
3. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना	3. National Service Scheme	2204	0.28	0.49	0.77	0.28	0.57	0.85	0.86	0.67	1.53
		3601	3.20	3.82	7.02	3.20	3.20	6.40	4.80	3.72	8.52
		3602	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*4.33*	*7.83*	*3.50*	*3.80*	*7.30*	*5.69*	*4.42*	*10.11*
4. राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना	4. National Discipline Scheme	3601	0.00	6.43	6.43	0.00	6.80	6.80	0.00	7.91	7.91
5. अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्य-कलाप	5. Other Youth Welfare Activities	2204	4.11	0.87	4.98	3.06	0.65	3.71	4.57	2.06	6.63
		3601	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.05
		4202	2.96	0.00	2.96	2.96	0.00	2.96	3.44	0.00	3.44
जोड़		*Total*	*7.11*	*0.87*	*7.98*	*6.06*	*0.65*	*6.71*	*8.06*	*2.06*	*10.12*
जोड़-युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	**Total -Youth Welfare Schemes**		**14.97**	**14.03**	**29.00**	**12.92**	**13.45**	**26.37**	**17.75**	**16.33**	**34.08**
खेल-कूद	**Sports & Games**										
6.राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान,पटियाला	6. National Institute of Sports,Patiala.	2204	11.00	2.86	13.86	8.38	3.20	11.58	9.50	3.30	12.80
7. भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण	7. Sports Authority of India	2204	5.50	4.15	9.65	5.00	4.00	9.00	6.00	4.08	10.08
8. खेल संघों को अनुदान	8. Grants to Sports Federations	2204	2.00	0.22	2.22	2.00	0.21	2.21	2.50	0.25	2.75
9. राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठनों को अनुदान	9. Grants to National Sports Organisations	2204	1.75	0.35	2.10	1.75	0.00	1.75	3.50	0.40	3.90
10.खेल गतिविधियों के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन	10. Incentives for Promotion of Sports activities	2204	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
11. राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों का विकास	11. Development of Sports through State Sports Councils	2204	0.40	0.05	0.45	0.40	0.01	0.41	0.50	0.10	0.60
		3601	9.00	1.02	10.02	9.00	0.27	9.27	12.00	0.35	12.35
		3602	0.60	0.16	0.76	0.60	0.02	0.62	1.50	0.26	1.76
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*1.23*	*11.23*	*10.00*	*0.30*	*10.30*	*14.00*	*0.71*	*14.71*
12.क्षेत्रीय आधार पर सिन्थेटिक/एस्ट्रोटर्फ बिछाना	12. Laying of Synthetic/Astro turf on Regional Basis	3601	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2204	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*
13.अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2204	1.07	1.18	2.25	0.91	1.02	1.93	1.60	1.50	3.10
		4202	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	62.06	62.06	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.07*	*1.19*	*2.26*	*0.91*	*63.08*	*63.99*	*1.60*	*1.51*	*3.11*
जोड़ खेल-कूद	**Total Sports & Games**		**35.32**	**10.00**	**45.32**	**32.04**	**70.79**	**102.83**	**42.10**	**10.25**	**52.35**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14.अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other Programmes	2204	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.05
15.घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	15. Less Anticipated Savings	2204	0.00	-0.49	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**50.33**	**24.38**	**74.71**	**45.00**	**84.93**	**129.93**	**60.00**	**27.63**	**87.63**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C.Plan Outlay***										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.खेल और युवा कार्य	1. Sports & Youth Affairs	22204	50.33	0.00	50.33	45.00	0.00	45.00	60.00	0.00	60.00

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं:** इसके सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **नेहरू युवक केन्द्र:** नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन के नाम से एक केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त संगठन का पंजीकरण किया गया है ताकि गैर-छात्र ग्रामीण युवाओं के कार्यकलापों को युवा नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण, सामुदायिक सेवा कार्यक्रमों, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, खेल-कूद तथा मनोरंजन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उनकी गतिविधियों को तेज किया जा सके।

3. **राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना:** यह योजना 1969-70 में शुरु की गई थी। उसे विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा उच्चतर-शिक्षा देने वाले अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का अधिकाश व्यय राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान देकर पूरा किया जाता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप सम्पन्न किए जाते हैं, अर्थात् (क) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से बाहर चुने हुए कल्याणकारी अभिकरणों में स्वयंसेवकों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए भेजे गए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सम्पन्न संस्थात्मक कार्य, (ख) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में सुधार की परियोजनाएं, खेलकूद के मैदानों का निर्माण कार्य और विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण, और (ग) निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए ग्राम्य परियोजनाएं, लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य, कृषि कार्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण तथा पोषाहार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण सहकारी संस्थाए तथा ग्रामीण सड़के इत्यादि।

4. **राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (एन.डी.एस.)** :इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस कोर योजना के अधीन नियोजित राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के निदेशकों के वेतनों तथा भत्तों के व्यय और अन्य प्रासंगिक व्ययों की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करती है।

5. **अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्यकलाप:** इन में, राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना, सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अधीन युवकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पन्न की जाने वाली यात्राओं, युवा कल्याण कार्यों में संलग्न ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने, युवकों के होस्टलों, राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार योजना, पर्वतारोही संस्थानों की स्थापना और उनके विकास तथा स्काउटिंग सेवा और मार्गदर्शन और राष्ट्रमंडलीय युवक कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय एकता के संवर्धन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है।

6. **राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान, पटियाला:** नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान, पटियाला को, जिसकी स्थापना 1961 में की गई थी, खेलकूद की विभिन्न विधाओं में प्रशिक्षकों के निर्माण तथा अग्रेतर प्रशिक्षण और प्रादेशिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के देशव्यापी संस्थापन के जरिए, जिनका संचालन

1. **Secretariat - Social Services :** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Nehru Yuvak Kendras:** A central autonomous organisation named Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan has been registered with a view to giving more thrust to the activities of non-student rural youth through programmes such as youth leadership training, community service programmes, vocational training, sports and recreation, cultural activities, non-formal education, etc.

3. **National Service Scheme:** The scheme started in 1969-70 is implemented through universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Bulk of the expenditure on the scheme is incurred through grants to the state governments and Union Territories. The scheme includes (a) institutional work by students sent to selected welfare agencies outside the campus to work as volunteers, (b) institutional projects for the improvement of the campus, construction of play-fields, plantation of trees in the campus and (c) rural projects for eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation works, agricultural operations, environmental conservation, health, family welfare and nutrition programmes, rural cooperatives, rural roads etc.

4. **National Discipline Scheme (NDS):** Under the scheme the Central Government meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the NDS instructors under the erstwhile National Fitness Corps. Scheme and other incidental expenses.

5. **Other Youth Welfare Activities:** These include provision for National Service Volunteer Scheme, International Exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programmes, financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in youth welfare, youth hostels, National Youth Award Scheme, establishment and development of mountaineering institutions, scouting and guiding and Commonwealth Youth Programme and promotion of national integration.

6. **National Institute of Sports, Patiala:** The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala established in 1961 has been entrusted with the responsibility of producing and training coaches in various disciplines and the

राज्यीय खेलकूद परिषदों, राज्य सरकारों तथा नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के सहयोग से किया जाता है, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है । इसके दो प्रादेशिक केन्द्र है, अर्थात् एक केन्द्र बंगलौर (दक्षिणी केन्द्र) में और दूसरा कलकत्ता (पूर्वी केन्द्र) में है ।

7. **भारतीय खेलकूद प्राधिकरण** : इस प्राधिकरण को, नेशनल स्टेडियम तथा जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्टेडियम सहित एशियाई खेलों के लिए बनाए गए कतिपय नए स्टेडियमों का प्रबंध करने, अनुरक्षण करने तथा उनका उपयोग करने और भारत में खेलकूद की गतिविधियों के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए स्थापित किया गया है । यह एक संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय का संचालन भी करता है ।

8. **खेलकूद संघों/संस्थाओं को अनुदान** : ये अनुदान खेलकूद प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के माध्यम से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेलकूद के आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों को तैयार करने, वरिष्ठ,कनिष्ठ तथा उप-कनिष्ठ खिलाडियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय चेम्पियनशिप का आयोजन करने तथा अव्ययित प्रकृति के खेलकूद के सामान की खरीद के लिए दिए जाते है ।

9. **राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संगठनों को अनुदान** : ये अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों में खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए दिए जाते है । योजनाओं का कार्यान्यन, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान तथा नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान, पटियाला के माध्यम से किया जाता है । इसमें प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं ।

10. **खेलकूद के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना** : खेलकूद क्षेत्र में सुप्रतिष्ठित खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन तथा जिला स्तर पर टूर्नामेंटों को जीतने वाले विद्यालयों को सहायता देने के लिए एक सामुच्चयिक प्रोत्साहन योजना बनाई गई है ।

11. **खेलकूद परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलकूद विकास**: यह योजना राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के टूर्नामेंटों तथा मैचों का आयोजन करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था करने, जिमनस्टिक के स्टेडियमों तथा तैरने के लिए जलाशयों आदि का निर्माण करने और खेलकूद संबंधी उपस्करों की खरीद करने और ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्र स्थापित करने तथा रखरखाव आदि के लिए तैयार की गई है ।

12. **क्षेत्रीय आधार पर कृत्रिम/एस्ट्रो आच्छादित सतह की व्यवस्था** : हमारी टीमों को कृत्रिम ट्रैकों और एस्ट्रो आच्छादित खेल के मैदानों के उपयोग से अवगत कराने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कृत्रिम ट्रैक व्यवस्थापन तथा कृत्रिम सतही आच्छादन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अनेक स्थानीय सुविधाओं की स्थापना की जाएगी

13. **अन्य योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम** : इनके अन्तर्गत खेलकूद की संभावित क्षमता रखने वाले युवकों की खोज से संबंधित छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था करने, ग्रामीण खेलकूद टूर्नामेंटों की व्यवस्था करने, महिलाओं के खेलकूद का आयोजन करने, अर्जुन एवार्डो की व्यवस्था करने, राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा ऐसे खिलाडियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कल्याण निधि की स्थापना के कार्यक्रम आते हैं, जो अब सक्रिय नहीं रहे और निर्धनता का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे है ।

implementation of the National Coaching Scheme through a country-wide network of regional coaching centres, which are run in collaboration with the State Sports Councils, State Governments and Nehru Yuvak Kendras. It has two Regional Centres - one at Bangalore (South Centre) and the other at Calcutta (East Centre).

7. **Sports Authority of India** : It has been established with the objectives of managing, maintaining and utilising the National Stadium and certain other new stadia built for the Asian Games including the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and to promote & develop Sports activity in India. It also runs a museum-cum-library.

8. **Grants to Sports Federations/Associations:** are for preparation of national teams for participation in international sports events through coaching camps, organising national championships for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors and purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature.

9. **Grants to National Sports Organisations** : are for promotion of games in the university sector. The schemes are implemented through agencies like University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala. It includes cost of scholarships given to talented Sports persons.

10. **Incentive Scheme for promotion of Sports** : A Package Incentive Scheme has been devised for providing incentives to outstanding sports persons and also giving assistance to the schools winning district level tournaments.

11. **Development of Sports through State Sports Councils** : The scheme is for creating facilities for organising tournaments and matches of national and international importance, developing play fields, constructing stadia, gymanasia, swimming pools etc and purchasing sports equipments and establishing and maintaining rural sports centres.

12. **Laying of Synthetic Astro turf on Regional Basis** : In order to familiarise our teams with the use of synthetic tracks and astro surface fields, the scheme seeks to have a net work of synthetic tracks and artificial surface in the different regions of the country.

13. **Other Schemes/Programmes** : Include Sports Talent Search Scholarship, Rural Sports Tournaments, Promotion of Sport among Women, Arjuna Awards, National Physical Fitness Programme and National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen no longer active and in indigent circumstances.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.46

कला और संस्कृति Art and Culture

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		45.80	32.70	78.50	73.60	41.84	115.44	58.22	47.53	105.75
	पूंजी Capital		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*20.50*	*20.50*
	जोड Total		**45.80**	**32.70**	**78.50**	**73.60**	**41.84**	**115.44**	**58.22**	**68.03**	**126.25**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.24	1.52	1.76	0.24	1.52	1.76	0.30	1.50	1.80
कला और संस्कृति	**Art & Culture**										
कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	**Promotion of Art and Culture**										
2. क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति केन्द्र	2. Zonal Culture Centres	2205	12.50	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	12.50	20.95	0.00	20.95
3. संगीत नाटक अकादमी	3. Sangeet Natak Akademi	2205	0.85	0.56	1.41	0.93	0.61	1.54	0.92	0.65	1.57
4. ललित कला अकादमी	4. Lalit Kala Akademi	2205	0.59	0.53	1.12	0.59	0.54	1.13	0.64	0.56	1.20
5.अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रर्दशनियां	5. International Art & Cultural Exhibitions	2205	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	5.47	5.47	0.00	10.66	10.66
6. इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र	6. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	2205	0.95	0.02	0.97	26.50	0.02	26.52	2.00	0.02	2.02
7. साहित्य अकादमी	7. Sahitya Akademi	2205	0.85	0.38	1.23	0.59	0.37	0.96	0.85	0.42	1.27
8. अन्य	8. Others	2205	7.88	4.73	12.61	11.42	7.38	18.80	7.39	5.30	12.69
		3601	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.18
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	*4.79*	*12.79*	*11.47*	*7.47*	*18.94*	*7.51*	*5.37*	*12.88*
जोड़ - कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	**Total-Promotion of Art and Culture**		**23.74**	**7.78**	**31.52**	**52.58**	**14.48**	**67.06**	**32.87**	**17.68**	**50.55**
अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Archives and Museums**										
9. प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षण	9. Conservation of Ancient Monuments.	2205	3.32	10.53	3.85	3.71	11.29	15.00	4.87	12.70	17.57
10.भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	10. Archaeological Survey of India	2205	0.92	1.31	2.23	0.55	1.40	1.95	1.01	1.50	2.51
11.राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	11. National Archives	2205	1.00	1.32	2.32	0.96	1.44	2.40	1.36	1.49	2.85
12.राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय	12. National Museums	2205	3.91	1.48	5.39	2.79	1.65	4.44	4.04	1.73	5.77
		4202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.50	20.50
जोड़		*Total*	*3.91*	*1.48*	*5.39*	*2.79*	*1.65*	*4.44*	*4.04*	*22.23*	*26.27*
13.राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद	13. National Council of Science Museum	2205	4.50	1.44	5.94	4.68	1.62	6.30	4.95	1.70	6.65
14.मानव शास्त्र सर्वेक्षण	14. Anthropological Survey	2205	0.63	1.50	2.13	0.63	1.68	2.31	0.80	1.77	2.57
15.अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes	2205	4.06	2.96	7.02	4.32	3.03	7.35	4.27	3.60	7.87
		3601	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60
		3602	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*4.06*	*3.57*	*7.63*	*4.32*	*3.64*	*7.96*	*4.27*	*4.21*	*8.48*
जोड़-अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Total- Archives and Museums**		**18.34**	**21.15**	**39.49**	**17.64**	**22.72**	**40.36**	**21.30**	**45.60**	**66.90**
पुस्तकाय	**Libraries**										
16.राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय,कलकत्ता	16. National Library , Calcutta	2205	1.00	1.40	2.40	0.76	1.59	2.35	1.19	1.67	2.86
17.अन्य पुस्तकालय	17. Other Libraries	2205	2.36	0.94	3.30	2.30	1.06	3.36	2.47	1.11	3.58
		3601	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.17
जोड़		*Total*	*2.41*	*0.98*	*3.39*	*2.32*	*1.18*	*3.50*	*2.52*	*1.23*	*3.75*
जोड़ - पुस्तकालय	**Total-Libraries**		**3.41**	**2.38**	**5.79**	**3.08**	**2.77**	**5.85**	**3.71**	**2.90**	**6.61**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
18.अन्य कार्यक्रम	18. Other Programmes	2205	0.07	0.45	0.52	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.04	0.35	0.39
19.घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	19. Less anticipated savings	2205	0.00	-0.58	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति	**Total-Art &Culture**		**45.56**	**31.18**	**76.74**	**73.36**	**40.32**	**113.68**	**57.92**	**66.53**	**124.45**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***45.80***	***32.70***	***78.50***	***73.60***	***41.84***	***115.44***	***58.22***	***68.03***	***126.25***
क. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C.Plan Outlay***										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कला और संस्कृति	1. Art and Culture	22205	58.80		58.80	76.60		76.60	67.00		67.00

**शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय शामिल है*

** Inclusive of Works Outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development*

मांग सं..73	Demand No. 73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.84
मांग सं. 74	Demand No. 74	13.00	0.00	13.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	7.94		7.94
जोड़	**Total**	**13.00**	**0.00**	**13.00**	**3.00**	**0.00**	**3.00**	**8.78**	**0.00**	**8.78**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं**: इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र**: इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों पर बल देना है, जो क्षेत्रीय और भाषायी सीमाओं से परे होते हैं । ये केन्द्र न केवल विभिन्न राज्यों की संस्कृति के स्वरूप और शैलियों को प्रतिबिम्बित करेंगे बल्कि समूचे देश की मिश्रित संस्कृति का संयुक्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे ।

3. **संगीत नाटक अकादमी**: संगीत नाटक अकादमी की स्थापना सन् 1953 में अभिनय कलाओं के संवर्धन के लिए की गई थी । यह अकादमी भारतीय संगीत , नृत्य तथा नाटकों के संवर्धन एवं विकास के लिए, अभिनय कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, संगीत नृत्य तथा नाटकों के विभिन्न रूपों के संबंध में सामग्रियों के संरक्षण, पुनरुद्धार, प्रलेखन, प्रचार के लिए और प्रतिभाशाली कलाकारों को सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्य करती है ।

4. **ललित कला अकादमी** : यह एक राष्ट्रीय संगठन है जो रचनात्मक दृश्य कला के क्षेत्र में कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित और समन्वित करता है और इस प्रकार देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देता है ।

5.**अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां** : प्रदर्शनियों, संगीत-समारोहों, नृत्य-प्रस्तुतियों, फिल्मों, गोष्ठियों, कार्यशालाओं और व्याख्यानों आदि के माध्यम से देश की छवि प्रस्तुत करने के लिए जून, 1985 में फ्रांस और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका में भारत महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया था । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में वृद्धि सोवियत संघ में भारत के महोत्सवों के आयोजन के कारण हुई ।

6. **इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र** : इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र का औपचारिक रूप से आरंभ 19 नवम्बर, 1985 को किया गया था । नई दिल्ली में एक अद्वितीय कला केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र ने कला और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की दुर्लभ संदर्भ पुस्तकों का एक संदर्भ पुस्तकालय और प्रलेखन एकक खोलने, भारतीय परम्पराओं की हस्तलिपियों की माइक्रो फिल्मों का संग्रहण तथा अन्य उपलब्ध सामग्रियों के फोटोग्राफ तथा स्लाइडें तैयार करने की योजना बनाई है । भवन परिसर का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ होने वाला है । 1986-87 (आयोजना) के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण इन्दिरा गांधी स्मारक न्यास को एक मुश्त अनुदान देने के कारण है जिसकी स्थापना एक स्वायत्त निकाय के रूप में की जाएगी ।

1. **Secretariat -Social Services** : Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Zonal Culture Centres** : The main objective underlying the scheme is to emphasise the cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. These centres would reflect not only the forms and styles of different States but would represent jointly the composite culture of the country.

3. **Sangeet Natak Akademi** : The Sangeet Natak Akademi was set up in 1953 for the promotion of performing arts. The Akademi acts at the national level for the promotion and growth of Indian music, dance and drama; for the maintenance of standards of training in the performing arts; for the revival, preservation, documentation and dissemination of materials relating to various forms of music, dance and drama and for the recognition of outstanding artists.

4. **Lalit Kala Akademi** : is a national organisation to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of creative visual arts and promote thereby the cultural unity of the country.

5. **International Art and Cultural Exhibitions** : The Festival of India was organised in France and U.S.A. in June 1985 to present the image of the country through exhibitions, music concerts, dance recitals, films, seminars, workshops and lectures etc. Increase in RE 1986-87 is due to holding of Festival of India in USSR.

6. **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts** : The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts was formally launched on 19 November, 1985. It is proposed to set up a unique Arts Complex in New Delhi. The IGNCA has planned to open a Reference Library and Documentation Unit of rare reference volumes on art and cultural heritage, collections of microfilms of manuscripts of Indian tradition as also photographs, slides and other source material. The work in the building complex is also to start. The increase in RE 1986-87 (Plan) is due to a one time grant to Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust which is to be set up as an autonomous body.

7. **साहित्य अकादमी** : की स्थापना भारतीय साहित्य के विकास तथा उच्च साहित्यिक मानकों को स्थापित करने, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने और उनके माध्यम से देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई है।

8. **अन्य** : इसमें नृत्य, नाटक और नाट्यशाला, केन्द्रीय उच्चतर तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, नेशनल स्कूल आफ ड्रामा, अभिनय कलाओं के क्षेत्र के उत्कृष्ट कलाकारों को फेलोशिप प्रदान करने, पुस्तकों के संवर्धन, प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने, शताब्दी तथा वार्षिकोत्सवों को आयोजित करने और गांधी दर्शन समिति को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है।

9. **प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के परिरक्षण और संरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण** : भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग की स्थापना 1961 में देश में पुरातत्वीय अवशेषों का सर्वेक्षण करने के मूल उद्देश्य से की गई थी। इसके मुख्य कार्य केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों का संरक्षण, स्मारकों और स्थलों में स्थित उद्यानों का अनुरक्षण, मूर्तियों, स्मारकों और अन्य कलाकृतियों का रासायनिक परिरक्षण और पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालयों का अनुरक्षण करता है।

11. **राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार**: भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों के स्थायी प्रकृति के पुराने रिकार्ड रखने का केन्द्रीय भंडार है। यह ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के लिए भी सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है। इसका भोपाल में एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और जयपुर तथा पांडिचेरी में अभिलेख केन्द्र हैं।

12. **राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय** : इसमें राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली, भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता, सालार जंग संग्राहालय, हैदराबाद, और राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल शामिल है। संग्रहालय के लिए कला निधियों तथा पुराकालीन वस्तुओं के अधिग्रहण के लिए बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में 20.5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. **राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद, कलकत्ता** :इसका काम प्रदर्शनियों और विचार-गोष्ठियों के आयोजन द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाना, विज्ञान शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों, युवा उद्यमियों, तकनीशियनों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि बनाना है। अन्य विशेष स्थानों में लघु केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त कलकत्ता, बंगलोर और बम्बई में परिषद के संग्रहालय/केन्द्र हैं।

14. **भारतीय नृतत्वशास्त्रीय सर्वेक्षण** : इसकी स्थापना नृतत्वशास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी। यह नृतत्व शास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से कार्य करता है। यह भारतीय जनसंख्या पर जैव-सांस्कृतिक अन्वेषण का कार्य करता है और वैज्ञानिक रुचि के दस्तावेजों का संग्रह और परिरक्षण करता है।

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हाल, कलकत्ता, सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ, केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व संग्रहालय और पुरातत्वीय खोज और खुदाई कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय एंव पुस्तकालय, नयी दिल्ली और इलाहबाद संग्रहालय।

16. **राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय (नेशनल लाइब्रेरी), कलकत्ता**: यह भारत और विदेशों में भारत के संबंध में प्रकाशित सभी पाठ्य और सूचना सामग्री के भंडारण के एक प्रमुख केन्द्र के रूप मे कार्य करता है। यहां फारसी, संस्कृत, अरबी और तमिल पांडुलिपियों तथा दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का अमूल्य और विशाल सग्रह है। यह पुस्तक और समाचारपत्र परिदान (सावर्जनिक पुस्तकालय) अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन आदाता पुस्तकालय और दक्षिण एशिया में निक्षेप पुस्तकालय है। इस पुस्तकालय ने 50 देशों के 144 संस्थानों से आदान-प्रदान संबंध भी स्थापित कर रखा है।

17. **अन्य पुस्तकालय** : इनमें केन्द्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, बम्बई, इंडियन काउंसिल आफ वर्ल्ड अफेयर्स लाइब्रेरी, नई दिल्ली, दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, दिल्ली, राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउंडेशन, कलकत्ता और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली शामिल हैं।

18. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **Sahitya Akademi** : has been set up for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

8. **Other:** Include provision for Dance, Drama and Theatre, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, National School of Drama, fellowships to outstanding artists in the field of performing arts, promotion of books, organising delegations, centenaries and anniversaries and grants to Gandhi Darshan Samiti.

9. **Conservation of Ancient Monuments** : Provision has been made for the preservation and conservation of Centrally protected historical monuments.

10. **Archaeological Survey of India** : The Archaelogical Survey of India was set up in 1961 with the primary object of surveying antiquarian remains in the country. Its main functions are preservation of centrally protected monuments and sites, maintenance of gardens at monuments and sites, chemical preservation of sculptures, monuments and other works of art and maintenance of archaeological museums.

11. **National Archives** : The National Archives of India is the central repository of non-current records of enduring value belonging to the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. It also provides facilities for historical research. It has a Regional Office at Bhopal and Record Centres at Jaipur and Pondicherry.

12. **National Museums:** This includes the National Museum, New Delhi, Indian Museum Calcutta, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Bhopal. Budget Estimate 1987-88 includes Rs.20.50 crores for acquisition of art treasures and antique objects for the museums.

13. **National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta** : to popularise science and technology by organising exhibitions and seminars, training programmes for science teachers, students, young entrepreneurs, technicians etc. The Council has museums/centres at Calcutta, Bangalore and Bombay, besides small centres at certain other places.

14. **Anthropological Survey of India** : Established in 1945 for advancement of scientific research in anthropology and allied disciplines, it collaborates with other organisations in the field of anthropology and allied disciplines. It conducts bio-cultural investigation on Indian population, collects and preserves documents of scientific interest.

15. **Other Programmes** : This provides for Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta,National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Central Archaeological Museums and Archaeological Explorations and Excavations, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi and Allahabad Museum.

16. **National Library, Calcutta** : serves as a prominent repository of all reading and information materials produced in India as well as abroad concerning India. It has a rich collection of Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil manuscripts and also rare books. It is the recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and the repository library in South Asia. The National Library is also maintaining exchange relations with 144 institutions in 50 countries.

17. **Other Libraries** : These include Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta and Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.

18. **Other Programmes** : Provides for Central Board of Film Censors.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.47

महिला और बाल कल्याण विकास Department of Women and Child Development

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आंबटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

			बजट 1986-87 Budget			1986-87 Revised			1987-88 Budget		
		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		155.14	13.61	168.75	147.21	13.24	160.45	221.00	13.77	234.77
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**155.14**	**13.61**	**168.75**	**147.21**	**13.24**	**160.45**	**221.00**	**13.77**	**234.77**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.65	0.43	1.08	0.62	0.46	1.08	0.50	0.49	0.99
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security & Welfare**										
बाल कल्याण और महिला कल्याण	**Child Welfare & Women's Welfare**										
2. एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं	2. Integrated Child Development Services	2235	6.05	0.00	6.05	6.05	0.00	6.05	7.80	0.00	7.80
		3601	68.20	0.00	68.20	67.70	0.00	67.70	133.20	0.00	133.20
		3602	2.10	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.10	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*76.35*	*0.00*	*76.35*	*75.85*	*0.00*	*75.85*	*143.50*	*0.00*	*143.50*
3. दिवस पोषण केन्द्र	3. Day Care Centre	2235	8.00	3.95	11.95	6.25	3.75	10.00	9.00	3.75	12.75
4. बालवाडी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	4. Balwadi Nutrition Programme	2235	0.00	4.07	4.07	0.00	3.87	3.87	0.00	3.87	3.87
5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनिसेफ) को अंशदान	5. Contributions to UNICEF	2235	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	2.78	2.78
6. अन्य योजनाएं	6. Other Schemes	2235	1.44	1.43	2.87	1.44	1.25	2.69	2.85	1.03	3.88
जोड़ - बाल कल्याण	**Total-Child Welfare**		**85.79**	**11.73**	**97.52**	**83.54**	**11.15**	**94.69**	**155.35**	**11.43**	**166.78**
7. महिला शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	7. Condensed Courses for Women Education	2235	5.50	0.00	5.50	2.75	0.00	2.75	5.50	0.00	5.50
8. कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल	8. Hostels for Working Women	2235	3.55	0.00	3.55	3.49	0.00	3.49	5.00	0.00	5.00
9. रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन	9. Support to Employment Programme	2235	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.45	0.00	4.45	3.00	0.00	3.00
10.अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के लिए पूरक पोषाहार	10. Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries	2235	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
		3601	39.00	0.00	39.00	36.75	0.00	36.75	36.00	0.00	36.00
		3602	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*45.00*	*0.00*	*45.00*	*42.75*	*0.00*	*42.75*	*38.00*	*0.00*	*38.00*
11.सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	11. Socio-economic Programmes	2235	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.60	4.00	0.00	4.00
12.केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	12. Central Social Welfare Board	2235	5.00	1.36	6.36	5.00	1.36	6.36	6.50	1.45	7.95
13.प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र	13. Training-cum-Production Centres	2235	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
14.अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other Programmes	2235	0.86	0.27	1.13	0.83	0.27	1.10	2.04	0.40	2.44
		3601	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.10
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.05*	*0.27*	*1.32*	*1.01*	*0.27*	*1.28*	*2.15*	*0.40*	*2.55*
जोड़ - महिला कल्याण	**Total-Women's Welfare**		**68.70**	**1.63**	**70.33**	**63.05**	**1.63**	**64.68**	**65.15**	**1.85**	**67.00**
15.घटाइएं प्रत्याशित बचतें	15. Less Anticipated Savings	2235	0.00	-0.18	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Total-Social Security & Welfare**		**154.49**	**13.18**	**167.67**	**146.59**	**12.78**	**159.37**	**220.50**	**13.28**	**233.78**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***155.14***	***13.61***	***168.75***	***147.21***	***13.24***	***160.45***	***221.00***	***13.77***	***234.77***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय	C.Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	1. Social Security and Welfare	22235	155.14	0.00	155.14	147.21	0.00	147.21	221.00	0.00	221.00

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं:** इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य छः वर्ष की आयु से कम आयु के शिशुओं, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और बच्चों को दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य विकास, पोषाहार तथा शैक्षणिक सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करना है। इस योजना के अनुसार पूरक पोषाहार, रोगमुक्ति, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जांच, विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सों के रोगी सौंपे जाने की सेवाओं, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा की व्यवस्था भी की जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम को राज्यों की सरकारों/संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। अब तक 1229 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है। राष्ट्रीय जन सहयोग तथा शिशु विकास संस्थान तथा अन्य चुने हुए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और ऐच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से शिशु विकास परियोजना अधिकारियों और अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

3. **दिवस पोषण केन्द्र:** ये केन्द्र श्रमिकों के असंगठित क्षेत्र से संबद्ध निर्धन, कारोबार करने वाली और बीमार स्त्रियों के बच्चों (0-5 वर्ष की आयु तक के) को पोषण की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के कार्य में व्यस्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं। इस योजना के अधीन जो बाल सुश्रूषा सदन चलाए जाते हैं, वे स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण, पूरक पोषाहार, डाक्टरी जांच तथा रोगमुक्ति उपचार आदि की व्यवस्था भी करते है।

4. **बालवाडी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम:** केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम 2.29 लाख बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार की व्यवस्था करता है, जोकि 3-5 वर्ष की आयु के बीच के आयु वर्ग में है और 5 राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संगठनों द्वारा संचालित बालवाडियों में जाते है।

5. **संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) को अंशदान:** संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि में भारत द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदान और नई दिल्ली में इसके कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. **अन्य योजनाएं:** इनके अन्तर्गत, मुख्य रूप से, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों, बालसेविका तथा शिशु सुश्रूया सदनों के कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक राशियों और शिशु पोषाहार के लिए प्राप्त शुल्क मुक्त सहायता को संभालने तथा उसकी निकासी करने की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है।

7. **स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम:** इन का उद्देश्य यह है कि स्त्रियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके बाद में नौकरियां हासिल करने के योग्य बनाया जाए। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऐच्छिक संगठनों को प्रांरभिक/मिडल/हायर स्कूली स्तर की परीक्षाओं

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** : Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** : The scheme aims at providing integrated health, nutrition and educational services to children below six years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. It offers supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and non-formal pre-school education. The programme is implemented through the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. So far, 1479 ICDS projects have been sanctioned. The provision covers a comprehensive training programme for Child Development Project Officers and other functionaries undertaken through the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development and other selected training institutions and voluntary organisations.

3. **Day Care Centre** : The scheme is to assist voluntary organisations engaged in providing services for children (0-5 years) of poor, working and ailing women belonging mainly to the non-organised sector of labourers. The creches run under the scheme also provide health care, supplementary nutrition, medical check-up and immunisation etc.

4. **Balwadi Nutrition Programme** : This programme implemented through voluntary organisations with grants-in-aid from the Central Government covers 2.29 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 5 years attending balwadis run by 5 National level organisations.

5. **Contribution to UNICEF** : Provision has been made for meeting expenditure on India's contribution to the UNICEF and administrative expenditure of its office in New Delhi.

6. **Other Schemes** : These include, in the main, grants-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, provision for Balsevika & Creches Workers Training Programme and handling, clearance of duty free aid material for child nutrition.

7. **Condensed Courses for Women's Education** : The objective is to enable women to complete their education and acquire training and later employment. Under this programme voluntary organisations are given grants to conduct courses for primary/middle/higher school level examinations.

के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने के प्रयोजन से अनुदान दिए जाते है।

8. **नौकरी करने वाली स्त्रियों के लिए होस्टलः** नौकरी करने वाली स्त्रियों को उचित और किफायती दरों पर आवास स्थान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नौकरी पेशा स्त्रियों के होस्टलों के निर्माण के निमित्त और उसी प्रयोजन के लिए पहले से बने होस्टलों की खरीद करने के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता की जाती है। जिन स्त्रियों की आय 2000 रुपए (समेकित) से ज्यादा नही है, उनको ऐसे होस्टलो में रहने का हक है।

9. **रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थनः** यह योजना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की परियोजनाओं को हाथों में लेकर कृषि, पशु-पालन, डेरी, मीन उद्योग, हाथकरघा, दस्तकारी,खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग और रेशम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कार्य तथा रोजगार को सुद्दढ करने तथा विकास का कार्य करती है।

10. **अतिरिक्त लाभ भोगीयों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रमः** पहली जनवरी 1986 से एक नई केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना शुरु की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूल प्रवेश पूर्व आयु के शिशुओं और धात्री/गर्भवती माताओं को गेंहूं से तैयार पूरक पोषाहार दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस नए कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय अतिरिक्त लाभ जुटाने वालों, खास तौर पर आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों और पिछडे हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को पोषाहार देकर मौजूदा पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों की व्याप्ति के क्षेत्र को और विस्तृत करना है।

11. **सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रमः** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ऐच्छिक संगठनों को अनेक प्रकार के आय उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यों को शुरू करने, जैसे कि लघु उद्योगों, हाथकरघा, दस्तकारी, डेयरी, पशुपालन आदि कार्यों को चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, ताकि जरूरतमंद स्त्रियों, निर्धनों, विधवाओं और परित्यक्त स्त्रियों को पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक रोजगार दिलाया जा सके।

12. **केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्डः** यह बोर्ड, खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिए कल्याण संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करता है और बच्चों, अपंग व्यक्तियों, वृद्धों तथा कमजोर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराता है।

13. **प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्रः** यह केन्द्र समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से संबंध रखने वाली स्त्रियों को अ-परम्परागत व्यवसायों का प्रशिक्षण देने और तदोपरान्त उनको सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, निगमों तथा स्वायत निकायों में अनवरत आधार पर रोजगार दिलाने की व्यवस्था करते है।

14. **अन्य कार्यक्रमः** इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, निर्धन स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण, स्त्रियों के आधारिक स्तर के संगठनों को सुदढ करने, स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार की रोकथाम के लिए शिक्षण कार्यों तथा अल्पावधिक निवासगृहों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम सम्मलित हैं।

8. **Hostels for Working Women** : Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for the construction of Working Women's hostels to provide suitable and economical accommodation to working women and for the purchase of ready-built hostels for the purpose. Women, whose income does not exceed Rs.2000 (consolidated) are eligible for hostel accommodation.

9. **Support to Employment Programme** : The Scheme intends to strengthen and improve women's work and employment in the area of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries and sericulture, by taking up Women's Projects in each of these Sectors.

10. **Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries.** A new Centrally sponsored scheme of wheat based supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers has been introduced from 1 January 1986. The new programme is meant to enlarge the scope of the existing nutrition programme by covering additional beneficiaries, primarily in the tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas.

11. **Socio-economic Programmes** : Under this programme, financial assistance is extended to voluntary institutions to take up a wide variety of income generating activities like small industry, handloom, handicraft, dairy, animal husbandry etc. with the object of providing opportunities of full time or part time work to needy women, destitutes, widows and deserted women.

12. **Central Social Welfare Board** : is to provide welfare services for women and children specially in rural areas and financial and technical assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of children, handicapped, aged and infirm.

13. **Training-cum-Production Centres** : The scheme is for training of women belonging to weaker sections in the non-traditional trades and then employing them on sustained basis.

14. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for the welfare of destitute women and children, promotion and strengthening of grass root level women's organisations, education work for prevention of atrocities on women and assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up Short Stay Homes.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.48

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग Department of Industrial Development

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		266.41	109.61	376.02	311.20	111.29	422.49	227.32	114.01	341.33
	पूंजी *Capital*		*71.29*	*73.43*	*144.72*	*69.65*	*73.26*	*142.91*	*82.42*	*4.63*	*87.05*
	जोड़ Total		**337.70**	**183.04**	**520.74**	**380.85**	**184.55**	**565.40**	**309.74**	**118.64**	**428.38**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	2.59	2.59	0.00	3.12	3.12	0.00	3.56	3.56
उद्योग	**Industries**										
2.महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास	2.Director General, Technical Development	2852	0.00	2.29	2.29	0.00	2.57	2.57	0.00	2.88	2.88
3. औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो	3.Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.	2852	0.40	0.78	1.18	0.10	0.77	0.87	0.60	0.86	1.46
4. नमक आयुक्त	4. Salt Commissioner	2852	0.00	2.59	2.59	0.00	2.73	2.73	0.25	2.84	3.09
5. राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद	5.National Productivity Council.	2852	0.60	1.05	1.65	0.44	1.10	1.54	0.72	1.16	1.88
		6885	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05
जोड़		Total	0.60	1.10	1.70	0.44	1.15	1.59	0.72	1.21	1.93
6. राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान	6. National Institute of Design	2852	0.80	0.65	1.45	0.90	0.67	1.57	1.40	0.46	1.86
		6885	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.80*	*0.70*	*1.50*	*0.90*	*0.72*	*1.62*	*1.40*	*0.51*	*1.91*
7.केन्द्रीय मशीन औजार संस्थान	7. Central Machine Tools Institute	2852	3.40	0.87	4.27	2.95	0.89	3.84	3.50	0.97	4.47
8. औद्योगिक शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण	8. Industrial Education, Research & Training	2852	1.00	0.20	1.20	1.13	0.23	1.36	2.37	0.74	3.11
9. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	9.International Cooperation										
9.01 संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	9.01 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	2852	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	1.58	1.58
9.02 अन्य	9.02 Others	2852	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.38	0.38
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2.04*	*2.04*	*0.00*	*1.96*	*1.96*	*0.00*	*1.96*	*1.96*
10.स्वचालित वाहन उद्योग का विकास और अनुसंधान	10.Research and development of Automotive Industry	2852	1.90	2.75	4.65	1.85	2.75	4.60	2.50	2.85	5.35
11. राज्य व्यापार निगम को साबुन उद्योग द्वारा आयातित चरबीयुक्त अम्लों के कारण हुई हानियां पूरी करने के लिए भुगतान	11. Payment to STC. to cover losses due to Imported fatty acids to Soap industry	2852	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए अन्य परिव्यय	**Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals**										
पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास	**Development of Backward Areas**										
12.चुने हुए पिछडे क्षेत्रों में नये औद्योगिक एककों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	12.Subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas	2885	58.20	0.00	58.20	130.00	0.00	130.00	60.00	0.00	60.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
13.विस्फोटक विभाग	13.Department of Explosives	2070	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.38	1.38	0.00	1.43	1.43
अन्य आर्थिक सामान्य सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
14.महानियंत्रक,पेटेंट डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह	14.Controller General of Patents,Designs & Trade Marks	3475	0.20	1.56	1.76	0.20	1.57	1.77	0.30	1.76	2.06
15.आर्थिक सलाहकार	15. Economic Adviser	3475	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.38	0.38

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
लघु उद्योग	**Small-Scale Industries**										
16.विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग	16.Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries	2851	0.09	1.33	1.42	0.07	1.51	1.58	0.09	1.61	1.70
17.लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को अनुदान	17.Grants to National Small Industries Corp for development of Small Scale Industries	2851	2.85	3.32	6.17	2.30	3.59	5.89	2.33	3.71	6.04
18.ऋण गारंटी योजना	18.Credit Guarantee Scheme	2851	30.00	0.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
19.अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं	19.Other Small-Scale Industries Schemes	2851	6.31	11.11	17.42	5.74	12.05	17.79	7.50	12.33	19.83
		3601	0.91	0.00	0.91	0.95	0.00	0.95	2.25	0.00	2.25
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.11
		4851	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.54	0.00	0.54	1.15	0.00	1.15
		6851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
		7601	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.28
		7602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*7.91*	*11.11*	*19.02*	*7.26*	*12.05*	*19.31*	*11.31*	*12.33*	*23.64*
20.शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्वः-रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना	20.Scheme for providing self-employment for educated unemployed	2851	102.60	0.00	102.60	94.28	0.00	94.28	70.00	0.00	70.00
खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग	**Khadi & Village Industries**										
21.खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	21. Khadi and Village Industries Commission										
21.01 खादी उद्योग	21.01 Khadi Industries	2851	20.25	36.00	56.25	19.02	37.00	56.02	22.40	37.00	59.40
21.02 अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	21.02 Other Village Industries	2851	7.75	0.00	7.75	7.12	0.00	7.12	9.60	0.00	9.60
जोड़		*Total*	*28.00*	*36.00*	*64.00*	*26.14*	*37.00*	*63.14*	*32.00*	*37.00*	*69.00*
22.नारियल रेशा उद्योग	22 .Coir Industries	2851	2.27	0.71	2.98	1.86	0.76	2.62	3.10	0.81	3.91
		3601	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.32	0.00	0.32
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
		6851	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
		7601	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.65	0.00	0.65
		7602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*0.76*	*4.26*	*2.61*	*0.79*	*3.40*	*4.10*	*0.84*	*4.94*
23.जिला उद्योग केन्द्र	23.District Industries Centres	2851	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.30	0.00	0.30
		3601	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.50	0.00	15.50	16.50	0.00	16.50
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6851	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
		7601	3.10	0.00	3.10	2.40	0.00	2.40	2.50	0.00	2.50
		7602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*19.00*	*0.00*	*19.00*	*18.75*	*0.00*	*18.75*	*20.00*	*0.00*	*20.00*
24.ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	24.Interest Subsidies										
24.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	24.01National Small Industries Corp.	2851	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.17	0.00	0.17
24.02 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	24.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	2851	4.50	23.00	27.50	4.50	23.00	27.50	5.00	23.00	28.00
24.03 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	24.03 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Other Village Industries)	2851	5.50	11.00	16.50	5.50	11.00	16.50	6.00	11.00	17.00
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*34.00*	*44.00*	*10.00*	*34.00*	*44.00*	*11.00*	*34.00*	*45.00*
जोड़		*Total*	*10.25*	*34.00*	*44.25*	*10.31*	*34.00*	*44.31*	*11.17*	*34.00*	*45.17*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
25.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	25.Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
25.खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	25.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission	6851	0.00	72.75	72.75	0.00	72.65	72.65	0.00	4.00	4.00
25.02.राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	25.02 N.S.I.C.	6851	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*73.00*	*73.00*	*0.00*	*72.90*	*72.90*	*0.00*	*4.25*	*4.25*
26.सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	26.Investment in Public Enterprises	4851	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	4.00	5.50	0.00	5.50
		6851	62.00	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.00	62.00	72.00	0.00	72.00
जोड़		*Total*	*66.50*	*0.00*	*66.50*	*66.00*	*0.00*	*66.00*	*77.50*	*0.00*	*77.50*
27.अन्य योजनाएं	27.Other Schemes	2851	0.45	0.50	0.95	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.50
		2852	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.70	0.70
		4851	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
		6851	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.15	0.15
		6860	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.50*	*1.09*	*1.59*	*0.56*	*0.53*	*1.09*	*0.60*	*0.95*	*1.55*
28.घटाइएं - प्रत्याशित बचतें	28. Less-Anticipated Savings	2851	0.00	-1.16	-1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2852	0.00	-0.38	-0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3451	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total	0.00	-1.66	-1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***337.70***	***183.04***	***520.74***	***380.85***	***184.55***	***565.40***	***309.74***	***118.64***	***428.38***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश — **B. Investments in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village & Small Industries**										
26.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	26.01 National Small Industries Corporation	12851	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	4.00	5.50	0.00	5.50
26.02 के.वी.आई.सी.-खादी उद्योग	26.02 KVIC - Khadi Industries	12851	27.00	0.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	27.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
26.03 के.वी.आई.सी.-अन्य ग्राम उद्योग	26.03 KVIC - Other Village Ind.	12851	35.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	42.00	0.00	42.00
जोड़	**Total**		**66.50**	**0.00**	**66.50**	**66.00**	**0.00**	**66.00**	**77.50**	**0.00**	**77.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C.Plan Outlay ***										
1.ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	273.50	0.00	273.50	244.91	0.00	244.91	240.15	0.00	240.15
2.इंजीनियरी उद्योग	2. Engineering Industries	12858	5.30	0.00	5.30	4.80	0.00	4.80	6.00	2.30	8.30
3.अन्य उद्योग	3. Other Industries	12875	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.57	0.00	2.57	5.34	0.00	5.34
4.उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other outlays on Industries&Minerals	12885	58.20	0.00	58.20	130.00	0.00	130.00	60.00	0.00	60.00
5.अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Other General Economic Services	13475	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़	**Total**		**340.00**	**0.00**	**340.00**	**382.48**	**0.00**	**382.48**	**311.79**	**2.30**	**314.09**

**इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है*

** Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development*

ग संख्या 73	Demand No 73	12851	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.25
ग संख्या 74	Demand No 74	12851	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.57	0.00	1.57	1.80	0.00	1.80
ड़	**Total**		**2.30**	**0.00**	**2.30**	**1.63**	**0.00**	**1.63**	**2.05**	**0.00**	**2.05**

1. **सचिवालय** : औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित चालू और आगामी बजट दोनों में वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार की गई चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन के कारण है।

2. **महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास,** : यह देश में उद्योगों के विनियंत्रित और एकीकृत विकास की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, योजना आयोग और अलग-अलग उद्योगों के लिए, सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को औद्योगिक योजनाएं और नीतियां तैयार करने के काम में एक प्रमुख तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन के रूप में काम करता है। यह निदेशालय आत्म निर्भरता को वांछित बढावा देने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास, औद्योगिक उत्पादकता, आयात नीतियों और आयात प्रतिस्थापन के संबंध में मामलों से संबंधित कामकाज करता है। संशोधित चालू और आगामी बजट दोनों में वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार की गई चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के कारण है।

3. **औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो** : इसकी स्थापना 1970 में हुई थी और यह लागत घटाने, औद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य निश्चित करने से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सरकार को सलाह देता है।

4. **नमक आयुक्त** : यह संगठन, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद और नमक अधिनियम 1944 और नमक उपकर अधिनियम 1953 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। यह देश के विभिन्न भागों में नमक के उत्पादन को विनियंत्रित करता है, नमक पर उपकर लगाता और उनका संग्रह करता है और नमक बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस भी प्रदान करता है। चालू संशोधित और आगामी बजट दानों में वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार की गई चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के कारण है।

5. **राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद** : इसकी स्थापना 1958 में, उत्पादकता के प्रति जागरुकता पैदा करने और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, गोष्ठियों, 'उत्पादकता सर्वेक्षण प्रयुक्त अनुसंधान आदि के माध्यम से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए उत्पादकता सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी।

6. **राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद** : इसकी स्थापना, उद्योग में डिजाइन के प्रति रूचि पैदा करने और मिट्टी की बनी वस्तुओं के डिजाइन, उत्पादन डिजाइन, वेषभूषा डिजाइन और इर्गोनोमिक्स और दृश्य संचार जैसे औद्योगिक डिजाइनों के प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। बजट में संस्थान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था है।

7. **केन्द्रीय मशीनी औजार संस्थान** : यह एक प्रमुख अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन है जो मशीनी औजार और इंजीनियरी उद्योगों को नई डिजाइन नियंत्रण प्रणालियों, प्रोटोटाइपों के मूल्याकंन, मशीनी औजारों के अनुसंधान और उनकी जांच, धातु काटने और उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी, के द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। यह उद्योग को प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी जानकारी भी देता है।

8. **औद्योगिक शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय प्लाईवुड उद्योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय रबड विनिर्माता अनुसंधान संघ और केन्द्रीय लुग्दी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल है।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** : इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठन और एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. **स्वचालित (आटोमोटिव) उद्योग का अनुसंधान और विकास** : इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योग के लिए आटोमोटिव इंजीनियरी जिसमें (i) उत्पादन का डिजाइन और विकास (ii) सड़क पर प्रयोग किए जाने की योग्यता, क्षमता और ईंधन कुशलता के लिए स्वचालित उपस्करों और सहायक

1. **Secretariat**: Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development. The increase both in the revised current and next Budget is due to implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

2. **Director General,Technical Development:** Acts as the Principal Technical Advisory Organisation to various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Planning Commission and individual industries, both in the public and private sectors in formulating industrial plans and policies to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country. It deals with matters pertaining to technological development, industrial productivity, import policies and import substitution to give desired thrust to self-reliance. The increase both in the revised current and next Budget is due to implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

3. **Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices**: Set up in 1970, it advises Government on various issues pertaining to cost reduction, improvement in industrial efficiency and pricing of industrial commodities.

4. **Salt Commissioner**: The organisation is responsible for administration of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the rules framed thereunder. It regulates the production of Salt in different parts of the Country; levies and collects cess on salt and issues licenses for Salt manufacture. The increase both in the revised current and next Budget is due to implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

5. **National Productivity Council**: was set up in 1958 for generating productivity consciousness and providing productivity services to various sectors and national economy through training programmes,seminars, productivity survey, applied research etc.

6. **National Institute of Design,Ahmedabad**: Set up to generate design consciousness in Industry and to provide training, research and service in Industrial designs like ceramic design, product design, apparel design and Ergonomics and Visual Communication. The budget provides for grant-in-aid to the Institute.

7. **Central Machine Tools Institute**: is a premier R & D Organisation providing technical assistance to machine tool and engineering industries by way of new designs control systems, evaluation of prototypes, research and testing of machine tools, metal cutting and production technology. It also provides training and technical information to the Industry.

8. **Industrial Education, Research and Training:** This cover grants given to Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute; Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute.

9. **International Cooperation**: Provides for contribution to United Nations International Development Organisation and Asian Productivity Organisation.

10. **Research and Development of Automotive Industry**: Provides for research, development and testing of products in Automotive Engineering Industry; including(i) product design and development (ii) evaluation of automotive equipment and ancilliaries for

उत्पादों का मूल्यांकन, और (iii) मानकीकरण तथा तकनीकी सूचना सेवाएं शामिल हैं, के अनुसंधान, विकास और उत्पाद की जांच के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

11. **साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिडों के कारण हुई हानियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी** : इसके अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित लांडरी साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिड की मात्रा सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को आर्थिक सहायता** :इस योजना के अन्तर्गत (i) भूमि, भवन, संयंत्र और मशीनरी पर निर्धारित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में किए गए स्थिर पूंजी निवेश के संबंध में श्रेणीबद्ध आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है (ii) राज्य सरकारों को सहायता ताकि प्रत्येक बिना "उद्योग वाले जिलों" में निर्धारित किए गए एक या अधिक विकास केन्द्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास किया जा सकें और (iii) सुदूर और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों से कच्चे माल और तैयार माल दोनों को लाने और ले जाने से संबंधित परिवहन लागतों पर परिवहन सहायता शामिल की गई हैं ।

13. **विस्फोटक पदार्थ विभाग**:यह कार्यालय भारतीय, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम 1884, पेट्रोलियम अधिनियम, 1934 तथा ज्वलनशील पदार्थ अधिनियम 1952 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करता है । यह सभी प्राधिकारियों को इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है, और पुलिस, हवाई पत्तन सुरक्षा, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों आदि को विस्फोटक पदार्थों तथा छिपाए हुए विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने के विषय में गहन प्रशिक्षण भी देता है ।

14. **पेटेन्ट, डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह महानियंत्रक** : यह कार्यालय, पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970, डिजाइन अधिनियम 1911, ट्रेड एण्ड मर्चेन्डाइस अधिनियम 1958 और पेटेन्ट सूचना सेवा का प्रशासन करता है ।

15. **आर्थिक सलाहकार** :(i) यह आर्थिक नीतियों के सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है (ii) औद्योगिक उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और क्षमता के उपयोग की जांच करता है और औद्योगिक और आयात नीतियों के निर्माण में सहायता करता है (iii) ऋण नीति, ऋण आयोजना और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा विशिष्ट उद्योगों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी उपलब्धता संबंधी मामलों की जांच करता है । (iv) आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं/औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के कार्यक्रम और कार्यवाही योजनाओं का भी समन्वय और परिवीक्षण करता है, (v) भारत में थोक कीमतों के सरकारी सूचक अंकों का संकलन और विश्लेषण करता है ।

16. **लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त** : यह देश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के समन्वय हेतु प्रमुख अभिकरण है । यह, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों, विस्तार केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय जांच केन्द्रों आदि के माध्यम से छोटी इकाइयों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं तथा सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है जिनमें प्रोद्योगिकीय प्रबन्धकीय पहलुओं में सलाह देना, विपणन, निर्यात आदि में प्रशिक्षण और सहायता देना शामिल है ।

17. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : निगम, किराया-खरीद पर मशीनों की पूर्ति, बाजार संवर्धन, स्वदेशी और आयातित दोनों प्रकार की कच्ची सामग्री की व्यवस्था,प्रोटोटाइपों आदि के विकास के माध्यम से लघु उद्योगों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह प्रोटोटाइप विकास और टर्न. की परियोजनाओं के निर्यात के लिए प्रशिक्षण व सामान्य सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराता है ।

18. ऋण गारण्टी योजना : इस योजना के अंतर्गत छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग-धंधों को बैंकों तथा ऋण देने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो अग्रिम दिये जाते है उनकी वापसी की गारण्टी इन उद्देश्यों से की जाती है कि छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग-धंधों को हानि के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान करके संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धि में बराबर वृद्धि होती रहे ।

endurance roadworthiness and fuel efficiency, and (iii) standardisation and technical information services.

11. **Payment to STC to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to Soap Industry:** Provides for subsidy to cover losses on quantity of fatty acids to be imported and supplied at cheaper rates to laundry soap Industry, reserved for small scale sector.

12. **Subsidy to new Industrial Units in selected backward areas:** Covers (i) subsidy on a graded scale on capital investments made on land, building, plant and machinery in the identified backward areas; (ii) assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructure development in identified growth centres in each 'No industry district' and (iii) Transport subsidy on the transport costs of both raw materials and finished goods to and from industrial units in remote and inaccessible areas.

13. **Department of Explosives:** Administers the Indian Explosive Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and respective rules framed thereunder. It renders advice to all authorities on matters covered by these acts and imparts extensive training to police, airport security, senior police officials etc. in identifying explosives and deceptive devices.

14. **Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks:** Administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act, 1911, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Patent information Service.

15. **Economic Adviser:** (i) Renders advice on all matters of economic policies (ii) examines trends in industrial production and capacity utilisation, assists in formulation of industrial and import policies (iii) examines matters pertaining to credit policy; credit planning and its availability with reference to Industrial sector and specific industries, (iv) coordinates and monitors the progress of economic development schemes/programmes, and action plans of the Department of Industrial Development (v) provides compilations and analysis of indices of wholesale prices in India etc.

16. **Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries:** is the nodal agency for coordinating the policies and programmes for the development of small scale Industries in the country. It also provides facility and services including consultancy in techno-managerial aspects, training and assistance in marketing,export etc. to small units through Small Industries Service Institutes, Extension Centres, Regional Testing Centres etc.

17. **Grants to National Small Industries Corporation:** Corporation is responsible for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries through supply of machinery on hire-purchase,market promotion, arrangement of both indigenous and imported raw materials, development of prototypes etc. It also provides for training and common facilities for Prototype development and export of turn-key projects.

18. **Credit guarantee Scheme:** is a scheme to guarantee repayment of advances granted by banks and other credit institutions to Small Scale Industries with the object of enlarging the supply of institutional credit to Small Scale Industries by offering protection against losses.

19. **अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः लघु उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय हस्त औजार संस्थान, जालंधर, केन्द्रीय औजार कक्ष, लुधियाना, केन्द्रीय यंत्र डिजाइन संस्थान, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय यंत्र कक्ष और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कलकत्ता और विद्युत मापक उपकरण डिजाइन संस्थान आदि के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था है ।

20. **शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना** :इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां/ व्यापार आदि शुरू करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना है ।

21. **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : आयोग की स्थापना, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार पैदा करने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों, के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए की गई है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को खादी की खुदरा बिक्री पर रियायत देने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । जिससे उन्हें मिल के बने कपडों और खादी के कपडों के बीच कीमत के अन्तर कम करके मिल क्षेत्र से प्रतियोगिता कर पाने में आंशिक रूप से सहायता मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप खादी की बिक्री बढ़ सकती है ।

22. **नारियल रेशा उद्योग** : इसके अन्तर्गत कोयर बोर्ड, कोचीन को अनुदान और ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस बोर्ड की स्थापना नारियल रेशा उद्योग अधिनियम 1953 के अधीन नारियल रेशा उद्योग के विकास के लिए जिसमें नारियल रेशे से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल की गई है ।

23. **जिला उद्योग केन्द्र** : इनका मुख्य कार्य ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु, छोटे और कारीगर अभिमुखी औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विकास पर आकारित ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योगों का संवर्धन करना है जिसके द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगें ।

24. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और साथ ही राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को भी ब्याज के एवज में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

25. **सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम और खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आायोग के संबंध में नकद हानियों को पूरा करने और कार्यकारी पूंजी प्रदान करने के लिए इनकी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

26. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश**

26.01. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम**

बजट अनुमान 1986-87			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87			बजट अनुमान 1987-88		
बजट समर्थन	आ.ब. बा.सा.	जोड आयोजना परिव्यय	बजट समर्थन	आ.ब. बा.सा.	जोड आयोजना परिव्यय	बजट समर्थन	आ.ब. बा.सा.	जोड आयोजना परिव्यय
4.50	..	4.50	4.00	..	4.00	5.50	..	5.50

राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना और इसका पंजीकरण कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । इसकें अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योग की ईकाइयों को किराया खरीद आधार पर आयातित और स्वदेशी मशीनों की सप्लाई करना, कच्ची सामग्री और फालतु पुर्जों आदि की पूर्ति और वितरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण तथा सामान्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है । पिछडे और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इस के क्रियाकलापों को चलाने के लिए वैकल्पिक वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए इक्वइटी के माध्यम से बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है ।

19. **Other Small Scale Industries Schemes:** Provides mainly for grants to National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad; Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jullander; Central Tool Room, Ludhiana; Central Institutes of Tool Design,Hyderabad; Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta and Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments etc.

20. **Scheme for providing self employment for educated unemployed:** aims at granting loans to educated un-employed for starting their own industrial units/business.

21. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission:** Set up under Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, to plan organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries to generate greater employment for rural population. Grants are given to K.V.I.C. for rebate on retail sales of Khadi which helps in partly meeting competition from Mill Sector by reducing the price differential between the mill cloth and Khadi Cloth and consequently boosting up sales of Khadi.

22. **Coir Industries:** to meet expenses on account of grants and loans to Coir Board, Cochin, set up under Coir Industry Act, 1953, to promote development of Coir Industry in the country including promotion of export of coir products.

23. **District Industries Centres:** for promotion of village and small industries based on the development of small tiny and artisan oriented industrial units in rural and semi-urban areas to create large employment potential in such areas.

24. **Interest subsidies:** Subsidy in lieu of interest mainly to Khadi and Village Industries commission and also to National Small Industries Corporation.

25. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enter-prises:** to meet cash losses and to provide working capital in respect of National Small Industries Corporation and Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

26. **Investments in Public Enterprises**

26.01 **National Small Industries Corporation**

B.E. 1986-87			R.E. 1986-87			B.E.1987-88		
Budget Support	IEBR	Total Plan Outlay	Budget Support	IEBR	Total Plan Outlay	Budget Support	IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
4.50	..	4.50	4.00	..	4.00	5.50	..	5.50

N.S.I.C. was formed and registered under the Companies Act in 1955. Its functions, inter-alia, include supply of imported and indigenous machines to Small Scale Units on hire purchase basis, supply and distribution of raw materials, spares etc, internal marketing and external marketing, upgradation of technologies and provision of technical training and common facilities. The Budgetary support through equity is for securing alternate finances for carrying out its activities services in backward and hilly areas.

26.02 और 26.03: **खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग**

बजट अनुमान 1986-87			संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87			बजट अनुमान 1987-88		
बजट समर्थन	आ.ब. बा.सा.	जोड आयोजना परिव्यय	बजट समर्थन	आ.ब. बा.सा.	जोड आयोजना परिव्यय	बजट समर्थन	आ.ब. बा.सा.	जोड आयोजना परिव्यय
62.00	..	62.00	62.00	..	62.00	72.00	..	72.00

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके और कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गई थी कि सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े व समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कारीगरों के लिए खादी और कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार उत्पन्न किया जा सके।

27. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः औद्योगिक आकस्मिकताओं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों के संघ में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

26.02 and 26.03 - **Khadi & Village Industries Commission**

B.E. 1986-87			R.E. 1986-87			B.E.1987-88		
Budget Support	IEBR	Total Plan Outlay	Budget Support	IEBR	Total Plan Outlay	Budget Support	IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
62.00	..	62.00	62.00	..	62.00	72.00	..	72.00

K.V.I.C. set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 to plan, organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries, with a view to generate greater employment for the rural population through khadi and cottage and village industries to artisans belonging mostly to socially backward and vulnerable sections of society.

27. **Other Schemes**: Provides mainly for industrial contingency, grant to National Council for Cooperative Training and investment in National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.49

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग Department of Company Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Npn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			0.00	5.55	5.55	0.00	6.42	6.42	0.00	6.55	6.55
पूंजी *Capital*			*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*
जोड़ Total			**0.00**	**5.56**	**5.56**	**0.00**	**6.43**	**6.43**	**0.00**	**6.56**	**6.56**
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.52	1.52	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.71	1.71
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services										
2.रजिस्ट्रार ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज	2. Registrar Joint Stock Companies	3475	0.00	2.07	2.07	0.00	2.51	2.51	0.00	2.44	2.44
3.कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी परिसमापक व क्षेत्रीय निदेशक	3. Official liquidator under Companies act and Regional directors	3475	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.71	1.71	0.00	1.85	1.85
4.अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3475	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.55	0.55
		5475	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.65*	*0.65*	*0.00*	*0.51*	*0.51*	*0.00*	*0.56*	*0.56*
5.घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	5. Less-Anticipated Savings	3451	0.00	-0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***5.56***	***5.56***	***0.00***	***6.43***	***6.43***	***0.00***	***6.56***	***6.56***

उद्देश्यः

- कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 तथा एकाधिकार अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 (एम.आर.टी.पी.अधिनियम, को लागू करनाः
- सामूहिक क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सरकार की समाजिक-आर्थिक नीतियो का प्रशासन करना तथा कम्पनी अधिनियम एंव एम.आर.टी.पी. अधिनियम के प्रशासन के संबंध में नीति निर्धारण करनाः
- अधिकृत लेखापाल संस्थान, कंपनी सचिव संस्थान और लागत एवं कार्य निर्माण लेखापाल संस्थान, जो स्वतः प्रयासो से वित्तपोषित है, के क्रियाकलापों का पर्यवेक्षण करनाः

1.**सचिवालयः** कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । चालू, संशोधित और अगले बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत रूप में चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारियों को कार्यान्वित करने के कारण हुई है ।

2. **कम्पनी पंजीयकः** मुख्य रुप से प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कम्पनी पंजीयक का कार्याकय स्थापित है । कम्पनी पंजीयक के कुल 18 कार्यालय है । इन का मुख्य कार्य कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत सरकारी तथा निजी कम्पनियों की वार्षिक रिपोटों, तुलन-पत्रों तथा अन्य कागजातों की संवीक्षा करना तथा परिणामस्वरुप ऐसे संवीक्षित मामलों में पायी गई अनियमितता पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना है।

3. **कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत परिसमापक** : कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत, अधिकृत परिसमापक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते है और उनको उच्च

Objectives:

- to administer the Companies Act, 1956 and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (M.R.T.P. Act):
- to administer the socio-economic policy of the Government in regard to corporate sector and regulate the policy relating to administration of the Companies Act and M.R.T.P. Act:
- to exercise supervision over the activities of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Company Secretaries and the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants, which are financialy self-supporting.

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs. The increase in the current, revised and next Budget is due to implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

2. **Registrars of Companies:** The Offices of the Registrars of Companies are located broadly one in each State. There are in all 18 offices of the Registrars of Companies. Their main functions are to scrutinise the Annual Returns, Balance Sheets and other documents of the public and private Companies located in their respective States under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and to take necessary action on the irregularities noticed as a result of such scrutiny.

3. **Official Liquidator under the Companies Act:** As per the Companies Act, 1956, the Official liquidators are appointed by the Central Government and are

न्यायालयों से संबद्ध रखा जाता है और अनिवार्य समापन की कार्यवाही के अन्तर्गत सभी कम्पनियों के कार्यभारी निरीक्षक होते हैं । समाप्त होने वाली कम्पनियों की परिसम्पत्तियों को भी यही परिसमापक वसूल करते हैं और कम्पनी के ऋणदाताओं को भी अदायगी करते हैं ।

क्षेत्रीय निदेशकः बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा कानपुर स्थित चार क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों के कार्यालय है जो कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रारों तथा सरकारी परिसमापकों के कार्यालयों का परिवेक्षण करते है ।

4. **अन्य व्यय** : एकाधिकार एवं अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग तथा महानिदेशक अन्वेषण एवं पंजीकरण पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

attached to each High Court and are incharge of all the Companies under compulsory liquidation. Liquidators realise the assets of the Companies under liquidation and pay off to the creditors of the Company.

Regional Directors: There are four Regional Directors' Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to supervise the offices of the Registrars of Companies and Official Liquidators in their respective regions.

4. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure on Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and Director General of Investigation and Registration.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.50

रसायन और पैट्रो रसायन विभाग Department of Chemical and Petro-Chemicals

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है :A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.52	10.26	12.78	2.34	10.26	12.60	2.17	11.51	13.68
पूंजी	*Capital*		*60.85*	*3.92*	*64.77*	*58.03*	*3.92*	*61.95*	*171.00*	*4.00*	*175.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**63.37**	**14.18**	**77.55**	**60.37**	**14.18**	**74.55**	**173.17**	**15.51**	**188.68**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.79	0.79
उद्योग	**Industries**										
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	**Petro- Chemical Industries**										
2.सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीटयूट आफ प्लास्टिकस इंजीनियरिंग एंड टूल्स	2. Central Institute of plastics Engineering and tools	2852	2.02	0.65	2.67	1.92	0.57	2.49	1.90	0.60	2.50
3. अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other programmes	2852	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.27	0.09	0.36
रसायन उद्योग	**Chemical Industries**										
4.अन्य कार्यक्रम	4.Other Programmes	2852	0.00	3.13	3.13	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.00	4.16	4.16
5.हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि. को ब्याज सहायता	5.Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	2852	0.00	5.87	5.87	0.00	5.87	5.87	0.00	5.87	5.87
जोड़		*Total*	*2.52*	*9.65*	*12.17*	*2.34*	*9.49*	*11.83*	*2.17*	*10.72*	*12.89*
6.सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना - भिन्ना ऋण	6.Non-Plan Loans to public Enterprises										
6.01 बंगाल केमीकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	6.01 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.92	3.92	0.00	4.00	4.00
7.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investement in Public Enterprises	4857	10.60	0.00	10.60	10.40	0.00	10.40	11.20	0.00	11.20
		6856	46.00	0.00	46.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	152.00	0.00	152.00
		6857	4.25	0.00	4.25	2.63	0.00	2.63	7.80	0.00	7.80
जोड़		*Total*	*60.85*	*0.00*	*60.85*	*58.03*	*0.00*	*58.03*	*171.00*	*0.00*	*171.00*
8.घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	8. Less-Anticipated Savings	2852	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6857	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.16*	*-0.16*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**63.37**	**14.18**	**77.55**	**60.37**	**14.18**	**74.55**	**173.17**	**15.51**	**188.68**

ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश B. Investment in Public Enterprises

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	**Petro-Chemical Industries**										
7.01 भारत पैट्रो-रसायन निगम लि.	7.01 Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd	12856	46.00	140.87	186.87	45.00	228.40	273.40	152.00	200.24	352.24
7.02 पैट्रोफिल निगम लि.	7.02 Petrofils Corporation Ltd	12856	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries										
7.03 हिन्दुस्तान ओरगेनिक केमिकल लि.	7.03 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	12857	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	11.00	11.00

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्यशीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
7.04 हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइडस लि.	7.04 Hindustan Insectisides Ltd.	12857	2.85	1.00	3.85	2.08	1.33	3.41	4.50	0.00	4.50
7.05 इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल लि.	7.05 Indian Drugs & PharmaceuticalsLtd	12857	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
7.06 हिन्दुस्तान एन्टिबाइटिक्स लि.	7.06 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	12857	4.00	0.00	4.00	2.95	2.12	5.07	4.00	0.00	4.00
7.07 बंगाल केमिकस एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल लिमिटेड	7.07 BengalChemicals&Pharmaceuticals Limited	12857	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
7.08 स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल लि.	7.08 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00
7.09 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	7.09 Bengal Immunity Ltd	12857	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		**60.85**	**153.47**	**214.32**	**58.03**	**243.35**	**301.38**	**171.00**	**211.34**	**382.34**
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	1. Petro-Chemical Industries	12856	48.52	140.97	189.49	47.34	228.40	275.74	154.17	200.34	354.51
2.रसायन उद्योग	2. Chemical Industries	12857	14.85	12.50	27.35	13.03	14.95	27.98	19.00	11.00	30.00
जोड़	**Total**		**63.37**	**153.47**	**216.84**	**60.37**	**243.35**	**303.72**	**173.17**	**211.34**	**384.51**

1. **सचिवालयः** इसमें रसायनिक तथा पेट्रोरसायनिक विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 दोनों में वृद्धि मुख्यरूप से सरकार के द्वारा स्वीकृत चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने के कारण हुई है ।

2. **केंद्रीय प्लास्टिक्स,इंजीनियरी और औजार संस्थानः** यह संस्थान,संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1968 में स्थापित किया गया था । इस का उद्देश्य प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विकास और वृद्धि के कार्य में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण दिलाने और सामान्य सहायता की व्यवस्था करना है । यह संस्थान प्लास्टिक सामग्री का भौतिक परीक्षण भी करता है । संस्थान ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम और सरकार की सहायता से एक प्लास्टिक उत्पाद परीक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना की है । संस्थान ने अहमदाबाद में एक विस्तार केन्द्र की स्थापना भी की है और उत्तर प्रदेश आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में चार नए विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है । 4 विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 1987-88 के लिए 190 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3 और 4. **अन्य कार्यक्रमः** इन के अन्तर्गत, कृषि क्षेत्र में प्लास्टिक के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयोजन से 22 प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने औषध विकास आयुक्त , भोपाल गैस रिसाब दुर्घटना के संबंध में विधिकों तथा मुख्तारों आदि को नियुक्त करने के लिए प्रतिधारण करारों के अन्तर्गत अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल की गई है ।

5. **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड का ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताः** यह आर्थिक सहायता कम्पनी द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज को चुकाने के लिए कम्पनी को दी जाती है । वर्ष 1987-88 ब्याज छुट्टी की अवधि का पांचवां और अन्तिम वर्ष है ।

6. **बंगाल केमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणः** कम्पनी को दिए गए ऋण के द्योतक है ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश**

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals. The increase both in the Revised Estimates 1986-87 and Budget Estimates 1987-88 is due to implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, as accepted by Government.

2. **Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools:** Was set up in 1968 under the United Nations Development Programme for giving specialised training and assisting in the development and growth of the plastic industry. It also undertakes physical testing of the plastic materials. The Institute has set up a plastic product testing centre with assistance from UNDP and Government . The Institute has set up an extension centre at Ahmedabad, also proposes to set up four more new extension centres in UP, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 190 Lakhs has been made as Plan outlay for 1987-88 to cover the expenses towards setting up of 4 extension centres.

3&4. **Other Programmes:** Include provisions for setting up of 22 plastic development centres for promotion of use of plastics in Agriculture. Development Commissioner for Drugs and payment under Retainer Agreement for engagement of Attorneys etc., relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.

5. **Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.:** Is the subsidy given to the company to meet the interest on loan taken by the Company. 1987-88 is fifth and the last year of this interest holiday period.

6. **Non-Plan Loan to Bengal Chemicals and Pharmacetuticals Ltd.:** Represents loan granted to the Company.

7. **Investment in Public Enterprises:**

7.01. **इंडियन पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड:** केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः सुरक्षित है । 1969 में स्थापित यह देश का सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रथम पेट्रो-रसायन काम्पलैक्स है । यह पेट्रोलियम फीड स्टोक्स से सिंथेटिक, आरगानिक, रसायन, प्लास्टिक, रेशे, मध्यवर्ती रेशे के विनिर्माण तथा वितरण की जिम्मेवारी देता है । निगम को महाराष्ट्र में 1164 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर महाराष्ट्र गैस कैकर काम्पलैक्स (एम.जी.सठ.सी.) नामक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन का काम सौंपा गया है । एम.जी.सी.सी. परियोजना जब कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह एल.डी.पी.ई. एल.एल. डी.पी.ई. एच.डी.वी.ई. पोलीप्रोपली मोनाथलीन, गलाइकोल आदि पैट्रो-रसायन उत्पादों का उत्पादन करेगी । इस परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक के अनुकूल ही, 152 करोड़ रूपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.02 **पेट्रोफिल्स निगम लि.** दिल्ली सरकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत बहु एककीय सहकारी समिति के रूप में 1974 में प्रजीकृत इस सहकारी संस्था का मुख्य उद्देश्य पोलियेस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए उसके सदस्यों के आर्थिक हितों को बढ़ावा देना ह

7.03 **हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का नियमन औषधियों, रंजक पदार्थो, रबड़,रसायनिक पदार्थो और लेमीनेट आदि के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक मध्यवर्ती रसायनिक उत्पादनों का निर्माण करने के लिए 1960 में किया गया था ।

7.04 **हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी 1954 में निगमित की गई थी और डी.डी.टी. ,मेलाथोन बी.एच.सी. और एण्डोसल्फेन तकनीक का उत्पादन करने के लिए, दिल्ली उद्योग मंडल (केरल) और रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) में इसके तीन कारखाने चल रहे हैं ।

7.5 **इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन, 1961 में किया गया था । निगमन का प्रयोजन, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहयोग से एंटीबायोटिक्स औषधों, संश्लिष्ट औषधों तथा शल्यचिकित्सा के औजारों का निर्माण करने वाले तीन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा उनका प्रबंध करना है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए इसको उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा उड़ीसा के सहयोग से स्थापित किया है । अगले वर्ष के लिए 4 करोड़ रूपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः जारी परियोजनाओं और नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन के लिए ही है । सम्पूर्ण परिव्यय बजटीय सहायता से पूरा किया जाएगा क्योकिं कम्पनी 1987-88 के दौरान आंतरिक संसाधन उत्पन्न करने की स्थिति में नहीं होगी ।

7.06. **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1954 में किया गया था । निगमन का उद्देश्य देश में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का निर्माण करना तथा ऐसी औषधियों के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करना था। इस कम्पनी की तीन परियोजनाएं है जो संयुक्त क्षेत्र में है - अर्थात एक एक परियोजना महाराष्ट्र गुजतार तथा गोआं में चल रही है । 4 करोड़ रूपए का कुल परिव्यय इसकी चालू परियोजनाओं, रिफेम्पीसीन परियोजना और नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापनं के लिए है ।

7.07 **बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स:** यह कम्पनी आधारभूत रसायनिक पदार्थों, थोक औषधों, नुसकों के अनुसार दवाइयों, जड़ी बूटियों वालीन दवाइयों और प्रसाधन सामग्रियों का विनिर्माण करती है ।

7.08 **स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्माटिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमत 1968 में हुआ था और यह औषधों के निर्माण कार्यों में लगी हुई है ।

7.09 **बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी के दो विनिर्माणकारी एकक हैं । कलकत्ता तथा देहरादून स्थित मे एक-एक एकक है, जो फार्मुलेशनों सीरमों और वेक्सीनों का निर्माण करते हैं । इस की बजटीय समर्थन की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.01. **Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.**: Fully secured by Central Government, it is the country's first petro-chemicals complex set up in 1969 in the Public Sector. It has been given the responsibility of manufacture and distribution of synthetic, organic, chemicals, plastics, fibres and fibres intermediates from petroleum feed stocks. The Corporation has been entrusted with the implementation of a mega project viz., Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC) in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs.1167 crores. The MGCC Project when implemented will produce petrochemicals like LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, Monoethylene Glycol, etc. Budgetary provision of Rs.152 crores has been made to match the World Bank loan for the project.

7.02. **Petrofils Corporation Ltd.** Registered in 1974 as a Multi-Unit Cooperative Society under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, its main object is to promote the economic interest of its members for production of Polyester filament yarn.

7.03. **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.** It was incorporated in 1960 with the object of manufacturing chemical intermediates required for the manufacture of drugs, dyestuff, rubber checmicals and laminates etc.

7.04. **Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1954 and has three factories at Delhi, Udyoga Mandal (Kerala) and Rasayani (Maharashtra) for production of D.D.T. Malathion, B.H.C. and Endosulfan tech.

7.05. **Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1961 for setting up and managing 3 plants to manufacture antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments, with technical and financial assistance from the U.S.S.R. It has collaborations with UP, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Orissa for joint sector projects. The outlay of Rs.4.00 crores for the next year is mainly for its ongoing projects and renewals and replacement. The entire outlay is to be met by budgetary support as the company will not be in a position to generate any internal resources during 1987-88.

7.06. **Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. :** It was incorporated in1954 with the object of production of life saving drugs in the country and to reduce dependence on imports of such drugs. It has got three joint sector projects - one each in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa. The entire Plan outlay of Rs.4.00 crores is mainly for its on-going projects, Rifampicin Project and renewals and replacements.

7.07 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited: Manufactures basic chemicals, bulk drugs, formulations, herbal medicines and cosmetic products.

7.08 **Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited:** The company was incorporated in 1968 and is mainly engaged in the production of drug formulations.

7.09 **Bengal Immunity Limited:** It has two manufacturing units - one each at Calcutta and Dehradun which produce formulation sera and vaccines. Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided as budgetary support for its continuing schemes and renewals and replacements.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या *DEMAND No.51*

सरकारी उद्यम विभाग Department of Public Enterprises

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		5.65	8.16	13.81	4.30	8.24	12.54	4.99	4.81	9.80
पूंजी	*Capital*		*226.98*	*94.99*	*321.97*	*215.95*	*117.10*	*333.05*	*209.53*	*92.00*	*301.53*
जोड़	**Total**		**232.63**	**103.15**	**335.78**	**220.25**	**125.34**	**345.59**	**214.52**	**96.81**	**311.33**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.85	1.85	0.00	1.87	1.87	0.00	2.23	2.23
उद्योग	**Industries**										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	Engineering Industries										
2.हाईवोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करेंट कार्यक्रम	2. High Voltage Direct Current Programme	2852	5.25	0.00	5.25	4.05	0.00	4.05	3.99	0.00	3.99
3.अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2852	0.40	1.72	2.12	0.25	1.70	1.95	1.00	1.73	2.73
4.ब्याज सहायता	4. Interest Subsidy										
4.01 भारत वैगन इंजीनियरिंग क.लि.	4.01 Bharat Wagon Eng Co Ltd	2852	0.00	2.61	2.61	0.00	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.85	0.85
4.02 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमैंटस लि.	4.02 National Instruments Ltd	2852	0.00	2.06	2.06	0.00	2.06	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4.67*	*4.67*	*0.00*	*4.67*	*4.67*	*0.00*	*0.85*	*0.85*
जोड़ इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Total-Engineering Industries**		**5.65**	**6.39**	**12.04**	**4.30**	**6.37**	**10.67**	**4.99**	**2.58**	**7.57**
5.सरकारी उद्यमों को आहोजिता-भिन्न ऋण	5. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
5.01 नेशनल इंस्ट्रमेंटस लिमिटेड	5.01 National Instruments Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75
5.02 भारत आपद्यमिक ग्लास लि.	5.02 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75
5.03 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	5.03 Cycle Corporation of India	6858	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50
5.04 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	5.04 National Bicycle Corporation of India	6858	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50
5.05 स्कूटर इंडिया लि.	5.05 Scooters India Ltd.	6858	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
5.06 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.06 Heavy Eng Corp Ltd.	6858	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
5.07 जैसप एंड क.	5.07 Jessop and Co	6858	0.00	3.35	3.35	0.00	3.35	3.35	0.00	1.00	1.00
5.08 रिचर्डसन एंड कूडास लि.	5.08 Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	6858	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
5.09 माईनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	5.09 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	6858	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
5.10 ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि	5.10 Braithwaite & Co Ltd.	6858	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
5.11 बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.	5.11 Burn Standard Co Ltd.	6858	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.12 भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वस लि.	5.12 Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00
5.13 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट इंडिया लि.	5.13 Engineering Projects India Ltd.	6858	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	28.00	28.00
5.14 भारत प्रोसेस एंड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि.	5.14 Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	6858	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
5.15 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	5.15 Rehabilitation Industries Corp.	6858	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.40	5.40	0.00	1.00	1.00
5.16 प्रागा टूल्स लि.	5.16 Praga Tools Limited	6858	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए में)(In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
5.17 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	5.17 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
5.18 भारत भारी उद्योग लिमिटेड	5.18 Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
5.19 टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.17 Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50
5.20 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कम्पनी लि.	5.18 Hindusthan Paper Co Ltd.	6860	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	10.00	10.00
5.21 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.19 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*93.70*	*93.70*	*0.00*	*117.10*	*117.10*	*0.00*	*91.60*	*91.60*
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	6. Non Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
6.01 प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड	6.01 Praga Tools Limited	4858	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.02 भारत यन्त्र निगम लिमिटेड	6.02 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	4858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
6.03 भारत भारी उद्योग लिमिटेड	6.03 Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	4858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.40*	*0.40*
7.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investments in Public Enterprises	4854	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	32.50	0.00	32.50
		4858	43.88	0.00	43.88	39.40	0.00	39.40	37.19	0.00	37.19
		4860	37.05	0.00	37.05	44.68	0.00	44.68	40.53	0.00	40.53
		4885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
		6854	24.57	0.00	24.57	24.57	0.00	24.57	22.50	0.00	22.50
		6858	57.76	0.00	57.76	53.60	0.00	53.60	33.21	0.00	33.21
		6860	38.72	0.00	38.72	28.70	0.00	28.70	43.48	0.00	43.48
जोड़		*Total*	*226.98*	*0.00*	*226.98*	*215.95*	*0.00*	*215.95*	*209.53*	*0.00*	*209.53*
8.ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	8. Write off of Loans	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.घटाए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less Anticipated Savings	2852	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3451	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6858	0.00	-1.71	-1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-1.79*	*-1.79*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**232.63**	**103.15**	**335.78**	**220.25**	**125.34**	**345.59**	**214.52**	**96.81**	**311.33**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
7.01 भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लि.	7.01 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	12858	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	69.04	69.04	0.00	60.00	60.00
7.02 हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स	7.02 Hindustan Machine Tools	12858	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	38.68	38.68	0.00	25.08	25.08
7.03 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	7.03 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	12858	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
7.04 भारत हैवी प्लेटस एंड वैसल्स	7.04 Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	12858	5.82	0.18	6.00	3.70	2.15	5.85	5.25	1.25	6.50
7.05 भारत पम्पस एंड कंपनी लि.	7.05 Bharat Pumps and Company Ltd.	12858	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.40	0.00	2.40	3.00	0.00	3.00
7.06 बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लि.	7.06 Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	12858	6.87	3.13	10.00	6.87	1.57	8.44	11.36	1.64	13.00
7.07 ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि.	7.07 Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	12858	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.50	0.00	2.50

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of rupees

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
7.08 भारत ब्रेकस एंड वाल्वस लि.	7.08 Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	12858	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.65
7.09 भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	7.09 Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.	12858	0.48	1.02	1.50	0.48	0.52	1.00	1.20	0.50	1.70
7.10 इंजीनियरिंग प्राजेक्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.10 Engineering Project India Ltd.	12858	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
7.11 जैसप एंड कम्पनी	7.11 Jessop & Co.	12858	2.45	0.00	2.45	2.25	0.00	2.25	3.86	0.00	3.86
7.12 लेगन जूट	7.12 Lagan Jute	12858	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.53	0.53
7.13 माइनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	7.13 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	12858	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.15	0.00	4.15
7.14 मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड	7.14 Maruti Udyog Limited	12858	41.80	18.20	60.00	39.80	9.07	48.87	10.02	42.98	53.00
7.15 रिचर्टसन एंड क्रूडास लिमिटेड	7.15 Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	12858	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
7.16 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.16 Scooters India Ltd.	12858	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.17 त्रिवेणी स्ट्रकचर्ल्स लिमिटेड	7.17 Triveni Structurals Ltd.	12858	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.30	0.00	1.30
7.18 तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्टस लिमिटेड	7.18 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	12858	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75
7.19 भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड	7.19 Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	12858	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.81	0.00	0.81
7.20 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड	7.20 National Instruments Ltd.	12858	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.80	0.00	0.80	1.25	0.00	1.25
7.21 हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड	7.21 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	12858	8.00	8.00	16.00	8.00	8.00	16.00	0.00	18.00	18.00
7.22 इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	7.22 Instrumentation Ltd.	12858	4.60	2.00	6.60	4.00	2.24	6.24	3.00	2.00	5.00
7.23 भारत आपथैल्मिक ग्लास लि.	7.23 Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	12858	3.50	0.00	3.50	2.15	0.00	2.15	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.24 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.24 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd	12858	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00
7.25 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.25 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd	12858	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	1.00
7.26 एन्ड्रयु यूले एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	7.26 Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	12858	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.96	3.96	0.00	13.00	13.00
7.27 पुर्नवास उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड	7.27 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	12858	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.30
7.28 ब्रिज एंड रुफ कम्पनी	7.28 Bridge & Roof Co.	12858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	4.00
7.29 प्राग टूल्स लिमिटेड	7.29 Praga Tools Ltd.	12858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.50	6.50
जोड़ - इंजीनियरी उद्योग	**Total - Engineering Industries**		**101.64**	**122.53**	**224.17**	**93.00**	**135.70**	**228.70**	**70.40**	**168.48**	**238.88**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
7.30 भारत लैदरकारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.30 Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd	12860	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.15	0.00	1.15
7.31 टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.31 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20
7.32 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन	7.32 Hindustan Paper Corporation	12860	50.00	10.00	60.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	35.00	0.00	35.00
7.33 नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड	7.33 National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	12860	18.52	3.98	22.50	18.50	0.00	18.50	20.00	0.00	20.00
7.34 हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड	7.34 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	12860	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.50	0.00	0.50
7.35 हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	7.35 Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	12860	4.00	7.00	11.00	3.33	6.25	9.58	22.08	7.00	29.08
7.36 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.36 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.00	0.00	1.00	4.08	0.00	4.08
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**75.77**	**20.98**	**96.75**	**73.38**	**6.25**	**79.63**	**84.01**	**7.00**	**91.01**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries										
7.37 सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	7.37 Cement Corporation of India	12854	49.57	33.43	83.00	49.57	0.00	49.57	55.00	30.00	85.00
	Other Outlays on Industries										
7.38 राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड	7.38 National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	12885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
जोड़		Total	226.98	176.94	403.92	215.95	141.95	357.90	209.53	205.48	415.01
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	107.29	122.53	229.82	97.30	135.70	233.00	75.39	168.48	243.87
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	75.77	20.98	96.75	73.38	6.25	79.63	84.01	7.00	91.01
3. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	3. Cement and Non-metallic mineral Industries	12854	49.57	33.43	83.00	49.57	0.00	49.57	55.00	30.00	85.00
4. उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries	12885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
जोड़		*Total*	*232.63*	*176.94*	*409.57*	*220.25*	*141.95*	*362.20*	*214.52*	*205.48*	*420.00*

1. **सचिवालय:** इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमान, 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 दोनों में वृद्धि चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों, जैसाकि सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई है, के कार्यान्वयन के कारण है।

2. **हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करंट कार्यक्रम** : यह हाई स्पीड एच.वी.डी.सी. पारेषण के लिए देश में प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की योजना है। यह योजना इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और सरकारी उद्यम विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। निचले सिल्लेरू (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) और बसरूर (मध्य प्रदेश) के बीच पारेषण लाइन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि., इण्डियन स्टैण्डर्ड वैगन कम्पनी लि. और ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि. के राष्ट्रीयकरण के फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्तियों में कमी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता:** भारत वैगन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लि. और नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स लि. को आर्थिक सहायता।

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण:** नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए और कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है। संशोधित अनुदानों 1986-87 में वृद्धि उद्यमों को अतिरिक्त सहायता के कारण है। 1987-88 के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न के कारण उसमें सुधार होने की आशा है।

6 और 7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :

7.01. **भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड** : यह कम्पनी विद्युत और अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि इस्पात, उर्वरक, धातुकर्म और खनिज उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन उपस्कर, पारेषण और ढुलाई उपस्करों के विनिर्माण, पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने का कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने टर्नकी आधार पर भारत और विदेशों में विद्युत स्टेशन सप्लाई किए हैं।

7.02. **हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.:** 1953 में स्थापित, धीरे-धीरे देश के 10 विभिन्न राज्यों में फैली

1. **Secretariat:** It provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Public Enterprises. The increase both in the Revised Estimates, 1986-87 and Budget Estimates 1987-88 is due to implementation of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

2. **High Voltage Direct Current Programme:** The Scheme is for indigenous development of technology of high speed HVDC transmission. It is being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics, Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Public Enterprises. Provision has been made for the transmission line between lower Sileru (AP) and Basroor (MP).

3. **Other Expenditure:** Provides mainly for shortfall in the realisation by nationalised banks consequent on nationalisation of Burn and Company Ltd., Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd. and Braithwaite & Company (India) Ltd.

4. **Interest Subsidy:** Subsidy to Bharat Wagon Engineering Company Ltd. and National Instruments Ltd.

5. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** To meet cash losses and to provide working capital requirements. Increase in R.E. 1986-87 is due to additional assistance to some undertakings, Non-plan loan for 1987-88 have been reduced with the expectation of improved performance.

6 & 7. **Investment in Public Enterprises:**

7.01. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of power generating equipment, transmission and transportation equipment for power boards and other core sectors of the economy like steel, fertilizer metallurgical and mineral industries. The Company has supplied power stations on turnkey basis in India and abroad.

7.02. **H.M.T. Ltd.:** Established in 1953 has streadily grown into a major multi-

हुई 16 इकाईयों और 20 उत्पादन प्रभागों के साथ एक प्रमुख बहु इकाई और बहु-उत्पाद कम्पनी बन गई है । यह कम्पनी हाई प्रिसिशन मशीन टूल, मुद्रण मशीनरी, ट्रैक्टर, हाथ की घड़ियों, होरोलोजिकल मशीनों और डेरी मशीनरी के उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही है ।

7.03. **हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड:** 1958 में निगमित की गई थी, इसमें तीन इंजीनियरी इकाईयां शामिल हैं - हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट, दी हैवी मशीन टूल संयंत्र और फाउन्डरी फोर्ज संयंत्र । यह कम्पनी इस्पात संयंत्र उपस्कर, उत्खनन,प्लानिंग मशीन , बोरिंग मशीन और कास्टिंग और फोरजिंग का भी उत्पादन करती है ।

7.04. **भारत हैवी प्लेटस एण्ड वैसल्स लिमिटेड:** उर्वरक, पेट्रोलियम तथा पेट्रो रसायन और भारी रासायनिक उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक कृत्रिम उपस्करों के निर्माण के लिए चेकस्लोवाकिया के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग से इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 1966 में की गई थी ।

7.05. **भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रैसर लिमिटेड:** नैनी, इलाहाबाद में पहली जनवरी, 1970 को इसकी स्थापना की गई थी और यह महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे तेल, उर्वरक, रासायनिक प्रक्रिया आदि के लिए सेंट्रीफ्यूगल पम्पों, रेसीप्रोकेटिंग पम्पों आदि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है ।

7.06. **बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.:** यह कम्पनी भूतपूर्व कम्पनियों अर्थात् बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि. और इण्डियन स्टैन्डर्ड वैगन कम्पनी लि. की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके दिसम्बर, 1976 में संस्थापित की गई थी । यह कम्पनी रेलवे के लिए मध्यम और भारी इंजीनियरी उत्पादों और इस्पात, सीमेंट और अलौह उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक रिफ्रेक्टरी उत्पादों का निर्माण करती है ।

7.07. **ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि.:** यह कम्पनी दिसम्बर, 1976 में एक सरकारी कम्पनी के रूप में संस्थापित की गई थी । कलकत्ता स्थित इसका भारी इंजीनियरी एकक रेलवे वैगन, स्ट्रक्चर्ल्स, इस्पाती ढांचे आदि का निर्माण करता है और इसका अन्य एकक, जो ऐंगस वर्क्स के नाम से जाना जाता है, सभी प्रकार के क्रेनों, जूट मशीनरी, ग्रे-आयरन कास्टिंग और फोरजिंगस, आदि का निर्माण करता है ।

7.08. **भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्वस लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 31 जुलाई, 1978 को पहले की ग्रेशम एण्ड क्रावेन आफ इंडिया (प्रा.) लि. के अधिग्रहण में लेने के पश्चात की गई । यह कम्पनी वैक्युम ब्रेक्स, स्टीम लोको फिटिंगस, आदि का निर्माण कार्य करती है । यह कम्पनी बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है ।

7.09. **भारत वैगन एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि.:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 को किया था । यह कम्पनी भारतीय रेलवे के लिए वैगनों का निर्माण करती है । अन्य मदें ये हैं: चीनी मिल के रोलर, ढांचे और एल.पी.जी. सिलण्डर ।

7.10. **इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.:** इसकी स्थापना 1970 में सात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सहायता संघ के रूप में हुई थी । इसका उद्देश्य मुख्य संविदाकारी कम्पनी के रूप में कार्य करते हुए भारत और विदेश में टर्नकी आधार पर औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करना है । जिनमें विभिन्न परियोजनाएं लौह, अलौह और संबंधित उद्योग, सिविल और संरचनात्मक कार्य, सामग्री संचालन से संबंधित परियोजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं ।

7.11. **जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड :** यह एक अप्रैल, 1973 से भारत सरकार की कम्पनी बन गई है । यह कम्पनी चल उपस्करों जैसे वैगन और सवारी गाड़ी के डिब्बों, रोड रोलर, निर्माण उपस्कर आदि का डिजाइन और विनिर्माण करती है ।

7.12. **लगन जूट :** इस कम्पनी के उत्पादनों में सभी किस्म की जूट कपड़ा मशीने अर्थात् जूट

Unit and multi-product company with 16 Units and 20 Product divisions, spread over in 10 different States of the Country. The Company is engaged in the production of High Precision Machine Tools, Printing Machinery, Lamp and Lamp making Machinery, Tractors, Wrist Watches, Horological Machines and Dairy Machinery.

7.03. **Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.:** Incorporated in 1958, it comprises three engineering units - The Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant. It produces steel Plant equipment, excavators, planing machines, boring machines and also castings and forgings.

7.04. **Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.:** It was set up in 1966 in technical collaboration with Czechoslovakia for the manufacture of fabricated process equipment required for fertilizer, petroleum,petrochemical and heavy-chemical industries.

7.05. **Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.:** It was established on 1st January, 1970 at Naini, Allahabad to cater to the requirements of centrifugal pumps, reciprocating pumps, etc. for key sectors like oil, fertilizer, chemical process, etc.

7.06. **Burn Standard Company Ltd.:** It was incorporated in December, 1976 by taking over the assets of the erstwhile companies, i.e. Burn and Company Ltd. and the Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited. It manufactures medium and heavy engineering products for railways and also refractory products needed by Steel Cement and Non-ferrous industries.

7.07. **Braithwaite & Company Ltd.:** It was incorporated as a Government company in December, 1976. Its heavy engineering Unit at Calcutta is engaged in the manufacture of railway wagaons, structural steel work, etc. and the other unit known as Angus Works, manufactures cranes of all types, jute machinery, grey iron castings and forgings, etc.

7.08. **Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.:** Incorporated on 31st July 1978 as a Government Company after taking over the erstwhile Gresham & Craven of India (Private) Ltd. The company is engaged in the manufacture of vaccum brakes, steam loco fittings, etc. This company has since become a subsidiary of Burn Standard.

7.09. **Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.:** It was incorporated on 4th December, 1978. It manufactures wagons for Indian Railways. Other items are sugar mill rollers, structurals and LPG cylinders.

7.10. **Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.:** Was established in 1970 as a consortium of seven Public sector units with the objective of operating as a prime contracting company for securing industrial projects on turnkey basis in India and abroad in various disciplines like ferrous, non-ferrous and allied industries, civil and structural works, material handling projects, etc.

7.11. **Jessop and Company Ltd.:** It became a Government company with effect from 1st April, 1973. It is engaged in design and manufacture of rolling stocks like wagons and coaches, road rollers, construction equipment, etc.

7.12. **Lagan Jute:** The company's production range includes jute textile machines of

कताई और ड्राईंग ढांचे शामिल हैं । यह कम्पनी कोल्ड शार्पनिंग मशीन का भी विनिर्माण करती है और कुछ विद्यमान मशीनों जैसे कि टविस्टलैस स्पिनिंग मशीन, टविस्टिंग मशीन आदि के सुधार का काम भी शुरू किया है

7.13. **माईनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.:** इसकी स्थापना 1965 में की गई थी । कम्पनी का उद्देश्य भूमिगत कोयला खनन के लिए उपस्कर हेतु कोयला खनन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है ।

7.14. **मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड :** यह ईंधन के कुशल प्रयोग वाली यात्री कारों तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के निर्माण के लिए भूतपूर्व मारूति लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके फरवरी, 1981 में निगमित की गई थी । इसके अलावा, इस कम्पनी को मोटर उद्योग में आधुनिकीकरण लाना है और जनता के अधिक वर्गों द्वारा दी जा सकने वाली कीमत पर कार का उत्पादन करना है । इस परियोजना की कुल अनुमोदित लागत 269 करोड़ रुपए है । 1987-88 में पूर्ण क्षमता से कार्य पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.15. **रिचर्डसन और क्रूडास लि.:** यह कम्पनी 15 मार्च, 1975 को निगमित की गई थी । इसने पुरानी इंजीनियरी कम्पनी रिचर्डसन और क्रूडास लि. का अधिग्रहण किया था । यह कम्पनी इंजीनियरी उत्पादों का विनिर्माण और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं प्रदान करती है और ऊंचे मूल्य की प्रौद्योगिकी और सूक्ष्मता की वस्तुएं घरेलू और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों को प्रदान करता है । यह कम्पनी मध्यम और भारी ढांचे, रेलवे प्वाइंट, चीनी की मशीनों आदि का उत्पादन कर रही है ।

7.16. **स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि.:** लखनऊ में स्थित है । इसका निगमन सितम्बर, 1972 में किया गया था और यह स्कूटर और तिपहिया स्कूटरों का निर्माण कर रही है ।

7.17. **त्रिवेणी स्ट्रकचर्ल्स लि.:** यह भारत सरकार और आस्ट्रिया का संयुक्त उद्यम है और यह कम्पनी इमारती ढांचे, हाइड्रोलिक दरवाजों, पेन स्टाक आदि के विनिर्माण कार्य में लगी है ।

7.18. तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्राडक्ट्स लि.: इसकी स्थापना 1960 में कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में की गई थी । फरवरी, 1967 में भारत सरकार इसकी प्रमुख शेयरधारी बन गई । यह कम्पनी हाइड्रोनिक ढांचों, पेन स्टाक, प्रेशर वैसल्स आदि के डिजाइन, विनिर्माण और स्थापना का कार्य कर रही है ।

7.19. **भारत प्रोसेस एण्ड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि.:** इसकी स्थापना 14 अक्तूबर, 1980 को की गई थी, इसने भूतपूर्व बर्ड एण्ड कंपनी लि.के उपक्रमों का कार्य 25 अक्तूबर, 1980 को उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने पर अपने हाथ में ले लिया । यह कंपनी जल शोधन यंत्रों, सामग्री संचालन उपस्करों आदि का डिजाइन तैयार करने उनकी इंजीनियरी उनके निर्माण,उन्हें लगाने और चालू करने आदि से संबंधित कार्य कर रही है ।

7.20. **नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस लि.:** यह कम्पनी जून 1957 में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत निगमित की गई थी । इस कम्पनी ने भूतपूर्व मैथेमैटिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस आफिस की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों का अधिग्रहण किया । यह कम्पनी विभिन्न किस्म के सर्वेक्षण और असाप्टिकल उपस्करों का उत्पादन और व्यापार कर रही है ।

7.21. **हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.:** यह कम्पनी भारत में आधुनिक दूर-संचार केबल्स और तारों के विनिर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । इसके रूपनारायण पुर और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने हैं ।

7.22. **इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि.:** इसकी स्थापना, अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, इस्पात संयंत्रों, उर्वरक संयंत्रों, तेल शोधन कारखानों और अन्य प्रक्रिया संयंत्रों को इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन

all varieties, i.e. Jute Spinning and Drawing Frames. It also manufactures Cold Saw Sharpening Machine and has taken in hand modification of some existing machines such as Twistless Spinning Machine, Twisting Machine etc.

7.13. **Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd:** Was incorporated in 1965 with the objective of the Company to meet the requirements of the coal mining industry for equipment for underground coal mining.

7.14. **Maruti Udyog Limited:** It was incorporated in February, 1981 after taking over the assets of the erstwhile Maruti Limited to manufacture fuel efficient passenger cars and light commercial vehicles based on the latest technology. Further, it has to bring modernisation into the automobile industry and to produce car at a price affordable by more sections of the people. Total approved cost of the Project is Rs.269 crores. Provision has been made to complete it in 1987-88 with full capacity production.

7.15. **Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.:** Incorporated on 15th March, 1975, it took over the old engineering company, Richardson and Cruddas Limited. It is engaged in manufacture of engineering products and renders allied services and caters to domestic and international market goods of high value technology and precision. The Company produces medium and heavy structurals, railway points and crossings, sugar machinery, etc.

7.16. **Scooters India Ltd.:** Located at Lucknow it was incorporated in Septermber 1972 and is engaged in manufacture of Scooters and three wheelers.

7.17. **Triveni Structurals Ltd.:** A joint enterprise of Government of India and Austria, it is engaged in the manufacture of building structurals, hydraulic gates, penstocks, etc.

7.18. **Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.:** Incorporated in 1960 as a joint enterprise of State Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India became major share holder in February, 1967. It is engaged in design, manufacture and erection of Hyradulic structures, penstocks, pressure vessels, etc.

7.19. **Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.:** Was incorporated on 14th October, 1980 after taking over the erstwhile Bird and Company on its nationalisation with effect from 25th October, 1980. It is engaged in design engineering, erection, and commissioning of water treatment plants, Material handling equipment etc.

7.20. **National Instruments Ltd.:** It was incorporated in June, 1957 under Companies Act, 1956. It took over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Mathematical Instruments Office. It is engaged in production and trade of various types of survey and optical instruments.

7.21. **Hindustan Cables Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated telecommunication cables and wires in India. It has got two factories at Rupnarainpur and Hyderabad.

7.22. **Instrumentation Ltd.:** It was established in March, 1964 with the objective of attaining maximum self-reliance in providing instrumentation and control

और नियंत्रण प्रणालियां प्रदान करने में अधिकतम आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मार्च, 1964 में की गई थी । इसकी दो उत्पादन इकाईयां है - एक कोटा में और दूसरी पालघाट में ।

7.23. **भारत आप्थलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड:** इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1972 में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी आप्थलमिक ब्लैंक, फ्लिन्ट बटन, चश्मों के शीशों का निर्माण कर रही है ।

7.24. **भारतीय साईकिल निगम लिमिटेड :** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, मैसर्स सेन रेले के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के अक्टूबर 1980 में की गई थी । इसके दो विनिर्माण एकक हैं - एक आसनसोल में और दूसरा कल्याणी में, जो रेले ब्रान्ड नाम के अंतर्गत बाईसिकिलों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं ।

7.25. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकिल निगम लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना मैसर्स हिंद साईकिल लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी और यह हिंद ब्रान्ड नाम से साइकिलों का निर्माण कर रही है ।

7.26. **एन्ड्रयु यूले एण्ड कम्पनी लि.:** प्रायमिक रूप से विनिर्माण कार्यकलापों में संलग्न है, इस समय इस कम्पनी के सात एकक हैं जो औद्योगिक पंखे और चाय की मशीने, एच.टी. और एल.टी. बिजली के उपस्कर, कान्ट्रेक्टर, ओवरलोड रिले, मोल्डीड केस सरकिट ब्रेकरस, विद्युत और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर, स्विचगियर, कनवेयर बेल्ट, फेन और वी बेल्ट और वायु-प्रदुषण नियंत्रण उपस्कर का निर्माण करते हैं ।

7.27. **पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि., कलकत्ता:** इसकी स्थापना भूतपूर्व पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राधिकृत पूंजी के साथ अप्रैल, 1959 में की गई थी । इसकी प्रदत्त पूंजी 4.11 करोड़ रुपए है । निगम के 13 एकक हैं जो विभिन्न किस्म की वस्तुओं जैसे हथकरघा वस्त्र, पोलिएस्टर सूटिंग और शर्टिंग, साजसमान के कपड़े और तुर्की तौलिए, चमड़े के उत्पाद, सिले-सिलाए परिधान, डिब्बा बंद फल, स्टील फर्नीचर, आयरन कास्टिंग और कृत्रिम इस्पात ढांचों का उत्पादन करते हैं । यह कम्पनी 1986-87 में सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के नियंत्रण में हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है ।

7.28. **ब्रिज एण्ड रूफ कम्पनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड :** 1972 में यह एक सरकारी कम्पनी बनी । जून 1986 में इसका नियंत्रण पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन हो गया । कम्पनी के मुख्य कार्य कलाप स्ट्रक्चरल फेब्रीकेशन, मेरीन फ्रेट कोन्टेन्र तथा लिविंग कोन्टेनर का विनिर्माण, स्ट्रक्चरस के निर्माण सहित सिविल तथा मैकेनिकल निर्माण कार्यों का निष्पादन, नल तन्त्रों का सज्जीवाण आदि है । आधारीय उपस्करों को बढ़ावा देने और नवीनीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.01 और 7.29. **प्राग टूल्स लि., सिकन्दराबाद :** इस कम्पनी के दो प्रभाग हैं अर्थात् (i) सिकन्दराबाद में मशीन टूल प्रभाग और (ii) हैदराबाद में फोर्ज और फाउन्डरी प्रभाग ।

इस समय कम्पनी के मुख्य उत्पाद ये हैं: कटर और टूल ग्राइन्डर, सरफेस ग्राइन्डर, यूनीवर्सल मिलिंग मशीनें, कोपिंग लेथ, थ्रेड बोल्टिंग मशीनें और ड्रिलिंग मशीन फोरजिंग और उपकरण ।

7.30. **भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया :** इसकी स्थापना चमड़ा और चमड़े की वस्तुओं के उद्योग के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए मार्च, 1976 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन करना और देश में प्रौद्योगिकी का सुधार करना और चमड़ा कामगारों के

systems to key sectors of economy such as Thermal Power Plants, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Refineries and other process plants. It has two production Units - one at Kota and the other at Palghat.

7.23. **Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1972. The company is engaged in the manufacture of opthalmic blanks, flint buttons, optical glass, etc.

7.24. **Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.:** This was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertakings owned by M/S Sen-Raleigh Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Asansol and another at Kalyani, manufacturiang bicycles under the brand name Raleigh.

7.25. **National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.** Was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertaking owned by M/s Hind Cycles Ltd. and manufacturing cycles with brand name 'Hind'.

7.26. **Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.:** Primarily involved in manufacturing activities, the company at present has seven units which manufacture industrial fans and tea Machinery, HT & LT Electrical Equipment, Contactors, Overload Relays, Moulded Case Circuit Breakers etc., Power Distribution Transformers, Switchgears, Conveyor belts, Fans & V - belts and Air Pollution Control Equipment.

7.27. **Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta:** Was set up in April, 1959 with an authorised capital of Rs.5.00 crores with the object of providing employment for displaced persons from former East Pakistan. The paid up capital is Rs.4.11 crores. The Corporation has 13 units which produce a variety of articles like handloom textile, polyester suiting and shirtings, furnishing fabrics and turkish towels, leather products, ready-made garments, canned fruit, steel furniture, iron castings and fabricated steel strucutre. Control of the company was transferred to Department of Public enterprises in 1986-87.

7.28. **Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited:** It became a Government company in 1972. Its control was transferred from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to the Ministry of Industry in June, 1986.. The Company's major activities are structural fabrication, manufacture of Marine Freight Containers and Living Containers, carrying out of civil and mechanical construction work including erection structures, equipment piping, etc. Provision has been made for strengthening equipment base renewals and replacements.

6.01 & 7.29. **Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad:** The Company has two Divisions, *viz* . (i) Machine Tool Division at Secunderabad and (ii) Forge and Foundary Division at Hyderabad.

The main products of the Company, at present, are cutters and tool grinders, surface grinder, universal milling machines, copying lathes, thread volting machines and drilling machines forgings and accessories.

7.30. **Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was set up in March, 1976 for the promotion and development of leather and leather goods industry. Its objective is to create necessary infrastructure and also to improve technology in the country and to

उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

7.31. **भारत टेनरी तथा फुटवियर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड:** इसकी स्थापना 1969 में ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के रुग्ण एककों, जिन का नाम कूपर एलन और नोर्थ वेस्ट टेनरी ब्रांच है, को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए की गई थी तथा यह चमड़े के सज्जित जूतों और जूते की संघटकों का उत्पादन करती है ।

7.32. **हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लि. :** देश में इस निगम की स्थापना, 20 मई, 1970 को लुगदी/कागज/अखबारी कागज के निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जारी तथा कैचर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्रमशः 285 करोड़ रूपए और 325 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.33. **नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि.:** भारत सरकार ने मिल का नियंत्रण 1958 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया ।

7.34. **हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.:** इसका स्थापन अप्रैल, 1958 में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी नमक और ब्रोमीन के उत्पादन और बिक्री करने के काम में लगी हुई है । इसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम सांभर साल्टस लिमिटेड है ।

7.35. **हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 30 नवम्बर, 1960 को की गई थी । यह कम्पनी संवेदनशील फोटो फिल्म, सिने पाजिटिव (काली और सफेद), साईन फिल्म ध्वनि निगेटिव, चिकित्सा संबंधी एक्सरे फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रही है । यह कम्पनी जुम्बो रोल्स, सिने कलर पाजिटिव फिल्म, अमेच्योर रोल फिल्म, आदि का आयात करती है और उन्हें तैयार उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करती है । एक्सरे तथा ग्रफिक आर्ट फिल्म परियोजनों के लिए जिन की लागत लगभग 183 करोड़ रूपए है, व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है ।

7.36. **टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड :** 24 फरवरी, 1984 को इसकी स्थापना की गई जिसमें मैसर्स इन्चेक टायर लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय रबड़ विनिर्माण लिमिटेड जैसे राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमोंको शामिल किया गया । इस उपक्रम में आटोमोबाइल और साकिल टायरों और ट्यूबों और अन्य रबड़ से बनी वस्तुओं जैसे कि फेन और बी बैल्टों का उत्पादन किया जाता है ।

7.37. **भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन :** इसकी स्थापना जनवरी, 1965 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करना है । इसके 9 एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

6.02. **भारत यंत्र निगम लि.:** इसकी स्थापना 9 जुलाई 1986 को छः सहायक कम्पनियों, अर्थात् बी.एच.पी.वी., बी.पी.सी.एल.,टी.एस.एल., टी.एस.पी., आर एंड सी तथा बी एण्ड आर को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक नियंत्रक कम्पनी के रुप में की गई । निगम का कार्यालय इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा । निगम के स्थापना कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.03. **भारत भारी उद्योग लि.:** सात सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों अर्थात् बर्न स्टेंडर्ड एंड क.लि., जैसप एंड क. लि., ब्रेथवेट एंड क. लि., भारत वेगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग क.लि., भारत प्रोसेस एंड मेक.इंजीनियर्स लि., बी.बी.जे. कंस्ट्रक्शन क.लि. और लगन जूट मशीनरी क. को नियंत्रित करने के लिए 17 सितम्बर, 1986 को एक नियंत्रक कम्पनी के रूप में इसकी स्थापना की गई और इसका कार्यालय कलकत्ता में होगा । यह कम्पनी अपनी सहायक कम्पनियों के वित्तपोषण, उधार, निवेश, बजट, उत्पादन संबंधी कार्य, क्षमता का उपयोग, विपणन तथा वाणिज्यिक पहलू, मानव संसाधन, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन, विविधिकरण और अन्य नीति संबंधी कार्यों के संबंध में समन्वय करेगी और नीतियां निर्धारित करेगी । संस्थापन व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

provide assistance in marketing the products of leather workers.

7.31. **Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incroporated in 1969 by taking over and amalgamation of the sick units of British Indian Corporation, namely, Cooper Allen and North WestTannery Branches. It manufactures finished leather footwear, and footwear components.

7.32. **Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up on 29th May, 1970 with the objective to establish new pulp and paper and newsprint mills in the country. Provision, has, inter-alia been made for completion of Nowgong and Cacher projects with total costs of Rs.285 crores and Rs.325 crores respectively.

7.33. **National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.:** The Government of India took over the controlling interest of the Mill in 1958.

7.34. **Hindustan Salts Ltd:** It was set up in April, 1958. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt and bromine. It has a subsidary company called Sambhar Salts Limited.

7.35. **Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company Limited:** Incorporated on 30th November, 1960, it is engaged in the manfuacture of photo-sensitised films, cine positive (black and white), cine films sound negative, medical x-ray films etc. It also imports jumbo rolls, cine colour positive films, amateur roll films, etc. and converts them into finished products. Includes provision for X-ray and Graphic Art Film projects costing approx. Rs.183 crores.

7.36. **Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated on 20th February, 1984 in which the nationalised undertakings of two sick companies, i.e., M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. have been vested. It produces automobile and cycle tyres and tubes and other rubber goods like fan, V belts etc.

7.37. **Cement Corporation of India:** It was established in January, 1965 with the objective of setting up cement factory in public sector to achieve self-sufficiency in cement production in the country. It has got 9 operating units.

6.02. **Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited:** It has been incorporated as a Holding Company on 9th July, 1986 with six subsidiaries, namely, BHPV, BPCL, TSL, TSP, R&C and B&R. The Corporate Office of the Company will be at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Provision has been made to meet incorporation expenses.

6.03. **Bharat Bhari Udyog Limited:** Has been incorporated on 17th September, 1986 as a Holding Company consisting of seven Public Sector Undertakings, viz., Burn Standard & Co. Limited; Jessop & Co. Limited ,Braithwaite & Co Limited; Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd, Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Limited, BBJ Construction Company Limited, and Lagan Jute Machinery Company with Corporate office at Calcutta. The Company would coordinate and decide policies regarding financing, borrowing, investment, budget, productmix, capacity utilisation, marketing and commercial aspects, human resources, research & development, technology absorption, diversification and other policy operations of the subsidiary companies. Provision has been made to meet the incorporation expenses.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.52

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)(in crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		5.46	43.51	48.97	3.64	45.33	48.97	7.69	47.94	55.63
	पूंजी Capital		2.94	0.00	2.94	1.49	10.04	11.53	2.81	0.10	2.91
	जोड़ Total		**8.40**	**43.51**	**51.91**	**5.13**	**55.37**	**60.50**	**10.50**	**48.04**	**58.54**
1. सचिवालय-समाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	2.18	2.18	0.00	2.34	2.34
सूचना और प्रचार	**Information and Publicity**										
2. फिल्में	2. Films	2220	2.64	10.15	12.79	2.74	13.14	15.88	3.74	12.07	15.81
4. जन संचार में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण	4. Research & Training in Mass Communication										
5. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार	5. Advertising and Visual Publicity	2220	0.77	0.67	1.44	0.16	0.74	0.90	0.95	0.72	1.67
6. पत्र सूचना सेवा	6. Press Information Service	2220	0.35	8.16	8.51	0.15	8.80	8.95	0.27	9.53	9.80
7. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार	7. Field Publicity	2220	0.59	3.46	4.05	0.07	3.83	3.90	1.07	4.04	5.11
8. संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग	8. Song & Drama Division	2220	0.64	5.06	5.70	0.38	5.89	6.27	0.95	5.95	6.90
9. प्रकाशन	9. Publications	2220	0.15	2.63	2.78	0.09	3.16	3.25	0.28	3.30	3.58
10. अन्य वित्तीय सहायता-अखबारी कागज के आयात से हुई हानि	10. Other Subsidies-Loss on Import of Newsprint	2220	0.06	4.23	4.29	0.04	4.62	4.66	0.08	4.71	4.79
11. भवन	11. Buildings	2220	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	4.20	4.20
12. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	12. Investments in Public Enterprises	4220	2.94		2.94	1.49	10.04	11.53	2.81	0.10	2.91
		4220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. अन्य व्यय	13 Other Expenditure	2220	0.26	1.21	1.47	0.01	1.07	1.08	0.35	1.08	1.43
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***8.40***	***43.51***	***51.91***	***5.13***	***55.37***	***60.50***	***10.50***	***48.04***	***58.54***

ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investments in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. नेशनल फिल्म डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	1. National Film Development Corporation	22220	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.19	2.19	0.00	3.50	3.50
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. सूचना और प्रचार••	1. Information & Publicity *	22220	8.40	2.60	11.00	5.13	2.19	7.32	10.50	3.50	14.00

*** इसमें शहरी विकास की मांगो में की गई निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय भी सम्मिलित है ।*

*** Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement*

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं** इसमें मंत्रालय सचिवालय संबंधी व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

सूचना तथा प्रचार :

2 **फिल्में:** इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है,

1. **Secretariat-Social Services:** This covers expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry -

Information and Publicity

2. **Films:** The provision under this head covers the following activities of the

अर्थात (क) फिल्म प्रभाग जो भारतीय तथा विदेशी दर्शकों को देश के जीवन के सभी पहलुओं के बारे में समाचार दर्शनो, लघुवृत्तचित्रों और वृत्तचित्रों के माध्यम से जानकारी देता है, (ख) फीचर फिल्मों पर उप-कर से प्राप्त राशियों से सिनेमा उद्योग के कर्मचारियों का कल्याण (ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म संग्रहालय जो राष्ट्रीय और विदेशी सिनेमा की उत्कृष्ट फिल्मों को सुरक्षित रखता है । (ग) भारतीय फिल्म और दूरदर्शन संस्थान को अनुदान जो भारत सरकार द्वारा निधिक एक स्वायत निकाय है और जो फिल्म निर्माण की कला और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देता है, (घ) भारतीय बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी (एक स्वायत निकाय) को बच्चों के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण तथा वितरण करने के लिए अनुदान, (च) फिल्म महोत्सव में पनोरमा आफ इंडिया फिल्म पर व्यय, (छ) फिल्मोत्सव कम्पलेक्स श्रीफोर्ट, दिल्ली का अनुरक्षण ।

3.01. **जन संचार में अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण** : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है:- (क) भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत निकाय है, और जो जन माध्यम में प्रशिक्षण तथा पत्रकारिता में पाठ्यक्रम को आयोजित करता है (ख) अनुसंधान एवं संदर्भ प्रभाग जो मंत्रालय और उसके माध्यम एककों, विदेशो में भारतीय मिशनों और समाचार पत्रों तथा माध्यम एजेसियों के लिए माध्यम के महत्वपूर्ण विषयक्रमों पर बुनियादी सूचना इकट्ठा करता है ।

3.02. **विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार** : इसके अंतर्गत विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विज्ञापन तथा अन्य प्रकाशित सामग्री के जरिए और साथ ही रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, प्रदर्शनियो तथा अन्य बाह्य प्रचार माध्यमो के जरिए जन अभियानों का कार्यक्रम बनाता है तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करता है ।

3.03. **प्रैस सूचना सेवा** : इसके अंतर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है: (क) प्रैस सूचना ब्यूरो जो सरकार तथा प्रैस के बीच एक कड़ी के रुप में काम करता है तथा सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की प्रचार तथा जन सम्पर्क संबंधी अपेक्षाओं को देखता है । (ख) भारतीय प्रेस परिषद जो एक वैधानिक संगठन है, और जो प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयत्न करता है, को अनुदान, (ग) प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से गुटनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र समाचार एंजेंसी पूल के भारतीय समाचार पूल बैंच का संचालन करने के लिए व्यवस्था ।

3.04. **क्षेत्रीय प्रचार** : इस में क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय तथा उसके जिला स्तरीय क्षेत्रीय एककों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, लिव मीडिया प्रोग्रामों, फोटो प्रदर्शनियों तथा संगोष्ठियों के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों के बीच विकास संबंधी संचार के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है ।

3.05. **संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग** : इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के लिए है जो देश भर में फैले हुए अपने एककों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय विकास के विभिन्न कार्यों के बारे में, विशेष रुप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जनसाधारण को अवगत कराने के लिए सजीव मनोरंजन के माध्यम का प्रयोग करता है ।

3.06. **प्रकाशन** : इसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विभिन्न किस्म के विषयों पर अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में समूल्य पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं और अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री प्रकाशित करता है । प्रकाशन प्रभाग हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और उर्दु में, 'इम्पलाएमेंट न्यूज' और 'रोजगार समाचार' साप्ताहिक भी निकालती है ।

3.07. **अखबारी कागज का आयात** : यह व्यवस्था छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को आयातित अखबारी कागज पर सीमा शुल्क में राहत देने के लिए की गई है । समाचार - पत्रों को पहले भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा राहत दी जाती है जो कि समाचार - पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का आयात करता है और सरकार द्वारा इस राशि की राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है ।

Ministry, viz. (a) Films Division, which disseminates information on all important aspects of country's life to Indian and foreign audiences through news-reels, short films and documentaries, (b) National Film Archieves of India which preserves the best of national and foreign film classics, (c) grants to Film and Television Institute of India, an autonomous body, funded by the Government which imparts training in the art and Technique of film marking, (d) grants to Children's Film Society, India (an autonomous body) which produces and distributes Films for children, (e) National Awards for Films, (f) expenditure on panorama of India Films in the Film Festivals and (g) maintenance of Film Festival Complex at Siri Fort, Delhi.

3.01. **Research and Training in Mass Communication:** The provision under this head is for (a) Indian Institute of Mass communication, an autonomous body which imparts training in mass media and conducts courses in Journalism and (b) Research and Reference Division which collects and collates basic information on subjects of media interest for providing assistance to the Ministry and its Media Units, Indian Mission abroad and newspapers and media agencies.

3.02. **Advertising and Visual Publicity:** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity which plans and executes publicity compaigns through advertising and other printed materials, as well as through Radio, T.V., Exhibitions and other out-door publicity media.

3.03. **Press Information Service:** This provides for expenditure (a) on the Press Information Bureau, which serves as a link between the Government and the Press and attends to the publicity and public relations requirements of various Ministries/ Departments of the Government, (b) grants to Press Council of India, a statutory organisation seeking to preserve freedom of the Press and (c) for running India's News Pool Desk of Non-aligned News Agencies Pool through Press Trust of India.

3.04. **Field Publicity:** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Field Publicity and its district level field units, engaged in inter-personal developmental communication through film shows, live media programmes, photo displays and seminars.

3.05. **Song and Drama Division:** Provision under this head is for Song & Drama Division which utilises live entertainment Media for creating awareness amongst the masses particularly in rural areas about various activities of national development through its units spread all over the country.

3.06. **Publications:** This provides for expenditure of the Publications Division of the Ministry which publishes priced books, journals and other printed material in English, Hindi and Regional languages on a wide variety of subjects. Publications Division also brings out the weekly 'Employment News', and Rozgar Samachar' in English , Hindi and Urdu.

3.07. **Import of News Print:** The provision is for graded relief to small and medium categories of news papers from payment of customs duty on imported news print. The relief is first given by the State Trading Corporation of India which imports the News-print for the News papers, and the amount is reimbursed to the S.T.C. by the Government.

3.08. **भवन** : इसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित बड़े-बड़े निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है :- (क) सूचना भवन (ख) फिल्म डिवीजन, बम्बई के लिए बहु-मंजिली इमारत, (ग) क्षेत्रीय प्रचार के लिए उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी क्वाटरों का निर्माण, (घ) श्री फोर्ट, दिल्ली में फिल्म उत्सव कम्पलैक्स, (ड) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म संग्रहालय, पुणे के लिए कार्यालय की इमारत ।

3.09. **अन्य खर्च** : इसके अन्तर्गत फोटो डिवीजन, भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार और संचार के विकास सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3.08. **Buildings**: The provision is for expenditure on Major works on constructionof (a) Soochna Bhawan, (b) Multi-storeyed building of Films Division Bombay, (c) office and residential quarters for field publicity in the North East, (d) Film Festival Complex at Siri Fort, Delhii and (e) Office biuilding for National Film Archieves of India, Pune.

3.09. **Other Expenditure:** The provision is for expenditure of the Photo Division, Registrar of News Papers for India and contribution to International Programme for Development of Communication.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.53

प्रसारण सेवाएं Broadcasting Services

क. वसूलियों तथा राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and Revenue receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		24.68	70.40	95.08	16.54	93.53	110.07	37.02	91.53	128.55
पूंजी	*Capital*		*206.62*	*-9.05*	*197.57*	*195.83*	*-2.99*	*192.84*	*172.98*	*-30.90*	*142.08*
जोड़	**Total**		**231.30**	**61.35**	**292.65**	**212.37**	**90.54**	**302.91**	**210.00**	**60.63**	**270.63**
प्रसारण	**Broadcasting**										
आकाशवाणी	**Akashvani**										
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction & Administration	2221	0.75	3.53	4.28	0.21	4.08	4.29	0.50	4.25	4.75
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research and Development	2221	0.40	2.01	2.41	0.31	2.56	2.87	0.00	2.71	2.71
3. परिचालन खर्च	3. Operational Expenses:										
3.01 परिचालन और रख रखाव	3.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	2.01	11.82	13.83	2.80	13.03	15.83	3.28	13.43	16.71
3.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	3.02 Programme Services	2221	5.98	43.47	49.45	1.42	49.60	51.02	4.69	51.42	56.11
3.04 समाचार सेवाएं	3.04 News Services	2221	0.83	4.09	4.92	0.28	4.14	4.42	0.57	4.47	5.04
3.05 विदेश सेवाएं	3.05 External Services	2221	0.28	1.13	1.41	0.06	1.28	1.34	0.11	1.34	1.45
3.06 आकाशवाणी पत्रिकाएं	3.06 Akashvani Journals	2221	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.05	0.05
3.07 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	3.07 Commercial Services	2221	0.08	5.80	5.88	0.04	6.60	6.64	0.06	6.94	7.00
3.08 अन्य व्यय	3.08 Other Expenditure	2221	0.55	0.27	0.82	0.10	0.68	0.78	0.79	1.22	2.01
3.09 घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	3.09 Less-Anticipated savings	2221	0.00	-0.97	-0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.10 जोड़-प्रचालन खर्च	3.10 Total-Operational expenses		9.73	65.91	75.64	4.70	75.90	80.60	9.50	78.87	88.37
4. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	4. Less - Receipts	0221	0.00	-20.20	-20.20	0.00	-21.53	-21.53	0.00	-22.89	-22.89
5. निवल	5. Net		9.73	45.71	55.44	4.70	54.37	59.07	9.50	55.98	65.48
6. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/ से निवल अन्तरण	6. Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	2221	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00	2.56	2.56
7. पूंजीगत व्यय	7. Capital Expenditure:										
7.01 स्टुडियो	7.01 Studios	4221	15.30	2.25	17.55	21.91	1.77	23.68	34.72	0.59	35.31
7.02 ट्रांसमीटर	7.02 Transmitter	4221	72.00	0.30	72.30	64.24	0.30	64.54	101.76	0.10	101.86
7.03 इमारती उपस्कर आदि	7.03 Buildings Equipments Etc	4221	8.67	0.57	9.24	12.17	0.58	12.75	13.23	0.11	13.34
7.04 निवल वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से निवल अन्तरण	7.04 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	0.00	-2.86	-2.86	0.00	-2.24	-2.24	-45.00	-0.76	-45.76
7.05 नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन निधि	7.05 Renewal and Replacement Fund	4221	0.00	-0.26	-0.26	0.00	-0.41	-0.41	0.00	-0.04	-0.04
7.06 अन्य व्यय	7.06 Other Expenditure	4221	0.14	-2.93	-2.79	0.14	2.58	2.72	0.28	-2.84	-2.56
		6250	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़- पूंजीगत व्यय	**Total – Capital Expenditure**		**96.12**	**-2.93**	**93.19**	**98.46**	**2.58**	**101.04**	**105.00**	**-2.84**	**102.1**
जोड़ - आकाशवाणी	**Total – Akashvani**		**107.00**	**49.30**	**156.30**	**103.68**	**65.10**	**168.78**	**115.00**	**62.66**	**177.6**
दूरदर्शन	**Doordarshan**										
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction & Administration	2221	0.60	1.42	2.02	0.71	1.76	2.47	1.97	1.87	3.84
2. परिचालन खर्च	2. Operational Expenses:										
2.01 परिचालन और रखरखाव	2.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	2.00	4.73	6.73	2.49	4.02	6.51	4.87	9.27	14.1
2.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	2.02 Programme Services	2221	10.85	33.75	44.60	7.75	38.57	46.32	19.76	48.38	68.1
2.03 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	2.03 Commercial Services	2221	0.00	10.07	10.07	0.00	14.57	14.57	0.00	20.84	20.8

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
2.04.अन्य व्यय	2.04 Other Expenditure	2221	0.35	-0.80	-0.45	0.37	0.16	0.53	0.42	-0.22	0.20
2.05 घटाए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	2.05 Less Anticipated Savings	2221	0.00	-0.97	-0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-प्रचालनात्मक खर्चे	**Total-Operational expenses**		**13.20**	**46.78**	**59.98**	**10.61**	**57.32**	**67.93**	**25.05**	**78.27**	**103.32**
3. घटाऐ - प्राप्तियां	3. Less - Receipts	0221	0.00	-60.07	-60.07	0.00	-90.04	-90.04	0.00	-138.37	-138.37
4. निवल	4. Net		13.20	-13.29	-0.09	10.61	-32.72	-22.11	25.05	-60.10	-35.05
5. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से/को निवल अन्तरण	5. Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues	2221	0.00	30.04	30.04	0.00	61.97	61.97	0.00	84.26	84.26
6.पूंजीगत व्यय	6. Capital Expenditure:										
6.01 स्टुडियो	6.01 Studios	4221	62.27	2.16	64.43	63.96	4.48	68.44	76.00	1.88	77.88
6.02 ट्रांसमीटर	6.02 Transmitters	4221	36.63	3.89	40.52	35.13	1.15	36.28	38.82	0.86	39.68
6.03 इमारतें और उपस्कर	6.03 Buildings & Equipments	4221	10.89	0.02	10.91	11.13	1.96	13.09	7.53	18.00	25.53
6.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से/को निवल अन्तरण	6.04 Net Transfer to /from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	0.00	-7.76	-7.76	-13.13	-8.81	-21.94	-55.00	-41.40	-96.40
6.05.अन्य व्यय	6.05. Other Expenditure	4221	0.71	-4.43	-3.72	0.28	-4.35	-4.07	0.63	-7.40	-6.77
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	**Total Capital Expenditure**		**110.50**	**-6.12**	**104.38**	**97.37**	**-5.57**	**91.80**	**67.98**	**-28.06**	**39.92**
जोड़ - दूरदर्शन	**Total- Doordarshan**		**124.30**	**12.05**	**136.35**	**108.69**	**25.44**	**134.13**	**95.00**	**-2.03**	**92.97**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***231.30***	***61.35***	***292.65***	***212.37***	***90.54***	***302.91***	***210.00***	***60.63***	***270.63***

ग.आयोजना परिव्यय* **C. Plan Outlay*:-**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
प्रसारण*	Broadcasting*	22221	231.30	0.00	231.30	212.37	0.00	212.37	210.00	100.00	310.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में की गई निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

आकाशवाणी

राजस्व भाग

1. **निदेशन और प्रशासनः** इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय तथा आकाशवाणी के तन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.01. **प्रचालन और रखरखावः** इसके अन्तर्गत उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों के प्रचालन तथा खरखाव और केन्द्रीय अधिप्राप्तियों और केन्द्रीय भंडार कार्यालय के माध्यम से रेडियो स्टेशनों के ए सामान और फालतू पुर्जों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएंः** इसके अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित व्यय और ाकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों के रोजमर्रा के कामकाज व रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक खर्चों तथा इन द्रों से संबद्ध ट्रांसमीटरों के खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.04. **समाचार सेवाएंः** इसके अन्तर्गत समाचार सेवा प्रभाग और मानीटरिंग सेवा के व्यय के ए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

AKASHVANI

Revenue Section

1. **Direction and Administration:** Provides for the expenditure of the Directorate General, A.I.R. and Pay and Accounts Offices, AIR.

3.01 **Operation and Maintenance:** The provision is for meeting expenditure on the operation and maintenance of High power transmitters and centralised procurement and deployment of stores and spares for AIR Central Stores office.

3.02 **Programme Services:** Provides for expenditure on production of programmes and on running expenditure required for day-to-day operation and maintenance of all stations of AIR, including.transmitters attached to the stations.

3.04 **News Services:** Covers the expenditure of News Services Division and on the Monitoring Service.

3.05. **विदेश सेवाएं**: इसके अन्तर्गत समुद्र पार श्रोताओं के लिए अनेक भारतीय तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण पर विदेश सेवा प्रभाग द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.06. **पत्रिकाएं**: इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी द्वारा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों आदि के बारे में प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.07. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं**: इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के सभी वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्र मुख्यतः वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनके प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

3.08. **अन्य व्यय**: इसके अन्तर्गत (1) आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों द्वारा किए गए व्यय, ये व्यय लिए आयोजना संबंधी परियोजनाओं के आयोजन तथा विकास और आकाशवाणी व दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है । (ii) अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित व्यय (iii) आकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक आमदनी में से आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4 **प्राप्तियां**: आकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक आय में हो रही बढ़ोतरी के कारण वृद्धि हुई है ।

6. यह व्यवस्था आकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि में/को निवल अन्तरणों की द्योतक है ।

7. **पूंजी भाग**

7.01 **स्टूडियो**: इसके अन्तर्गत, स्टूडियो, भवनों का निर्माण करने, स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7.02 **ट्रांसमीटर**: इसके अन्तर्गत ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना के लिए भवनों के निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटर उपस्कर खरीदने और उसकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.03 **मशीन और उपस्कर**: इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों और सिविल निर्माण संबंध द्वारा कल-पुर्जे और संयंत्र खरीदने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई जिसका उपयोग स्थापना कार्य और कार्यालयों के क्षेत्रों से संबंधित तकनीकी कार्यों के लिए किया जाता है ।

7.04 आयोजना परिव्यय के भाग के रूप में रखी गई 45 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था आकाशवाणी के आई.ई.बी.आर. से पूरी की जाएगी जिसे इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत ऋणात्मक व्यवस्था के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।

7.06 **अन्य व्यय**: इसके अन्तर्गत पुंजीगत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और उनकी स्थापना के लिए भर्ती किए गए प्रतिस्थापन स्टाफ के वेतन, भत्तो यात्रा भत्ते व अन्य खर्चों तथा आकाशवाणी की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

दूरदर्शन :

राजस्व भाग :

1. **निदेशन और प्रशासन**: इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य निदेशालय और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय दूरदर्शन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह निदेशालय पूरे संगठन का नियंत्रण करता है, भारत में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं से संबधित नीतियां तैयार करता है ।

3.05 **External Services:** Provision under this activity covers the expenditure incurred by External Services Division on broadcast in several Indian and foreign languages for overseas listeners.

3.06 **Journals:** Covers provision for expenditure on Publication of Journals brought out by A.I.R.about A.I.R. and Doordarshan programmes etc.

3.07 **Commercial Services:** The expenditure in respect of all commercial broadcasting service centres of AIR has been provided for under this programme. The CBS centres, are mainly responsible for preparation and broadcasting of commercial programmes.

3.08. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for (i) expenditure incurred by the offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR, who are responsible for planning and development of Plan projects and maintenance of AIR & TV installations; (ii) expenditure involved on research and training and (iii) amount to be transferred to Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund form out of the Commercial earning of the AIR.

4. **Receipt:** The increase is due to commercial earnings of All India Radio going up.

6. This provision represents the net transfers to/from the Commercial Revenues Fund of the Akashvani.

7. **Capital Section :-**

7.01 **Studios:** Provision covers expenditure on construction of studios, buildings, purchase of studio equipment and its installation.

7.02 **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of buildings to house transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installation.

7.03 **Machinery and Equipment:** Provision is for purchase of tools and plants by offices of Zonal Chief Engineers and Civil Construction Wing for installation and other technical activities pertaining to their zones.

7.04 An amount of Rs.45 crores provided as part of plan outlay to be met out of the I.E.B.R. of Akashvani is shown as a minus provision under this head.

7.06 **Other Expenditure**: It provides for salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenses of installation staff employed in construction and installation of capita projects and on other schemes of AIR.

DOORDARSHAN :

Revenue Section :

1. **Direction & Administration:** Covers expenditure on main Directorate an Pay and Acounts Office, Doordarshan. The Directorate controls the organisation as whole, formulates policies in relation to television services in India.

2.01. **प्रचालन और रखरखाव** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय खरीद और भंडार कार्यालय के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रो, पारेषण केन्द्रो के लिए रखरखाव सामान, फालतू पुर्जो और टेपो की केन्द्रीयकृत रूप से खरीद और उनके उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रो, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों और दूरदर्शन पारेषण केन्द्रों द्वारा कार्यक्रमों को बनाने/प्रसारण से संबंधित रोजमर्रा के अपेक्षित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.03. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं और विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को कमीशन का भुगतान करने से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.04. **श्रोता अनुसंधान** : इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिए स्टूडियो के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.05. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत, (i) अनुरक्षण फालतू पुर्जों, भंडारों की खरीद के लिए अपेक्षित उचन्त व्यवस्था (ii) दूरदर्शन की वाणिज्यिक आमदनी में से आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को अन्तरित राशि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **प्राप्तियां** : 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानो और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानो में दूरदर्शन की प्रत्याशित प्राप्तियों में वृद्धिकुछ श्रेणियो के वाणिज्यिक राजस्व के दर के स्वरूप को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के कारण हुई है ।

5. यह व्यवस्था दूरदर्शन की वाणिज्यिक निधि मे/को निवल अन्तरणो की द्योतक है ।

6. **पूंजी भाग**

6.01. **स्टूडियो** : इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो के निर्माण/भवन, दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.02. **ट्रांसमीटर** : इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों को रखने के लिए भवन निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटरिंग उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.03. **मशीन और उपस्कर** : इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए कल पुर्जों और यन्त्रों की खरीद और के अन्य तकनीकी कार्यकलापों से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है, ये कार्यालय दूरदर्शन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और दूरदर्शन ातिस्थापनों के रख-रखाव का काम करते हैं ।

6.04 जैसा कि पहले ऊपर आकाशवाणी में बताया गया है, 55 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था ायोजना परिव्यय के रुप में की गई है जिसे इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत ऋणात्मक व्यवस्था के रुप में खाया गया है ।

6.05. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत (i) पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण/स्थापना के लिए ही युक्त किए गए स्टाफ से संबंधित वेतन,भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय और अन्य व्यय जैसे स्थापना व्यय (ii) विविध र्यों जैसे कि डायरेक्ट रिसेप्शन दूरदर्शन सैटों, रिले रिसीवरों की खरीद और माइक्रोवेव लिंक्स आदि व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.01. **Operation and Maintenance:** Covers expenditure on centralised procurement and deployment of maintenance stores spares and tapes for Doordarshan Kendras, Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras, Transmitting Centres through Central Purchase and Store Office.

2.02. **Programme Services:** This activity covers the running expenditure required for day-to-day functioning of all Doordarshan Kendras, Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras and Doordarshan Transmitting Centres, for production /telecast of programmes.

2.03. **Commercial Services:** Expenditure on TV commercial services and payment of Commission to advertising agencies is incurred under this activity.

2.04. **Listners' Research:** Covers expenditure on studios to ascertain reaction of audience to various programmes.

2.05. **Other Expenditure:** Provision for (i) Suspense provision required for purchase of maintenance spares /stores, (ii) amount transferred to Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund from out of the Commercial earnings of Doordarshan.

3. **Receipts:** The increase in the anticipated receipts of Doordarshan in RE 1986-87 and BE 1987-88 is due to rationalisation in rate structure of commercial revenues in certain categories.

5. This provision represents the net transfers to/from the Commercial Revenue Fund of the Doordarshan.

6. **Capital Section :-**

6.01. **Studios:** Covers expenditure on construction of TV studios, buildings, purchase of TV studios equipment.

6.02. **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of building to house the TV Transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installations.

6.03. **Machinery and Equipment:** Covers purchase of tools and instruments for installation and other technical activities of offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR which look after bringing up of projects and maintenance of TV installations.

6.04 As mentioned earlier in respect of Akashvani, amount of Rs.55 crores, provided as part of plan outlay to be met from the I.E.B.R. of Doordarshan is provided as a minus provision under this head.

6.05. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for (i) establishment expenditure like salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenditure on the staff exclusively deployed on construction/installation of capital projects, (ii) Miscellaneous works schemes like purchase of direct reception TV sets, relay receivers and provision for microwave links etc.

श्रम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LABOUR

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.54

श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry Of Labour

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है । A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		16.54	137.45	153.99	11.68	203.56	215.24	16.04	133.54	149.58
पूंजी	*Capital*		*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*
जोड़	**Total**		**16.54**	**137.45**	**153.99**	**11.68**	**203.56**	**215.24**	**16.04**	**133.54**	**149.58**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	2.10	2.10
श्रम और रोजगार	**Labour And Employment**										
श्रम	**Labour**										
2. औद्योगिक संबंध	2. Industrial Relations	2230	0.75	3.82	4.57	0.15	3.79	3.94	0.30	4.03	4.33
3. कार्य परिस्थितियां तथा सुरक्षा	3. Working Conditions and Safety	2230	1.21	5.31	6.52	0.80	4.86	5.66	1.28	5.17	6.45
4. श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं	4. Labour Welfare Schemes	2230	0.35	11.34	11.69	0.17	10.72	10.89	0.33	11.22	11.55
		3601	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12
		4250	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.10
		6250	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*0.35*	*12.37*	*12.72*	*0.17*	*10.95*	*11.12*	*0.33*	*11.50*	*11.83*
5. खान श्रम निधियों में / से निवल अन्तरण	5. Net Transfer to / from Mines Labour Funds	2230	0.00	-3.43	-3.43	0.00	-2.81	-2.81	0.00	-3.19	-3.19
		3601	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	-0.12	-0.12
		4250	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	-0.10	-0.10
		6250	0.00	-0.66	-0.66	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	0.00	-0.06	-0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-4.46*	*-4.46*	*0.00*	*-3.04*	*-3.04*	*0.00*	*-3.47*	*-3.47*
श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Social Security for Labour**										
6. कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना,1971	6. Employees Family Pension scheme,1971	2230	0.00	81.60	81.60	0.00	147.84	147.84	0.00	73.60	73.60
7. औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा से जुड़ी बीमा योजना	7. Deposit linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers	2230	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	19.79	19.79	0.00	22.50	22.50
8. आसाम में बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवार पेंशन एवं- जीवन बीमा योजना	8. Family pension-cum-life Insurance Scheme for plantation workers in Assam	3601	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.89	2.89	0.00	2.60	2.60
जोड़- श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Total- Social Security for Labour**		**0.00**	**105.50**	**105.50**	**0.00**	**170.52**	**170.52**	**0.00**	**98.70**	**98.70**
9. श्रम शिक्षा	9. Labour Education	2230	2.33	3.48	5.81	1.97	3.50	5.47	1.65	3.72	5.37
10. बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास	10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2230	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		3601	5.15	0.00	5.15	5.15	0.00	5.15	1.92	0.00	1.92
जोड़		*Total*	*5.20*	*0.00*	*5.20*	*5.16*	*0.00*	*5.16*	*1.93*	0.00	*1.93*
11. श्रमिकों के लिए अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other Schemes for labour	2230	1.44	2.33	3.77	0.80	2.20	3.00	1.40	2.34	3.74
		3601	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.41	0.00	0.41
जोड़		*Total*	*2.26*	*2.33*	*4.59*	*1.23*	*2.20*	*3.43*	*1.81*	*2.34*	*4.15*
जोड़- श्रम रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Total - Labour Employment and Training**		**12.10**	**128.35**	**140.45**	**9.48**	**192.78**	**202.26**	**7.30**	**121.99**	**129.29**
12. शिल्पकारों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण	12. Training of craftsmen and supervisors	2230	3.02	5.14	8.16	1.50	5.93	7.43	2.82	6.36	9.18
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2230	0.59	2.27	2.86	0.46	2.51	2.97	0.67	2.68	3.35
		3601	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.19	0.00	5.19
		3602	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*1.39*	*2.27*	*3.66*	*0.68*	*2.51*	*3.19*	*5.88*	*2.68*	*8.56*

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	Total-Employment and Training		4.41	7.41	11.82	2.18	8.44	10.62	8.70	9.04	17.74
जोड़-श्रम और रोजगार	Total-Labour and Employment		16.51	135.76	152.27	11.66	201.22	212.88	16.00	131.03	147.03
14. अनु0जा0,अनु0 जन0 जाति व अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	14. Welfare of SC , STand other Backward Classes	2225	0.03	0.34	0.37	0.02	0.30	0.32	0.04	0.41	0.45
15. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	15. Less Anticipated Savings	2251	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2230	0.00	-0.51	-0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.55*	*-0.55*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		16.54	137.45	153.99	11.68	203.56	215.24	16.04	133.54	149.58
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. श्रम और रोजगार	1. Labour and Employment	22230	18.46	0.00	18.46	13.72	0.00	13.72	18.96	0.00	18.96
2. अनु0 जाति, अनु0 जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of SC, ST& other Backward Classes	22225	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.04
			18.49	0.00	18.49	13.74	0.00	13.74	19.00	0.00	19.00
			1.95	0.00	1.95	2.06	0.00	2.06	2.96	0.00	2.96
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No. 73		0.68	0.00	0.68	0.54	0.00	0.54	1.24	0.00	1.24
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74		1.27	0.00	1.27	1.52	0.00	1.52	1.72	0.00	1.72

• *शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित* । * *Inclusive of Works Outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development.*

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं** :- इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **औद्योगिक संबंध** - सद्भावना पूर्ण औद्योगिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और श्रम नियमों और पंचाटो का द्रुत गति से कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए, मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त संगठन का गठन किया गया है । यह संगठन औद्योगिक विवादों से बचने और उनके निपटान, श्रम नियमों को लागू करने, आचार संहिता आदि के अधीन मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए ट्रेड यूनियनों की सदस्यता के सत्यापन आदि के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

3. **कार्य करने की परिस्थितियां और सुरक्षा** :- इसके अन्तर्गत महानिदेशक, फैक्ट्री सलाह सेवा और श्रमिक संस्थाओ के लिए व्यवस्था है जो गोदी कामगारों और फैक्ट्री कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के मामले में संयुक्त रुप से जिम्मेदार है । खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि कोयला तथा कोयला-भिन्न खानों और तेल क्षेत्रों के कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य करने की परिस्थितियों के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **श्रम कल्याण योजनाएं** :- इसके अंतर्गत बीडी कामगारों, माइका खानों, लोहा, क्रोम, मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों (कोयला खान के कामगारों को छोड़ कर) में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों और सिनेमा कामगार कल्याण आदि के लिए श्रमिक कल्याण निधियों की व्यवस्था है । इसके अंतर्गत बाल श्रमिक कल्याण, विदेशों में रोजगार के विनियमन के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, ग्रमीण कामगार कक्ष आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी का कारण फिजूल खर्ची में कटौती करना और रिक्त स्थानों को न भरा जाना है ।

5. **खान श्रमिक निधि को / से निवल अंतरण** :- यह विभिन्न कल्याण निधियों को उप करों की अंतरित राशि और इन निधियों से किए गए कल्याण व्यय के अन्तर को दर्शाता है ।

1. **Secretariat - Social Services -** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

2. **Industrial Relations -** In order to promote harmonious industrial relations and ensure speedy implementation of labour laws, awards etc., the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation has been set up. It is responsible for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, enforcement of labour laws,verification of the membership of the trade unions for the purpose of recognition under the code of discipline etc.

3. **Working Conditions and Safety -** Provides for offices of Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes which together are responsible for the safety, health and welfare of the dock workers and factory workers. Provision is also included for Directorate General of Mines Safety, who is responsible for the safety, health and working conditions of workers in coal and non-coal mines and oil fields.

4. **Labour Welfare Schemes -** Include Labour Welfare Funds for Beedi workers, labour working in Mica mines, Iron, Chrome, Manganese Ore mines (excluding coal mines workers) and Cine Workers Welfare Fund etc. Also includes provisions for Child Labour Welfare, Regional Offices for Regulation of Employment abroad, Rural Workers Cell etc. Decrease in R.E. 86-87 is due to economy cut and non filling up of vacant Posts.

5. **Net Transfer to/from Mines Labour Fund -** Represents the difference between the transfer proceeds of cesses to various labour welfare funds and the welfare expenditure met from these funds.

6. **कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना, 1971** :- इस योजना में परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा लाभों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। यह उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है जो पहली मार्च, 1971 को तथा उसके पश्चात भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने है और यह उन सब लोगों के लिए वैकल्पिक होगा जो उक्त तारीख से पहले भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं। 31 मार्च, 1985 की स्थिति के अनुसार अंशदाताओं की कुल संख्या 83.94 लाख थी। इस योजना का वित्तपोषण कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि में किए गए अंशदान में से उनके वेतन के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत भाग को लेकर किया जाता है और इतना ही भविष्य निधि अंशदानों में नियोजक के भाग से लिया जाता है तथा केन्द्र सरकार निधि के सदस्य के वेतन के 1- 1/6 प्रतिशत के बराबर परिवार पेंशन में अशंदान करती है। सरकार द्वारा निधि में की गई अपेक्षाकृत कम अदायगियों के कारण पिछली बकाया राशियों के भुगतान के लिए 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में ज्यादा राशि की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा से जुड़ी हुई बीमा योजना** :- यह योजना उन सभी फैक्ट्रियों/स्थापनाओं पर लागू होती है जहां पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और विविध प्रावधान अधिनियम, 1952 लागू होते है और उन सभी कर्मचारियों पर यह योजना लागू होती है जो छूट वाली और छूट रहित दोनों प्रकार के स्थापनाओं के भविष्य निधि के सदस्य है। नियोजकों को कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है और केन्द्र सरकार को भी कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.25 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है। कर्मचारियों को कोई अंशदान नहीं देना पड़ता। प्रशासनिक संगठन के खातों की हाल में की गई लेखापरीक्षा और उनकी वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कम बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. **आसाम में बागान कामगारों के लिए परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा योजना** :- यह योजना औद्योगिक कामगारों के संबंध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के माध्यम से और आसाम में बागान कामगारों के संबंध में आसाम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से प्रशासित की जाती है और जिन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित आसाम चाय बागान भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम लागू होते है।

9. **श्रमिक शिक्षा** :- इसका उद्देश्य सभी कामगारों में उत्तरदायित्व की भावना जगाना और उन्हें सामाजिक -आर्थिक वातावरण के प्रति जागरूक बनाना और उन्हें नेतृत्व के गुणों से सुसज्जित करके उनका विकास करना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा श्रमिक संस्थान को अनुदान दिया जाता है।

10. **बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास** :- यह योजना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना है जो कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित उनके कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिए है।

11. **श्रमिकों के लिए अन्य योजनाएं** :- इस योजना में श्रम अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, ग्रामीण कामगारों के संगठन तथा कृषि के क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम मजदूरी के क्रियान्वयन के लिए लागू करने वाले तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने की व्यवस्था है।

12. **शिल्पियों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण** :- इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न उद्योगों में भर्ती किए गए विभिन्न स्तरों की योग्यता वाले शिल्पियों और शिल्प प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण तथा साथ ही महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए भी व्यवस्था है।

13. **अन्य योजनाएं** :- इसके अन्तर्गत महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण, रोजगार सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी, रोजगार केन्द्रों आदि तथा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को रोजगार के आधिक अवसर प्राप्त करने में सहायता देने के लिए शिक्षण एवं मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के संबंध में व्यवस्था है।

6. **Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971-** The scheme provides for family pension and life assurance benefits. It is compulsorily applicable to all employees who have become members of the provident fund on or after 1 March 1971 but is optional to those who had become members of the provident fund prior to that date. The total number of subscribers as on 31st March, 1985 was 83.94 lakhs. The scheme is financed by diverting 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the employees from out of their share of contribution towards the provident fund, with an equal amount from the employer's share of provident fund contribution plus Central Government's contribution at 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the members of the Funds. Higher provision made in R.E. 1986-87 is for liquidating past arrears arising out of lesser payments made to the Fund by the Government. The liability is a statutory obligation. B.E. 1987-88 is less because there is no provision for payment of past arrears.

7. **Deposit linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers -** It is applicable to all factories/establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies and covers all employees who are members of the Provident Fund in both the exempted and non-exempted establishments. The employers are required to contribute at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the total emoluments of workers, and the Central Government contributes at the rate of 0.25 per cent of the total emoluments. The workers are not required to pay any contribution. Provision in R.E. 1986-87 is less due to recent auditing of accounts and actual requirements of the administrative Organisation.

8. **Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for plantation workers in Assam -** This scheme is administered through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in respect of the industrial workers and through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act administered by the Government of Assam.

9. **Labour Education -** Aims at equipping and developing among all workers, sense of responsibility and understanding of the socio-economic environment and promoting leadership qualities. Grants for this purpose are given to Central Board for Workers' Education and National Labour Institute.

10. **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour -** This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme drawn up to assist the States/U.Ts., in their programmes for rehabilitation of bonded labour.

11. **Other Schemes for Labour -** Provides for labour research and statistics, international cooperation, organisation of rural workers and for strengthening of enforcement machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture .

12. **Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors -** Provides for training of craftsmen at different levels of skills and of crafts instructors and supervisors recruited by different industries and also for vocational training for women.

13. **Other Schemes -** Provides for Director General of Employment and Training, Employment Survey and Statistics, Employment Exchanges etc. as well as centres for coaching-cum-guidance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for improving their employability.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.55

विधि और न्याय Law and Justice

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			0.00	34.79	34.79	0.00	34.86	34.86	0.00	29.76	29.76
पूंजी Capital			000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	0.00
जोड़ Total			**0.00**	**34.79**	**34.79**	**0.00**	**34.86**	**34.86**	**0.00**	**29.76**	**29.76**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services										
1.01 विधि कार्य विभाग	1.01 Department of Legal Affairs	2052	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	1.95	1.95	0.00	2.07	2.07
1.02 विधायी विभाग	1.02 Legislative Department	2052	0.00	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.81	0.81
1.03 न्याय विभाग	1.03 Department of Justice	2052	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.12
1.04 अन्य	1.04 Others	2052	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.89	0.89
जोड़ - सचिवालय	Total-Secretariat		0.00	3.79	3.79	0.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	3.89	3.89
2. चुनाव	2. Elections	2015	0.00	25.54	25.54	0.00	23.07	23.07	0.00	18.73	18.73
3. आयकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण	3. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2020	0.00	2.14	2.14	0.00	2.37	2.37	0.00	2.39	2.39
न्याय का प्रशासन	**Administration of Justice**										
4. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	4. Supreme Court	2014	0.00	2.47	2.47	0.00	3.60	3.60	0.00	2.94	2.94
5. विशेष अदालतें	5. Special Courts	3601	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.13
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2014	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	1.07	1.07
जोड़ - न्याय का प्रशासन	Total-Administration of Justice		0.00	3.58	3.58	0.00	4.66	4.66	0.00	4.14	4.14
7. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. Other Administrative Services	2070	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.61	0.61
8. घटाए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	8. Less Anticipated Savings	2052	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2015	0.00	-0.55	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2014	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.71*	*-0.71*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.00**	**34.79**	**34.79**	**0.00**	**34.86**	**34.86**	**0.00**	**29.76**	**29.76**

1. **सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अन्यों (1.04) के अन्तर्गत राज भाषा खंड और केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से तथा केन्द्रीय अभिकरण स्कीम में सम्मिलित राज्य सरकारों की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमों के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

2. **निर्वाचन** - इसमें निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि संसद, राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडलों और राष्ट्रपति तथा उप-राष्ट्रपति के पदों के लिए निर्वाचन का संचालन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और इसके अन्तर्गत निर्वाचक नामावलियां तैयार करने और उनकी छपवाई कराने का व्यय भी शामिल है। वर्ष 1987-88 में कम व्यवस्था का कारण चुनाव-भिन्न वर्ष है।

3. **आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण** - आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण की स्थापना, आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), आयकर आयुक्त, अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त तथा निरीक्षक आयकर सहायक आयुक्त के विनिश्चयों और आदेशों के विरुद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अधीन की गई है।

1. **Secretariat - General Services** - Provides for Secretariat expenditure. Others (1.04) include provision for Official Languages Wing and Central Agency Section, which is responsible for conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and on behalf of the Government of the States participating in the Scheme of the Central Agency.

2. **Elections** - Provision is for Election Commission of India which is responsible for the conduct of elections to Parliament, State/Union Territory legislatures and to the Offices of the President and Vice-President and includes cost of preparation and printing of electoral rolls. Lesser provision in 1987-88 due to non-election year.

3. **Income-tax Appellate Tribunal** - The Income-tax Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to hear appeals against the decisions and orders of the Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner of Income-tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

4. **उच्चतम न्यायालय** - इसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय के व्यय (भारित व्यय) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में वृद्धि उच्चत्तम न्यायालय रजिस्टरी को बकाया राशि रिलीज करने के बारे में न्यायालय की डिक्री के क्रियान्वयन के फलस्वरुप हुई है ।

5. **विशेष न्यायालय** - विनिर्दिष्ट केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक अपराधों की सुनवाई करने के लिए, विशेष न्यायलयो के संबंध में राज्यो को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाते है ।

6. **अन्य व्यय** - विधि सलाहकारो और कौसेलो के लिए और विधानो को कानूनी सहायता दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत विधि आयोग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संघ और कानूनी पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी भाषा में प्रकाशित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **Supreme Court** - Provides for expenditure on Supreme Court (charged). Increase in R.E. 1986-87 due to satisfaction of court decree releasing arrears to Supreme Court registry.

5. **Special Courts** - Grants-in-aid are provided to States in respect of special courts for the trial of economic offences under specified Central Acts.

6. **Other Expenditure** - Provision is for Legal Advisers and Counsels and legal aid to poor.

7. **Other Administrative Services** - Provision is for Law Commission, International Law Association and for publication of law books and journals in Hindi.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.56

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.71	0.71
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.71	0.71
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.70	0.70
2. लोक सभा/राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता	2. Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha	2011	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
3. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	3. Less anticipated savings	2052	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.71	0.71

सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं: इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Secretariat-General Services: Provides for Secretariat expenditure.

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.57

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय Ministry of Personnel,Public Grievances and Pensions

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.80	23.97	24.77	0.80	28.71	29.51	1.25	31.62	32.87
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*3.92*	*3.92*	*0.00*	*3.92*	*3.92*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.80**	**27.89**	**28.69**	**0.80**	**32.63**	**33.43**	**1.25**	**35.62**	**36.87**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat -General Services	2052	0.00	3.52	3.52	0.00	4.30	4.30	0.25	4.19	4.44
2. कर्मचारी चयन आयोग	2. Staff Selection Commission	2051	0.00	1.89	1.89	0.00	3.44	3.44	0.00	3.47	3.47
पुलिस	**Police**										
3. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो	3. Central Bureau of Investigations	2055	0.00	8.84	8.84	0.00	11.95	11.95	0.00	13.09	13.09
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
4. प्रशिक्षण	4. Training	2070	0.80	2.74	3.54	0.80	3.52	4.32	1.00	4.07	5.07
5. प्रशासनिक न्याय अधिकरण	5. Administrative Tribunals	2070	0.00	6.83	6.83	0.00	4.59	4.59	0.00	5.82	5.82
6. अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारियों को आवास निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	6. Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers.	7601	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.92	3.92	0.00	4.00	4.00
7. अन्य मदें	7. Other items	2070	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.98	0.98
8. घटाएं - प्रत्याशित बचतें	8 Less anticipated savings	2070	0.00	-0.49	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.57*	*-0.57*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.80**	**27.89**	**28.69**	**0.80**	**32.63**	**33.43**	**1.25**	**35.62**	**36.87**

ग. आयोजना परिव्ययां*	C. Plan Outlay*:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	1. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	3.25	0.00	3.25
	• जैसा कि मांग संख्या 74 में शामिल किया गया निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित । *inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 74		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है *(क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण विभागः* यह विभाग वरिष्ठ तथा मध्य प्रबन्ध स्तर के लिए भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा आरक्षण नीति बनाने, अधिष्ठापन प्रशिक्षण तथा नवीन पाठ्यक्रमो का आयोजन करने, सेवा शर्तों, सतर्कता, अनुशासन, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, वृत्तिका तथा जनशक्ति आयोजना आदि के कार्यों को देखता है *(ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार तथा लोक शिकायत विभागः* यह विभाग प्रशासनिक सुधार, संगठन और पद्धति नीति तथा केन्द्रीय अभिकरणों से संबंधित शिकायतो समेत लोक शिकायतों के निवारण के समन्वय का कार्य करता है और *(ग) पेंशन तथा पेंशनभोगी कल्याण विभागः* यह विभाग पेंशनभोगियों को दिए जाने वाले उपदान, पेंशन आनुषंगिक लाभों आदि समेत सेवा निवृत्त लाभों से संबंधित सभी प्रकार की योजनाओ के क्रियान्वयन का कार्य करता है ।

1. **Secretariat** – Includes (a) Department of Personnel and Training which looks after recruitment, promotion and reservation policy, induction training and refreshe courses for senior and middle management level, service conditions, vigilance, discipline UPSC, career and manpower planning etc. (b) Department of Administrative Reforms an Public Grievances: which looks after administrative reforms, O&M and policy an coordination of redressal of grievances including those pertaining to Central Governmei agencies and (c) Department of Pensions and Pensioner's Welfare which administers a schemes relating to retirement benefits including gratuity, pension, fringe benefits pensioners etc.

2. **कर्मचारी चयन आयोग** :- मंत्रालयों आदि में निम्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की भर्त्ती के लिए परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करता है।

3. **केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो** - यह विभाग सरकारी कर्मचारियों, गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों, फर्मों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में तथा अन्य प्रकार के गंभीर अपराधों के मामलों मे जांच कार्य करता है तथा मुकदमें चलाता है। इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के लिए अंशदान और केन्द्रीय अभिलेख स्कन्ध पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. **प्रशिक्षण** - इसमें (क) सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान (ख) लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी (ग) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान को अनुदान तथा (घ) अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

5. **प्रशासनिक न्याय अधिकरण**- इन अधिकरणों की स्थापना का उद्देश्य केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करना है ताकि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने में देरी न हो। देश में केन्द्रीय न्याय प्रशासनिक अधिकरणों की चौदह शाखाएं है। इस व्यवस्था में इन अधिकरणों द्वारा किराए पर ली गई इमारतों के किराए की राशि भी शामिल है।

6. **अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों को मकान निर्माण अग्रिम के लिए राज्यों को ऋण** - इस मंत्रालय के बजट में केन्द्रीय रूप में इस प्रयोजन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है।

7. **अन्य मदें** :- इसके अर्न्तगत व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, तामिलनाडु में संशोधित स्पिरिट के उत्पादन और ढुलाई की जांच के लिए जांच आयोग के खर्च के लिए है और लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **Staff Selection Commission** – Conducts examinations for recruitment to lower grades in Ministries etc.

3. **Central Bureau of Investigation** – Deals with investigation and prosecution in corruption cases against public servants, private persons, firms and other cases of serious crimes. The provision includes contribution to Interpol and expenditure on Central Records Wing.

4. **Training** – Includes (a) Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (c) grants to Indian Institute of Public Administration and (d) other training programmes.

5. **Administrative Tribunals** – Have been set up to look into the grievances of public servants exclusively, to avoid delay in redressal of their grievances. There are 14 Benches of Central Administrative Tribunals in the country. Provision includes rent for buildings hired for them.

6. **Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers** – Provision for this purpose is made centrally in the budget of this Ministry.

7. **Other items** – Includes expenditure on Central Vigilance Commission, Commission of Enquiry to inquire into the manufacture and movement of rectified Spirits in Tamil Nadu and provision for Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.58

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	0.00	1.28	1.28	30.57	1.33	31.90	0.00	5.89	5.89
पूंजी *Capital*	*337.25*	*2.27*	*339.52*	*739.76*	*72.94*	*812.70*	*434.55*	*1.28*	*435.83*
जोड़ Total	**337.25**	**3.55**	**340.80**	**770.33**	**74.27**	**844.60**	**434.55**	**7.17**	**441.72**

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं 1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.28	1.28	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.39	1.39
2. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार: 2. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:										
2.01 बीको लारी लिमिटेड 2.01 Biecco Lawrie Limited	6802	0.00	1.44	1.44	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	1.28	1.28
2.02 बी. पी. आर. एल 2.02 B.R.P.L.	6802	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*2.32*	*2.32*	*0.00*	*1.94*	*1.94*	*0.00*	*1.28*	*1.28*
3. अन्य सहायता 3. Other Subsidies	2802	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.57	0.00	30.57	0.00	4.50	4.50
4. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश 4. Investment in Public Enterprises	4802	204.79	0.00	204.79	439.29	71.00	510.29	229.73	0.00	229.73
	6802	132.46	0.00	132.46	300.47	0.00	300.47	204.82	0.00	204.82
जोड़	*Total*	*337.25*	*0.00*	*337.25*	*739.76*	*71.00*	*810.76*	*434.55*	*0.00*	*434.55*
5. घटाए - प्रत्याशित बचतें 5. Less - Anticipated savings	6802	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		**337.25**	**3.55**	**340.80**	**770.33**	**74.27**	**844.60**	**434.55**	**7.17**	**441.72**

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश B. Investment in Public Enterprises

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1986-87 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1987-88 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
4.01 तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग 4.01 Oil & Natural Gas Commission	12802	76.00	2174.00	2250.00	76.00	2174.00	2250.00	160.00	1896.26	2056.26
4.02 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. 4.02 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12802	195.79	120.47	316.26	622.22	180.56	802.78	229.53	320.47	550.00
4.03 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड 4.03 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	18.89	86.34	105.23	10.00	79.43	89.43	20.38	57.34	77.72
4.04 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड 4.04 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	21.00	84.18	105.18	10.80	78.63	89.43	15.58	87.60	103.18
4.05 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड 4.05 Madras Refineries ltd.	12802	11.00	10.94	21.94	6.53	14.95	21.48	6.79	6.52	13.31
4.06 कोचीन रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड 4.06 Cochin Refinery Ltd.	12802	5.57	18.09	23.66	4.71	15.90	20.61	2.07	27.93	30.00
4.07 बोंगाईगांव तेलशोधिक एव पेट्रो-रसायन लि पेट्रो-रसायन लिमिटेड 4.07 Bon gaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	12802	9.00	31.20	40.20	9.00	29.12	38.12	0.00	21.32	21.32
4.08 भारतीय तेल निगम 4.08 Indian Oil Corporation	12802	0.00	205.45	205.45	0.00	129.04	129.04	0.00	177.29	177.29
4.09 आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड 4.09 Oil India Limited	12802	0.00	200.62	200.62	0.00	200.62	200.62	0.00	210.10	210.10
4.10 लूब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड 4.10 Lubrizol India Limited	12802	0.00	4.01	4.01	0.00	3.74	3.74	0.00	3.72	3.72
4.11 इंजीनियरी इंडिया लिमिटेड 4.11 Engineers India Limited	12802	0.00	8.45	8.45	0.00	8.61	8.61	0.00	7.97	7.97
4.12 आई0 बी0 पी0 4.12 I.B.P	12802	0.00	8.26	8.26	0.00	8.26	8.26	0.00	9.93	9.93
4.13 बालमेर लारी 4.13 Balmer Lawrie	12802	0.00	5.74	5.74	0.00	5.39	5.39	0.00	4.00	4.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
4.14 ब्रिज एंटड रूफ	4.14 Bridge & Roof	12802	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.15 बीको लारी	4.15 Biecco Lawrie	12802	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़	*Total*		*337.25*	*2962.75*	*3300.00*	*739.76*	*2928.25*	*3668.01*	*434.55*	*2830.45*	*3265.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पेट्रोलियम	1. Petroleum	12802	337.25	2962.75	3300.00	770.33	2928.25	3698.58	434.55	2830.45	3265.00

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.01. **बीको लारी लिमिटेड** : बिजली की मोटरों, स्विचगियरों का विनिर्माण और विपणन, और बिजली से संबंधित मरम्मतों का कार्य उस कंपनी के मुख्य क्रियाकलाप है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में अन्तर, कम्पनी की रोकड़ हानि में कमी - कम्पनी के दो खण्डों सम्भव्तया बन्द किये जाने तथा अन्य यूनिटों के आधुनिकीकरण के कारण से हुई है ।

2.02. **बी.आर. पी.एल.**: वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में आयोजना भिन्न शीर्ष के अंतर्गत 0.88 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय समर्थन की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **अन्य आर्थिक सहायता** : अगस्त, 1983 में सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों और 1984, 1985 और 1986 में यथा संशोधित रूप में विशेष पोतों के निर्माण के लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा दिए गए आदेशों के संबंध में भारतीय शिपयार्डों को आर्थिक सहायता देय है । आर्थिक सहायता अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के 15 प्रतिशत के बराबर की दर से देय है । वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में इस आर्थिक सहायता के लिए 10.57 करोड़ रुपए और बंबई अपतटीय परियोजना के विशेष उपस्कर के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में आयोजना भिन्न बजट के अंतर्गत बीको लारी के निकाले जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को मुआवजे की पूर्ति हेतु आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में 4.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4.01 **तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग** : तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की स्थापना देश में तटवर्ती (आन-शोर) तथा अपतटवर्ती (आफ-शोर) दोनों ही स्थानों पर पेट्रोलियम स्रोतों की खोज और उनसे तेल निकालने के कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा क्रियान्वयन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । विश्व बैंक/ओपेक/कुवैत निधि-ऋणों के प्रति ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4.02 **भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड** : भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की स्थापना प्राकृतिक गैस के संसाधन, परिवहन तथा विपणन जैसे कार्यों की देखरेख के लिए की गई थी । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, 680.34 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा सहित 1700.17 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली हजीरा - बीजापुर - जगदीशपुर गैस-पाइपलाइन के क्रियान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व भी इस प्राधिकरण का है । इस परियोजना के जुलाई 1989 में पूर्ण रूप से चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

4.03 **हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लि0** : इस कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य कच्चे तेल कोसाफ करना था पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करना है । निगम द्वारा 45.72 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से बंबई रिफाइनरी स्थित सुरक्षित मुख्य विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए 3 x 10 मेगावाट जी.टी. सैट, 3 x 33 टी.पी.ए. वेस्ट हीट स्टीम जेनरेटरों और सम्बद्ध सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए एक परियोजना शुरु की गई है । इस परियोजना के पुरा होने की सम्भावित तारीख अप्रैल, 1988 है । 233.50 करोड़ रुपए

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

2.01. **Biecco Lawrie Limited:** This company's main activities are manufacturing and marketing of electric motors, switchgears and undertaking of electrical repairs. Variation in BE 1987-88 and R.E.1986-87 is on account of decrease of cash loss of the company due to possible closure of two wings of the Company and modernisation of the other units.

2.02. **B.R.P.L.** Non-Plan budgetary support of Rs.0.88 crores was made in BE 1986-87.

4. **Other Subsidies:** According to the decision taken by the Government in August, 1983 as amended in 1984, 1985 and 1986, subsidy is payable to the Indian shipyards in respect of orders placed by the ONGC for manufacture of special vessels. Subsidy payable is at the rate of 15% of the international parity price. Provision for this subsidy Rs.10.57 crores as also for the special equipment for Bombay off shore project Rs. 20.00 crores has been made in the R.E. for 1986-87.

B.E. 1987-88 provides for non-plan Budget provision of Rs.4.50 crores by way of subsidy to meet the expenditure on compensation to the employees of Biecco Lawrie, proposed to be retrenched.

4.01. **Oil and Natural Gas Commission:** Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up with the object of planning and implementing programmes of exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources of the country both on shore and off-shore. Provision is made for payment of loan against World Bank/GPEC/Kuwait fund credits.

4.02. **Gas Authority of India Limited:** Gas Authority of India Ltd. has been set up to look after processing, transportation marketing, etc. of natural gas. It is responsible inter-alia for implementing the Hazira Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipe Line project at an estimated cost of Rs.1700.17 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs.680.34 crores. The project is scheduled to be fully commissioned in July, 1989.

4.03 **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd:** The main objective of the company is to refine crude oil and market Petroleum products. A project for installation of 3 x 10 MW GT sets 3 x 33 TPA Waste heat steam Generators and associated facilities for the captive power plant at Bombay Refinery, at an approved cost of Rs.45.72 crores has been undertaken by the Corporation. The anticipated date of completion of the Project

की स्वीकृत लागत से, एल.पी.जी. विपणन "चरण iii" नामक एक और परियोजना भी शुरु की गई है।

4.04 **भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड** :- निगम का उद्येश्य मुख्यतः ऊर्जा और गैर-ऊर्जा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विनिर्माण तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का भण्डारण/वितरण/विपणन करना है । निगम ने "बी.पी.सी.एल. रिफाइनरी स्थित आबद्ध विद्युत संयंत्र" के लिए एक परियोजना शुरु की है जिसमें 2 x 15 एम. डब्लयू गैस टर्बाइन सैट और 2 x 60 टी/एन वेस्ट हीट बायल और आवश्यक आनुषंगिक सुविधाओं की स्थापना की जाएगी । इस परियोजना पर 20.37 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा सहित 43.61 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित स्वीकृत लागत आएगी । इसके मई 1988 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है । बजट अनुमान 1986-87 और संशोधित अनुमानों में अन्तर मुख्यतः विद्युत आरक्षित (कैप्टिव) संयंत्र के लिए मांग आदेश देने मे विलम्ब के कारण है ।

4.05 **मद्रास रिफाइनरी लि0** : भारत सरकार के पास 98.3 प्रतिशत शेयरपूंजी है तथा शेष पूंजी नैशनल ईरानियन तेल कम्पनी के पास है । अब यह भारत सरकार के पूर्ण स्वामित्व में है । इस कम्पनी की स्थापना संसाधन क्षमता वाली एक रिफाइनरी की स्थापना और संचालन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी ।

4.06 **कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि0** :- इसकी स्थापना कच्चे तेल क सफाई तथा विभिन्न पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन करने के लिए अमरीका की फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी के सहयोग से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में की गई थी । कम्पनी द्वारा 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाली निम्नलिखित परियोजनाऐं शुरु की गई हैं :-

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	प्रत्याशित लागत	पूरा होने की सम्भावित तारीख
1.	सेकण्डरी संसाधन सुविधाएं और रिफाइनरी की क्षमता का विस्तार 4.5 एम.एम.टी.पी.ए. तक करना	132.59	164.98	जुलाई, 1986
2.	एरोमेटिव परियोजना	59.40	75.80	मार्च,1989

संशोधित अनुमान (आयोजना-भिन्न) में 71 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था कम्पनी के ऋण इक्विटी अनुपात में विषमता को समाप्त करने के लिए की गई है ।

4.07 **बोंगाइगांव रिफाइनरी और पेट्रो केमिकल्स लि0** : इसकी स्थापना 1. एम.एम.टी.पी.ए. "क्रूड" की संसाधन क्षमता सहित रिफाइनरी की स्थापना तथा जीलीन, डी.एम.पी. और पी.एस.एफ. इकाइयों सहित एक पेट्रोकेमिकल्स परिसर की स्थापना के प्रयोजन से की गई थी 139.39 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत से "पोलिएस्टर स्टेपल फिल्टर (पी.एस.एफ)" नामक एक बृहत परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । जून, 1987 तक परियोजना का चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

4.08 **भारतीय तेल निगम** :- भारतीय तेल निगम पाइपलाइनों का संचालन करता है, आयातित तथा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल का परिशोधन करता है तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करता है । यह गुवाहाटी, बरौनी, कोयली, हल्दिया, मथुरा तथा डिगबोई स्थित 6 तेलशोधन कारखाने चलाता है ।

10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की लागत वाली बृहत्त परियोजनाओं का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :-

(करोड़ रूपए)

संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	प्रत्याशित लागत	काम पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख
1.	बरौनी रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त कोकर	38.10	50.85	जनवरी 1986में चालू

is April 1988. Another Project for "LPG Marketing Phase III" has also been undertaken at an approved cost of Rs.233.50 crores.

4.04 **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited:** The objectives of the corporation are mainly to manufacture both energy and non- energy petroleum products and to store/distribute market Petroleum products. The Corporation has undertaken a project for "Captive power Plant at BPCL Refinery" which envisages installation of 2 x 15 MW Gas turbine sets and 2 x 60 waste heat boilers with the necessary ancillary facilities. The approved cost of the project is Rs.43.61 crores with foreign exchange component of Rs.20.37 crores. It is expected to be completed by May, 1988. The variation between B.E. 1986-87 and R.E. is mainly due to delay in placing orders for captive power Plant.

4.05 **Madras Refineries Limited:** Government of India holds 98.3% of the share capital the rest being held by National Iranian Oil Company. The company has been set up with the objective of installation and running of a refinery having processing capacity.

4.06. **Cochin Refineries Ltd.:** This was set up as a joint venture in the public sector, in colloboration with Phillips Petroelum company of USA to refine crude Oil and produce various Petroleum product The following projects costing more than Rs.10 crores each have been undertaken by the company.

(In Crores of Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Anticipated cost	Target for commissioing
1.	Secondary Processing facility and Refinery Capacity Expansion to 4.5 MMTPA	132.59	164.98	July, 1986
2.	Aromatics Project	59.40	75.80	March, 1989

A provision of Rs.71 crores has been made in the R.E. (Non-Plan) to remove distortion of the debt equity ratio of the company.

4.07. **Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.** This has been established with the objective of installation of a Refinery having processing capacity of 1 MMTPA crude through put and a petrochemical Complex consisting of Xylene, DMT and PSF units. Provision is made for implementation of a major project "Polyster Staple Fibre (PSF)" at an approved cost of Rs.139.39 crores Commissioning of the Project is expected by June, 1987.

408. **Indian Oil Corporation:** The Indian Oil Corporation operates pipelines refines imported and indigenous crude oil and markets petroleum products. It operates 6 Refineries one each in Gauhati, Barauni, Koyali, Haldia, Mathura and Digboi.

The major projects costing more than Rs.10 crores each are given below:

(Rs in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Anticipated cost	Target date completed
1.	Additional Coker at Barauni Refinery	38.10	50.85	Commissioned in Jan.,1986

(करोड़ रूपए)

परियोजना संख्या	का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	प्रत्याशित लागत	काम पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख
2.	एल.पी.जी. का विपणन चरण I	104.37	102.21	आश है कि दिसम्बर,86 तक पूरा हो जाएगा
3.	तेल एल.पी.जी. का विपणन	27.05	35.81	अक्तूबर 1986 मे चालू किया गया
4.	अतिरिक्त उत्पाद टैंकेज फेस I	32.10	34.69	दिसम्बर, 1986
5.	एल.पी.जी. विपणन सुविधाएं चरण III	380.80	401.91	मार्च, 1988*

*मदनपुर, भोपाल, बालासोर और वाराणसी को छोड़कर, जहां भूमि के अर्जन में विलम्ब तथा इसके चालू होने में अनुमानित तारिख 3/88 से कुछ महीने और लगेंगे ।

कलकत्ता स्थित सिलेंडर भारने के संयंत्र के स्थान पर, इस मंत्रालय ने हाल में हल्दवानी, देहरादून, अजमेर और परवानू में माइक्रोप्लांटनर्माण करने की अनुमति दी है जिन के 1988-89 में पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ।

4.09 **आयल इण्डिया लि0** :- ओ.एन.जी..सी. के अलावा तेल की खोज और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र मेंआयल इंडिया लिमिटेड ही सरकारी क्षेत्र का दूसरा उपक्रम है ।

4.10 **लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड** :- लुब्रीजोल इंडिया की स्थापना एसामनिक संयोज्यों, जिनका उपयोग पेट्रोलियम पर आधारित लुब्रोकेन्ट्स तथा ईंधन की कार्यक्षमता को सुधारने के लिये किया जाता है, के देश में उत्पादन के लिये अमरीकी लुब्रीजोल कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से 1966 में की गई थी ।

4.11 **इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड** :- यह कम्पनी सरकारी अभिकरणों तथा सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों और अभिकरणों को पेट्रोलियम, पेट्रो-रसायन और उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में अनेक औद्योगिक उत्पादों के संबंध में इंजीनियरी में परमर्शदायी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करती है ।

4.12 **इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी (आई0बी0पी0)** :- यह कम्पनी पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों की बिक्री तथा हाई वैक्यूम उपस्करों और विस्फोटक पदार्थों का निर्माण करती है ।

4.13 **बामर लारी लिमिटेड** :- यह कम्पनी लुब्रोकेटिंग ग्रीजिज और ल्यूब बैरल का निर्माण करती है, और चाय का निर्यात, एजेंसी उत्पादों का विपणन तथा यात्रा और नौवहन से संबंधित कारवार करती है।

(Rs in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Anticipated cost	Target date complete
2.	Marketing of LPG Phase- I	104.37	102.21	Anticipated to be completed by Dec.86
3.	Marketing of OIL LPG	27.05	35.81	Commissioned in October, 1986.
4.	Additional product tankage Phase	32.10	34.69	December,1986.
5.	LPG Marketing facilities Phase-III	380.80	401.94	March,1988*

*Except at Madanpur, Bhopal, Balasore and Varanasi where, due to delay in acquisition of land, slippage in commissioning by some months beyond 3/88 is aticipated.

In lieu of bottling plant at Calcutta,this Ministry has recently approved construction of Microplants at Haldeani, Dehradun,Ajmer and Parwanoo which are expected to be completed in 1988-89.

4.09. **Oil India Limited:** Apart from ONGC, Oil India Limited is the other public Sector undertaking in Oil exploration and production in the country.

4.10. **Lubrizol India Limited:** Was set up in 1966 in collaboration with Lubrizol Corporation of USA for the indigenous manufacture of Chemical additives which are used to improve the performance of Petroleum based lubricants and fuels.

4.11. **Engineers India Limited:** This company provides engineering consultancy to Government agencies and units in the public and private sectors covering a broad range of industrial products in the field of Petroleum and Petrochemicals and fertiliser industries.

4.12. **Indo Burma Petroleum Company:** This is engaged in marketing of Petroleum products, manufacturing high vaccum equipment and explosives.

4.13. **Balmer Lawrie:** This is engaged in the manufacture of lubricating greases and lube barrels, tea exports, marketing of agency products and travelling and shipping business.

योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.59

योजना Planning

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.50	6.30	8.80	2.78	6.69	9.47	4.45	7.02	11.47
पूंजी	Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	Total		2.50	6.30	8.80	2.78	6.69	9.47	4.45	7.02	11.47
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.06
2. योजना आयोग	2. Planning Commission	3451	0.20	5.81	6.01	0.70	6.04	6.74	0.88	6.33	7.21
3. एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजन कार्यक्रम	3. Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	3601	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.82	0.00	0.82
		2501	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.24	0.00	0.24
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*0.93*	*0.00*	*0.93*	*1.15*	*0.00*	*1.15*
4. अन्य	4. Others	3475	0.52	0.54	1.06	0.85	0.60	1.45	1.62	0.63	2.25
		3601	0.78	0.00	0.78	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*1.30*	*0.54*	*1.84*	*1.15*	*0.60*	*1.75*	*2.12*	*0.63*	*2.75*
5. राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता :	5. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
5.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र	5.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
6. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	6. Less Anticipated Savings	3451	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3475	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.13*	*-0.13*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2.50***	***6.30***	***8.80***	***2.78***	***6.69***	***9.47***	***4.45***	***7.02***	***11.47***
आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.93	0.00	0.93	1.15	0.00	1.15
2. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Other General Economic Services	13475	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.85	0.00	1.85	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.78*	*0.00*	*2.78*	*4.15*	*0.00*	*4.15*
राज्य योजनाएं	State Plans										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.78*	*0.00*	*2.78*	*4.45*	*0.00*	*4.45*

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं:** इस में योजना मंत्री के वैयक्तिक स्टाफ के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **योजना आयोग :** इस मद में योजना आयोग के लिए कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन और संगणक सेवा प्रभाग सहित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का कारण योजना आयोग द्वारा आयात किए गए संगणकों की लागत है

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for the secretariat expenditure o the personal staff of the Minister for Planning.

2. **Planning Commission:** Provides for the expenditure of the Plannin Commission including the Programme Evaluation Organisation and Computer Service Division. Increase in R.E. 1986-87 over B.E. 1986-87 is meant for the cost of a compute imported by the Planning Commission.

3. **एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजन कार्यक्रम** - ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के घरेलू उपभोग के साथ-साथ उनके उत्पादन संबंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए ऊर्जा के पारम्परिक और गैर-पारम्परिक स्त्रोतों के एकीकृत उपयोग के लिए योजना का संवर्धन । यह योजना सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लाक्षद्वीप के अलावा) में पहले से ही चल रही है ।

4. **अन्य** :- इसके अन्तर्गत (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा, भारत में मानव संसाधनों की प्रवृत्ति, विशेषताओं तथा उनके उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञता संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित अनुप्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदान और सहकारी विभागों के लिए सम्पन्न की जाने वाली जनशक्ति अनुसंधान सेवाओं के लिए अनुदानों (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों,आर्थिक विकास संस्थान तथा भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज हैदराबाद को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों (ग) "व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं" की योजना के अन्तर्गत अदायगियों जिनके अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति की जाती है और (घ) "राज्यों में आयोजन तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने" की योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों आदि द्वारा पहले से पूर्वानुमानित संख्या से अधिक संख्या में अनुसंधान अध्ययनों को प्रायोजित करना है ।

3. **Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme:** To promote planning for integrated use of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy for domestic consumption as well as for productive activities of the people living in rural areas. This scheme is already in operation in all States and Union Territories (except the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Lakshadweep).

4. **Others:** Cover (a) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research set up by Government of India, for advancement of knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of human resources in India, and manpower research services to Government Departments, (b) Grants-in-aid to Universities, Research Institutions, Institute of Economic Growth and the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, (c) Payments under the scheme "Payments for Professional and Special Services" under which experts are engaged for providing specialised services, and (d) Grants-in-aid to States under the scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery in the States". Increase in RE is on account of a larger number of research studies having been sponsored than earlier anticipated by Universities and Research Institutions etc.

योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.60

सांख्यिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		6.47	20.40	26.87	6.67	24.13	30.80	6.70	24.06	30.76
	पूंजी Capital		000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	0.00
	जोड़ Total		**6.47**	**20.40**	**26.87**	**6.67**	**24.13**	**30.80**	**6.70**	**24.06**	**30.76**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाए	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.72	0.72
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण एवं सांख्यिकी	**Census Survey and Statistics**										
2. राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण	2. National Sample Survey	3454	1.92	12.46	14.38	2.41	14.32	16.73	2.58	14.90	17.48
3. केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन	3. Central Statistical Organisation	3454	1.19	1.48	2.67	1.00	1.71	2.71	1.28	1.90	3.18
4.भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान	4. Indian Statistical Institute	3454	2.65	5.32	7.97	2.62	6.76	9.38	2.03	5.92	7.95
5.आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी	5. Economic Advice and Statistics	3454	0.46	0.62	1.08	0.39	0.66	1.05	0.51	0.62	1.13
		3601	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.20
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.71*	*0.62*	*1.33*	*0.64*	*0.66*	*1.30*	*0.81*	*0.62*	*1.43*
जोड़ - जनगणना सर्वेक्षण एवं सांख्यिकी	**Total-Census Survey & Statistics**		**6.47**	**19.88**	**26.35**	**6.67**	**23.45**	**30.12**	**6.70**	**23.34**	**30.04**
6. घटाइये - प्रत्याशित बचतें	6. Less Anticipated Savings	3454	0.00	-0.42	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***6.47***	***20.40***	***26.87***	***6.67***	***24.13***	***30.80***	***6.70***	***24.06***	***30.76***

आयोजना परिव्यय	**Plan outlay ***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण एवं सांख्यिकी	Census Survey and Statistics	13454	6.47	0.00	6.47	6.70	0.00	6.70	6.70	0.00	6.70
सांख्यिकी मांग संख्या 74	Statistics Demand 74	13454	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किया गया निर्माण परिव्यय शामिल है * Inclusive of works Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण** : यह संगठन अंक संकलन का ऐसा स्थाई और सुव्यवस्थित कार्यक्रम बनाता है, जिससे नीति निमार्ण के लिए अंक संकलन की कमियां दूर की जा सकें और पूरक आंकडे एकत्रित करके अन्य मंत्रालयों और अभिकरणों की ओर से आंकड़े इकट्ठे करता है और इन्हें सारणीबद्ध करता है

3. **केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । जोकि मानकीकरण सहित रीति विधान संबंधी काम करने, राष्ट्रीय लेखा तैयार करने, उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और उनके प्रकाशन, आर्थिक परिकलन तथा सर्वेक्षण करने, आदि के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान**: यह संस्थान सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और उसके

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **National Sample Survey:** The Organisation develops a stable and organically connected programme of data collection designed to fill up gaps in statistics for policy formulation, collects and tabulates data on behalf of other Ministries and agencies by supplementary collection of data.

3. **Central Statistical Organisation:** Provision has been made for the Central Statistical Organisation, which is responsible for methodological work including standardisation, preparation of national accounts, compilation and publication of reports on annual survey of industries, economic census and surveys etc.

4. **Indian Statistical Institute:** The Institute carries out integrate

व्यावहारिक प्रयोग के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम चलाता है। इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण लगभग पूर्णतः सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से किया जाता है।

5. **आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी:** इसमें संगणक केन्द्र के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रुप से सांख्यिकी विभाग को आंकडों को साधित करने की आवश्यकतों को पूरा करता है। यह केन्द्र परामर्शदात्री सेवा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है तथा संगणक प्रयोग द्वारा तथा प्रणाली विश्लेषण आदि में अध्ययन कार्य करता है।

programmes of research, training and practical application of statistics. The Institute is financed almost wholly by grants-in-aid from Government.

5. **Economic Advice and Statistics:** Provision is for Computer Centre, which mainly takes care of the data processing requirements of the Department of Statistics. The Centre also provide advisory service and training facilities and undertakes studies in computer application and systems analysis.

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.61

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय Ministry of Programme Implementation

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.72	0.72
	पूंजी *Capital*		*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**0.46**	**0.46**	**0.00**	**0.69**	**0.69**	**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.72**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.72	0.72
2. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	2. Less Anticipated Savings	2052	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***0.46***	***0.46***	***0.00***	***0.69***	***0.69***	***0.00***	***0.72***	***0.72***

सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत समस्त व्यवस्था सचिवालय व्यय के लिए है।

Secretariat General Services: Provides entirely for Secretariat Expenditure.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.62

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Science and Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		48.24	83.58	131.82	42.57	93.88	136.45	56.31	93.72	150.03
पूंजी	*Capital*		*8.61*	*2.42*	*11.03*	*6.14*	*1.49*	*7.63*	*6.44*	*2.19*	*8.63*
जोड़	**Total**		**56.85**	**86.00**	**142.85**	**48.71**	**95.37**	**144.08**	**62.75**	**95.91**	**158.66**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	2.66	2.66	0.00	3.09	3.09	0.00	3.10	3.10
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Survey of India**										
2. स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण	2.Topographical Surveys	3425	0.05	14.35	14.40	0.00	18.78	18.78	0.00	16.53	16.53
3. विकास परियोजना सर्वेक्षण	3.Development Project Surveys	3425	0.01	11.81	11.82	0.00	12.72	12.72	0.00	12.34	12.34
4. नक्शों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन	4.Publication of Maps/Charts etc.	3425	0.14	4.58	4.72	0.05	7.82	7.87	0.30	6.11	6.41
5. प्रशिक्षण	5.Training	3425	0.03	1.36	1.39	0.03	1.51	1.54	0.17	1.52	1.69
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6.Other Programmes										
6.01 बाढ़ संबंधी क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण	6.01 Flood Plain Zoning Surveys	2711	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.50	0.00	0.50
6.02 अन्य योजनाएं	6.02 Other Schemes	3425	5.27	2.26	7.53	0.40	2.45	2.85	4.53	2.49	7.02
6.03 निदेशन और प्रशासन	6.03 Direction and Administration	3425	0.00	5.68	5.68	0.00	5.76	5.76	0.00	5.89	5.89
		5425	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*5.77*	*8.19*	*13.96*	*0.67*	*8.21*	*8.88*	*5.03*	*8.53*	*13.56*
जोड़ - भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Total-Survey of India**		**6.00**	**40.29**	**46.29**	**0.75**	**49.04**	**49.79**	**5.50**	**45.03**	**50.53**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	**Science and Technology**										
7. राष्ट्रीय एटलस संगठन	7.National Atlas Organisation	3425	0.25	1.09	1.34	0.15	1.18	1.33	0.25	1.21	1.46
8. वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	8. Assistance to Scientific Bodies										
8.01 भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता	8.01 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science,Calcutta	3425	1.25	0.89	2.14	1.25	0.89	2.14	1.40	0.89	2.29
8.02 बोस इन्सिट्यूट, कलकत्ता	8.02 Bose Institute, Calcutta	3425	1.25	0.72	1.97	1.25	0.73	1.98	1.40	0.72	2.12
8.03 रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.03 Raman Research - Institute, Bangalore	3425	1.35	0.35	1.70	1.83	0.38	2.21	2.00	0.38	2.38
8.04 प्लाजमा फिजिक्स- (संस्थागत) कार्यक्रम	8.04 Plasma Physics - (Institutional) Programme	3425	3.10	0.00	3.10	5.23	0.00	5.23	5.00	0.00	5.00
8.05 भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.05 Indian Institute of Astro-Physics, Bangalore	3425	1.70	0.73	2.43	1.56	0.75	2.31	2.00	0.73	2.73
8.06 भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई	8.06 Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Bombay	3425	1.15	0.32	1.47	1.15	0.34	1.49	1.20	0.32	1.52
8.07 भारतीय उष्ण कटिबन्ध ऋतु विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे	8.07 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology,Pune	3425	1.15	1.41	2.56	1.05	1.43	2.48	1.15	1.40	2.55
8.08 चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए चित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम	8.08 Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Institute of Science and Technology, Trivandrum	3425	3.25	1.55	4.80	3.25	1.66	4.91	4.15	1.66	5.81
8.09 बीरबल साहनी इंस्टिट्यूट आफ पैलिओबोटेनी, लखनऊ	8.09 Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany, Lucknow	3425	0.60	0.53	1.13	0.60	0.54	1.14	0.65	0.54	1.19

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
8.11 अन्य संस्थान	8.11 Other Institutes	3425	3.10	1.32	4.42	2.98	1.38	4.36	3.45	1.37	4.82
जोड़		*Total*	*17.90*	*7.82*	*25.72*	*20.15*	*8.10*	*28.25*	*22.40*	*8.01*	*30.41*
9. विज्ञान संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	9. Science Promotion Programmes										
9.01 उच्च प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्यों में अधिक तेजी लाना	9.01 Intensification of Research work in high priority areas	3425	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.00	0.00	3.00
9.02 विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान	9.02 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Science and Engineering	3425	6.00	0.00	6.00	5.80	0.00	5.80	4.25	0.00	4.25
9.03 सामान्य अनुसंधान योजनाएं	9.03 General Research Schemes	3425	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50
9.04 क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र	9.04 Regional Sophisticated Instruments Centre	3425	1.50	0.40	1.90	1.30	0.35	1.65	3.00	0.40	3.40
9.05 अन्य कार्यक्रम	9.05 Other Programmes	3425	2.50	0.10	2.60	2.60	0.08	2.68	3.80	0.10	3.90
जोड़		*Total*	*13.50*	*5.50*	*19.00*	*13.20*	*2.93*	*16.13*	*14.05*	*3.00*	*17.05*
10. भू और वायुमंडलीय विज्ञान	10. Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	3425	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.70	0.00	1.70	4.00	0.00	4.00
11. विशेष क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास कार्यक्रम	11. S&T Development Programmes in special areas	3425	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.03	0.00	1.03	1.55	0.00	1.55
12. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास	12. S&T Entrepreneurship Development	3425	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.50	0.00	1.50
13. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचारण और प्रसिद्धिकरण	13. S&T Communication and Popularisation	3425	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.75	1.22	1.97	1.00	1.02	2.02
14. अन्य योजनाएं	14. Other Schemes	3425	4.45	1.61	6.06	3.24	1.99	5.23	4.50	1.98	6.48
		5425	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*4.45*	*1.73*	*6.18*	*3.24*	*2.06*	*5.30*	*4.50*	*2.05*	*6.55*
जोड़-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	**Total-Science and Technology**		**40.65**	**16.74**	**57.39**	**41.37**	**15.49**	**56.86**	**49.25**	**15.29**	**64.54**
जोड़ - अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Total- Other Scientific Research**		**46.65**	**57.03**	**103.68**	**42.12**	**64.53**	**106.65**	**54.75**	**60.32**	**115.07**
मौसम विज्ञान	**Meteorology**										
11. प्रशिक्षण	11. Training	3455	0.03	0.24	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.01	0.26	0.27
12. उपगृह सेवाएं	12. Satellite Services	3455	0.00	2.56	2.56	0.00	2.56	2.56	0.14	2.87	3.01
13. वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र	13. Observatories andWeather Stations	3455	0.86	12.50	13.36	0.14	12.87	13.01	0.66	16.05	16.71
		5455	8.61	2.10	10.71	6.14	1.42	7.56	6.44	1.97	8.41
जोड़		*Total*	*9.47*	*14.60*	*24.07*	*6.28*	*14.29*	*20.57*	*7.10*	*18.02*	*25.12*
14. अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम	14. Research Programmes	3455	0.53	1.92	2.45	0.24	1.94	2.18	0.38	1.72	2.10
15. अन्य मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सेवाएं	15. Other Meteorological Services	3455	0.15	6.48	6.63	0.07	7.48	7.55	0.37	8.23	8.60
16. अन्य कार्यक्रम	16. Other Programmes	3455	0.02	2.30	2.32	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.39	1.39
जोड़ - मौसम विज्ञान	**Total- Meteorology**		**10.20**	**28.10**	**38.30**	**6.59**	**27.75**	**34.34**	**8.00**	**32.49**	**40.49**
17. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	17. Less Anticipated Savings	3425	0.00	-1.16	-1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3451	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3455	0.00	-0.52	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		5455	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-1.79*	*-1.79*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*56.85*	*86.00*	*142.85*	*48.71*	*95.37*	*144.08*	*62.75*	*95.91*	*158.66*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय
C. Plan Outlay*:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	47.75	0.00	47.75	43.20	0.00	43.20	56.00	0.00	56.00
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology	13455	12.00	0.00	12.00	8.42	0.00	8.42	10.00	0.00	10.00
जोड़		Total	59.75	0.00	59.75	51.62	0.00	51.62	66.00	0.00	66.00

*नीचे दिए गए निर्माण परिव्यय सहित :- *inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research										
(i) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण मांग संख्या 74	i. Survey of India Demand No.74	13425	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.32	0.00	0.32	1.00	0.00	1.00
(ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मांग संख्या 74	ii. Science and Technology Demand No.74	13425	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.25
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No.73	13425	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.08	0.00	1.08	1.25	0.00	1.25
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. **Meteorology**										
मांग संख्या 73	Demand No.73	13455	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.50
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	13455	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.08	0.00	1.08	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़		Total	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.83	0.00	1.83	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़		Total	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.91	0.00	2.91	3.25	0.00	3.25

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवा** - इसमें विभाग के कार्यालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण :

2. **स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण** :- भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण संगठन का काम मुख्यतः 1:50,000 और 1:25,000 के पैमाने पर स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र तैयार करना है और देश में रक्षा सेनाओं और विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं को सर्वेक्षण सहायता प्रदान करना है।

3. **विकास संबंधी परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण** :- विभाग ने वर्ष 1986-87 में 1:250,00, 1:50,000, 1:25,000 और 1:20,000 के पैमाने पर 846 (31 दिसम्बर 1986 तक) विभागीय मानचित्र प्रकाशित किए है। सर्वेक्षण में वन सर्वेक्षण, वैमानिकी सर्वेक्षण, कमान क्षेत्र विकास और कनाल क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण, बाढ़ नियंत्रण सर्वेक्षण आदि क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया।

4. **मानचित्रों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन** :- विभाग ने विभिन्न पैमानों पर अनेक मानचित्र/चार्ट प्रकाशित किए हैं और इन मानचित्रों/चार्टों में स्थलाकृतिक, मानचित्र, भौगोलिक मानचित्र, राज्य मानचित्र और मार्गदर्शी मानचित्र आदि आते है। इसके अतिरिक्त अधि-विभागीय मानचित्र 1:25,000, 1:15,000, 1:50,000 के पैमानों पर और अन्य विभिन्न पैमानों पर भी प्रकाशित किए गए हैं। इन मानचित्रों में परियोजनाओं संबंधी मानचित्र, वन संबंधी मानचित्रों, छावनी /भारतीय वायु सेना स्थलाकृतिक (हिन्दी शृंखला) मानचित्र और विविध मानचित्र/चार्ट आते है।

5. **प्रशिक्षण** :- सर्वेक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण के लिए केन्द्र और सर्वेक्षण प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैदराबाद में स्थित है। एक अधिकारी को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए बडे मानचित्र तैयार करने में रिमोट सैंसिंग के प्रयोग के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश भेजा गया था। चार अधिकारियों ने आई.पी.आई., देहरादून से फोटो इण्टर प्रिटेशन प्रशिक्षण भी पूरा कर लिया है।

1. **Secretariat:**– Economic Services :– Provides expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Survey of India.

2. **Topographical Surveys** :– The Survey of India, the Principal National Surveying and Mapping Organisation is mainly responsible for producing topographical maps on the scale of 1:50,000, 1:50,000,1:250,000 and 1:25,000 and providing survey support to the Defence Forces and various National Development Projects in the country.

3. **Development Project Surveys** :– The Department has brought out 846 (up to 31st October,1986) Departmental maps on scales 1:250,000, 1:50,000,1:25,000 and 1:20,000 during the year 1986-87. The Surveys conducted cover the areas like Forest Surveys, Aeronautical Surveys, Command Area Development and Canal area surveys, Flood Control Surveys etc.

4. **Publication of Maps/Charts etc.** The Department has brought out a number of maps/charts on various scales and these maps/charts include topographical maps, geographical maps, state maps and guide maps etc. In addition, extra Departmental maps also have been printed on scale 1:25,000, 1:15,000, 1:50,000 and other various scales. These include Project maps, forest maps, Contonment/IAF maps, Topographical (Hindi Series) maps and other Miscellaneous Maps/Charts.

5. **Training** :– Centre for Survey Training and Map Production is at Hyderabad. One officer was deputed abroad for training in the use of remote sensing in large mapping for rural areas. Four officers also completed photo interpretation training from the IPI Dehradun.

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** :- विभाग का मुख्यालय देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थित है और भारत के महासर्वेक्षक इस विभाग के अध्यक्ष हैं। उनकी सहायता के लिए एक निदेशक (प्रशासन तथा वित्त), दो उप महा सर्वेक्षक और कार्य अध्ययन एकक, बौंडरी सैल और फोटो लायब्रेरी के लिए तीन प्रभारी अधीक्षक सर्वेक्षक, सामान की खरीद के लिए उप भंडार अधिकारी है। विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों /शाखाओं का प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी नियंत्रण महा सर्वेक्षक के अधीन है। स्थलाकृतिक सिंचाई स्रोतों, बाढ़ प्रबन्ध और अन्य विकासात्मक मानचित्र तैयार केने के लिए आधुनिक फोटोग्रामीट्रिक पद्धति का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

हाल ही के मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नलिखित रहे हैं :-

i) एच.सी.एल., माइक्रो कम्प्यूटर 2200 के लिए कम्प्यूटर कार्यक्रम का विकास और उनके लिए अनुदेश तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।
ii) भारत में चुम्बकीय तत्वों, अर्थात् वी.एफ.एच.एफ. का दीर्घकालिक विभिन्नता संबंधी अनियमितताओं का अध्ययन नामक एक परियोजना भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई के सहयोग से चल रही है।
iii) एवरैस्ट गोलाभ में विश्व भूगणितिय प्रणली-72 के प्राचल रूपान्तरण के निर्धारण के लिए डोप्पर सेटेलाइट आंकड़ों का प्रयोग पहले की तरह किया जा रहा है।
iv) वर्ष के दौरान, 'भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली', 'एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी आंकडें', सडक/रेलवे संबंध के लिए आंगुलिक भूभग माडल आदि से संबंधित कर्य किया गया। इसके साथ कम्प्यूटर कार्यक्रमों का विकास और डाप्लर उपग्रह वेधशालाओं में कमी करने का कार्य भी जारी रहा।

नवीनतम कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की सहायता तथा उपग्रह पर आधारित आंकड़ा संसाधन तकनीक को अपनाने की दृष्टि से आधुनिकीकरण के क्षेत्र में दो मुख्य परियोजनाएं अर्थात् 'आधुनिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र' (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से) और 'आंगुलिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र' की स्थापना भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के लिए की जा रही है। ये केन्द्र भारतीय सर्वेक्षण को गियर सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्र में नवीनतम घटनाओं से अवगर रखते हुए आंगुलिक युग में प्रवेश करने में सहायता देंगे।

1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में अधिक व्यवस्था का कारण चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के कारण है।

7. **राष्ट्रीय एटलस संगठन** :-इस संगठन की स्थापना 1956 में की गई जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस तैयार करना था। इसके बाद इसके कार्य क्षेत्र और कार्यकलापों को भौगोलिक अनुसंधान, थैमेटिक मानचित्रण के नए क्षेत्रों तक बढ़ा किया गया जिसमें भूगोलतय सम्बद्ध विषयों के शैक्षिक तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है। इस समय संगठन को छः इकाइयों में बांटा हुआ है तथा सभी इकाइयां कलकत्ता शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित हैं।

इसके कार्यकलाप इस प्रकार हैं :

i) भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तैयार करना,
ii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय एटलस मानचित्र तैयार करना,
iii) पर्यावरणांत्मक और आर्थिक विकास संबंधी अनुसंधान अध्ययनों पर आधारित थिमैटिक मानचित्र तैयार करना।
iv) 1:1 मी. के पैमाने और इससे बडे पैमाने पर भारत की भूमि प्रयोग और भूमिक्षमता संबंधी मानचित्र तैयार करना और संकलित करना, और
v) भौगोलिक अनुसंधन और मानचित्रकला संबंधी अनुप्रयोग।

वर्ष 1985-86 के दौरान जनसंख्या पर ग्रंथ सूची, भारत की झांकि, 1985, जिसमें 5 मानचित्र दिए हुए हैं, 2001 ईस्वीं तक राष्ट्रीय एटलस तथा थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन सीनेरियों मानोग्राफ पर एक खण्ड प्रकाशित किया गया। जनसंख्या मानचित्रण पर एक मोनोग्राफ, जिसमें 109 लघु निबन्ध दिए हुए है, 12 से 14 दिसम्बर,1985 तक कलकत्ता में आयोजित जनसंख्या मानचित्रण पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त भूमि प्रयोग सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण भूमि सुधार सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण और शहरी अध्ययन तथा संसाधन मानचित्रण व नेशनल एटलस आफ इण्डिया के संशोधन

6. **Other Programmes** :- The Department is headed by the Surveyor General of India with its headquarters at Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh) assisted by one Director (Admn. and Finance),two Deputy Surveyors General, two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Surveyor General and three Superintending Surveyors Incharge for work study unit, Boundary Cell and Photo Library and Deputy Stores officer for stores procurement. The Surveyor General holds the administrative and technical control of the various Regional Circle/Party Offices spread all over the Country. Modern photogrammetric methods are being extensively used for topographical, irrigation sources, Flood Management and other developmental mapping.

The recent main activities have been :

i) Development of Computer programme for HCL, Micro Computer 2200 and preparation of their instructions are in progress.
ii) A project 'Study of Secular variation Anomalies' of Magnetic Elements viz. VF, HF, in India, is in progress in collaboration with Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay.
iii) Use of Doppler satellite data for determination of transformation para meters of World Godetic System- 72 to Everest Spheroid is continued.
iv) Work with regard to 'Geographical Information System', 'Data for Integrated Rural Development', Digital Terrain Model for Road/Railway alignment, etc. were carried out throughout the year. Also work for Development of Computer Programmes and for reduction of Doppler Satellite observations were continued.

In the process of modernisation, two major projects viz. 'MODERN CARTOGRAPHIC CENTRE' (with the assistance of UNDP) and DIGITAL MAPPING CENTRE' for Survey of India are being set up with a view to adopt latest computer aided and satellite based data processing techniques. These centres will help Survey of India to keep abreast of the latest developments in this field to gear Survey of India to enter the DIGITAL ERA.

The increased provision in the Revised Estimates 1987-88 is mainly due to implementation of recommendations of 4th Pay Commission.

7. **National Atlas Organisation** : The Organisation was set up in 1956 with the Primary aim of preparing National Atlas of India, Subsequently its scope and activities were extended to new fields of geographical research, thematic mapping covering all the academic and applied aspects of geography and allied subjects. The organisation is at present divided in six units, all located at different sites in the city of Calcutta.

Its functions are :-

(i) Preparation of the National Atlas of India in English and Hindi.
(ii) Preparation of National Atlas maps in different regional languages.
(iii) Preparation of thematic maps based on research studies on environmental aspects and their impact on social and economic development.
(iv) Preparation and compilation of Land use and Land-capability maps of India on 1:1 M scale and on larger scale and
(v) Geographical researches and cartographic applications.

During 1985-86 monograph on Bibliography on Population, Glimpses of India 1985 containing 5 maps a volume minographed on National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation Scenario by 2001 AD were published. A monograph on Population Mapping containing 109 short papers were presented in the International conference on population Mapping during 12-14 December 1985 in Calcutta. In addition Landuse Surveying and Mapping, Landforms Surverying and Mapping and Urban studies and work on Resource

से संबंधित कार्य किए गए ।

वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता :

8. **भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता :** भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता सन 1876 में स्थापित एक सबसे पुरानी अनुसंधान संस्था है । यह संस्था भैतिकी और रसायन शास्त्र के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कुछ आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है । हाल ही में परियोजनाओं पर जिसमें अनुसंधान कार्य करना है और जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निहित है, आरम्भ किया गया है ।

एमोरफोयस सिलिकान सोलर सेल के लिए सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की गई है । जिन भैतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान के आवश्यकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीविभाग द्वारा पता लगाया गया है उनमें भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है । इन क्षेत्रों में सुपर कन्डक्टिंग सामग्री और यंत्र, सोलिड स्टेट स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी सिन्थेटिक्स, आरगेनिक कैमेस्ट्री, समन्वय स्थलों के लिए इलेक्ट्रोन ट्रान्सफर प्रैसेस, डायनामिक्स और रियेक्शन, डायनामिक्स में किनेटिक और थ्योरीटिकल कार्यप्रणाली, मोलक्यूलर भैतिकी और सोलिड स्टेट भैतिकी शामिल है ।

9. **बोस संस्थान, कलकत्ता :** आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस द्वारा 1917 में स्थापित बोस संस्थान जीव-विज्ञान के विषय पर बल देते हुए आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक विज्ञान के अनुसंधान कार्य में लगा हुआहै । संस्थान ने भौतिकी और जीव विज्ञान के कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं । इनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं : आर.डी.एन.ए. प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग द्वारा पौधों के जीनों का नियोजन और उनका चरित्र चित्रण, ए-ब्रासीलेन्स की नस्ल जो लोहे की सीमितता में वृद्धि की स्थिति में साइडरफोट के उत्पादन में सक्षम हो, और चिकपी में ग्रंथिका बनाने में सक्षम रिजोबियम के स्टोन्स, लिचन से लिटमस का उत्पादन और ऐस्परजिलस से स्टेरोआयड्स के माइक्रोबायल ट्रांसफोरमेशन, कोम्पटन स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर का मानकीकरण, एंटी-बीरलऔर हाइपोटेंसिव कार्यकलापों द्वारा नाइट्रोजन के मिश्रणों की पहचान , उच्च स्तर के इकोस्पेन्टयोनिक अम्लों को रोकने के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल क्षेत्र के समुद्री जीवों की पहचान, थोमबोजेनिकरोधी जीवों तथा उनकी वसा की जानकारी और ऐसे समुद्री जीवों की जानकारी हासिल करना जो प्रोस्टेग्लेंडिन्स के सम्भावित स्रोत साबित हो सकते हैं ।

बोस संस्थान में कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र ने, इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को विश्लेषणात्मक इन्सट्रूमेंटेशन सेवाएं प्रदान करनी जारी रखी हैं ।

10. **रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर :** प्रोफेसर सी.वी. रमण द्वारा सन् 1948 में बंगलौर में स्थापित रमण अनुसंधान को 1972 में भारत सरकार द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ और यह सहायत अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाला संस्थान बन गया । संस्थान में अनुसंधान के मुख्य क्षेत्र खगोल-विज्ञान, खगोल-भैतिकी और द्रव क्रिस्टल हैं ।

1986-87 के दौरान प्राप्त की गई उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां में 10.4 मीटर मिलीमीटर वेन टेलीस्कोप में प्रयोग होने वाला 80-120 जी.एच.जैड. फ्रीक्वेंसी बैंड पर प्रचालन योग्य एक अलट्रा लो-नायस स्कोट्की डिओडे रिसीवर, 34.5 एम.एच.जैड. पर आकाशीय मानचित्र का निर्माण , कोलीसिओनलेस स्टेलर प्रणाली का अध्ययन , न्यूट्रान स्टार मेगनेटिक क्षेत्रों का उद्भव तथा विकास और द्रव क्रिस्टल का अध्ययन प्रमुख थे ।

11. **प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधीनगर :** 1986 के दौरान स्थापित प्लाजमा अनुसंधान संस्थान ने अपना स्थान नए कैम्पस स्थल भाट, गांधीनगर में बदल लिया है । छोटे प्रयोगों के लिे प्रयोगशालाओं को स्थापित किया गया है और 'बेटा', दोहरा प्लाज्मा यंत्र, बी ए एक्स 730 कम्प्यूटर, डायग्नोस्टिक विकास प्रयोगशाला आदि पहले से ही नए स्थल पर कार्य कर रही है ।

'आदित्या' की विभिन्न उप-प्रणालियों से संबंधित सज्जीकरण तथा स्थापना कार्य पूरे जोर से चल रहा है । प्रतिष्ठापन के उद्देश्य से टोकमक हाल जनवरी 1987 में आरम्भ हो जाएगा । 132 के वी लाइन की क्षमता सहित पलस्ड पावर स्पलाई सिस्टम, विशेष हारमोनिक स्प्रेसन सिस्टम सहित 132-11के वी रूपान्तरण के लिए सब-स्टेशन तथा रियेक्टिव पावर कम्पेनसेटर और ट्रांस्फार्मर-रियेक्टिवायर

Atlases and Revision of National Atlas of India were undertaken.

8. **INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (IACS) CALCUTTA:** The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta is one of the oldest research institutions set up in 1876. The Association has been mainly engaged in fundamental research in frontline areas of Physical and Chemistry and some of their-disciplinary areas. Recently, several projects having applications as well as involving technology development have been initiated.

Significant progress has been made in the development of materials and technology for Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells. Several major projects in the thrust areas in Physical and Chemical Sciences identified by the DST have also made significant progress; The areas include Super Conducting Materials and Devices, Solid State Spectroscopy, Synthetic, Organic Chemistry, Electron Transfer Processes for coordination complexes, Dynamics and Reaction, Kinetics and Theoretical working in Dynamics, Molecular Physics and Solid State Physics.

9. **BOSE INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA :** Bose Institute founded in 1917 by Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose is devoted to research in Fundamental and Applied Sciences with emphasis in the area of Biology. The Institute has attained major achievements in several areas of Physical and Biological Sciences. Mention is made of : Isolation and characterisation of plant genes using - DNA technology, Strains of A. bresilense capable to produce siderphore in iron limiting growth condition; and Strains of Rihzobium sp. capable of causing nodulation in chickpea; production of litmus from lichens and microbial transformation of steroids by Aspergillus; Standardization of Compton spectrometer; Identification of Nitrogenous compounds with anti-viral and hypotensive activities; marine animals from West Bengal stuaries identified to contain high levels of eocosapentaenoic acid, and anti-thrombogenic agent, in their fat; and a marine invertibarate found to be a potential source of prostaglandins.

Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre (RSIC) functioning in the Institute continued to provide Analytical Instrumentation Services to the users in the region.

10. **RAMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE :** The Raman Research Institute (RRI) founded by Prof. C. V. Raman in 1948 in Bangalore became a grants-in-aid institution supported by the Government of India in 1972. The main fields of research done at the Institute are Astronomy, Astrophysics and Liquid Crystals.

Notable achievements attained during 1986-87 include development of and ultra low-noise Schottky diode receiver operating over the frequency band 80 -120 GHz for use on the 10.4 meter millimeter wave telescope; the production of Sky map on 34.5 MHZ; study of Collisionless stellar systems; investigation of the origin and evolution of neutron star magnetic fields and the study of Liquid Crystals.

11. **INSTITUTE FOR PLASMA RESEARCH, GANDHINAGAR :** The Institute for Plasma Research, set up during 1986 has moved to its new campus site at Bhat, Gandhinagar. The laboratories for small experiments have been set up and BETA, double Plasma device, the VAX 730 computer, the diagnostic development laboratory etc. are already functioning at the new site.

The assembly and erection work for various subsystems of ADITYA is going on in full swing. The Tokamak Hall is ready for installation purposes scheduled to start in January,1986. The pulsed power supply system comprising the 132 KV line, the sub-station for 132-11 Kv conversion and reactive power compensator with special harmonic

कनवर्टर प्रणाली का एच.बी.बी., एन.जी.ई.एफ. और ए.ई.जी. द्वारा पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है । विद्युत पूर्ति के निर्मम को नियंत्रित करने वाला पी.डी.पी. कम्प्यूटर शीघ्र ही स्थापित होने की आशा है ।

नान-लाइनर प्लाज्मा समस्याओं पर सैद्धान्तिक और प्रयोगात्मक कार्य आई.पी.आर. में तेजी से चल रहा है । हाल ही में, टोकमस में दूसरी स्थिरता प्रणालीको प्राप्त करने के लिए रेडियोफ्रिक्वेंसी फोर्सेस के प्रयोग की एक उचित योजना पर एक रोचक सैद्धान्तिक परिणाम प्राप्त किया गया जिसे केयोटो में (नवम्बर, 1986) प्लाज्म फिजिक्स और कन्ट्रोल्ड फ्यूजन पर हुए एक सम्मेलन में आई.ए.ई.ए. में प्रदर्शित किया गया ।

गैर-न्युट्रल प्लाज्मा में परिवहन की भैतिकी के अध्ययन के लिए हाल ही में टोराइडल इलेक्ट्रान के बादलों पर एक नए प्रयोग का रूपांकन तैयार किया गया । इस प्रयोग की संरचना शीघ्र ही आरम्भ हो जाएगी ।

12. **भारतीय खगोल-भैतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर :** भारतीय खगोल भैतिकी संस्थान खगोल विज्ञान और खगोल भौतिकी विज्ञान कार्यों को समर्पित एक अनुसंधान संस्थान है । इसका मुख्यालय और केन्द्रीय प्रयोग शालाएं बंगलौर में हैं और इसके द्वारा तीन स्टेशनोंका निरीक्षण किया जाताहै : सौर भौतिकी तथा सौर-भूमध्यरेखा के संबंधों के लिए कोडाइकनल वेधशाला, सौर प्रणाली खगोल भैतिकी, स्टेलियर, गालेक्टिक और बाह्य गांगेय प्रकाशीय खगोल विज्ञानके लिए वेनु बाप्पु वेधशाला, कावालुर तथा डेकामीटर वेवलेंग्थ पर ब्रह्माण्ड की खोज करने के लिए (रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर के सहयोग से) गौरीबिदानुर में लो-फ्रिक्वेंसी रेडियो एरे । इसने वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण को लोगों के मन में बैठाने के उद्देश्य से खगोल-विज्ञान में अपने प्रयास जारी रखे हैं । आधुनिक समय की खगोल विज्ञान संबंधी उपलब्धियों की आगन्तुकों को जानकारी देने के लिए कोडाइकनल में एक खगोल-विज्ञान संग्रहालय की स्थापन की गई है ।

13. **भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान, कोलाबा, बम्बई :** भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान की स्थापना सन् 1971 में सुपरिचित कोलाबा और अलीबाग की वेध शालाओं को पुनर्गठित करके की गई । इस संस्था का उद्देश्य देश में भू-चुम्बकत्व और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना है । पावर अपर एटमोस्फेरिक अध्ययनों, सालिड अर्थ अध्ययनों और वेधशालाओं तथा आंकड़ा विश्लेषण के क्षेत्र में अपने वैज्ञानिक कार्यकलापों में संस्थान ने महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है ।

14. **भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे :** भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान में बेसिक और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्य मौसम में परिवर्तनों के साथ इसके सभी पहलुओं सहित मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उसका संवर्धन, मार्ग दर्शन और अनुसंधान कार्य करना है जिसमें उष्ण कटिबन्धी को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है ।

15. **चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्री चित्रा तिरुनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम :-** इस संस्थान की स्थापना मार्च, 1981 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई जिसका उद्देश्य जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आधुनिक विशिष्टताओं के साथ रोगियों की देखभाल के लिए उच्च मानकों का प्रदर्शन करना और उन्हें प्रदान करना और अग्रेत्तर चिकित्सा विशिष्टताओं तथा जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी प्रौद्योगिकी में कुशलतम स्तर के स्नाकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास करना है ।

वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान, संस्थान ने इन्डोमाइको कार्डियल फिब्रोसिस के अनुसंधान में प्रगति की है जो वितरण में भूमध्यवर्ती है तथा केरल में बहु प्रचलित है ।

यांत्रिक प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में संस्थान द्वारा विकसित सुव्यवस्थित रक्त थैली प्रणाली का त्रिवेन्द्रम में संयुक्त क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया जिसकी प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता 30 लाख थैलियां प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादित करने की है ।

suppersion systems and the transformer-rectifier converter system have all been already installed by HBB, NCEF and AEG. The PDF computer which controls the power supply outputs is expected shortly.

Theoretical and experimental work on nonlinear Plasma Problems is being actively pursued at IPR. Recently, an interesting theoretical result obtained on a novel scheme of using readiofrequency forces to access the second stability regime in tokamaks was presented at the IAEA conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion at Kyoto (Nov. 1986)

A new experiment on toroidal electron clouds has recently been designed for the study of physics of transport in non-neutral Plasma. Fabrication of this experiment will start very soon.

12. **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ASTROPHYSICS, BANGALORE :** Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) is a research institution devoted to the science of Astronomy and Astrophysics. Its headquarters and central laboratories are in Bangalore, and it operates three observing stations: Kodaikanal observatory for Solary Physics and solar-terrestrial relationships, Vainu Bappu Observatory, Kavalur, for solar system astrophysics, stellar, galactic, and extragalactic optical astronomy, and the low-frequency radio array at Gauribidanur (jointly with the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore) for exploration of the universe at decametre wavelengths. It continued its efforts to take Astronomy to masses with a view to inculcating scientific tamper. An astronomy museum has been set up at Kodaikanal to familiarise the visitors with the astronomical achievements of the modern times.

13. **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOMAGNETISM, COLABA,BOMBAY :** Indian Institute of Geomagnetism was established in 1971 by reconstituting the well known Colaba and Alibag observatories. The Institute is devoted to give impetus to the growth of geomagnetism and allied fields in the country. The Institute has made significant progress in its scientific activities in the field of power upper atmospheric studies, Solid Earth studies and Observatory and Data Analysis.

14. **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL METEOROLOGY,PUNE:** The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology functions as a National Centre for basic and applied research in tropical meteorology. The main objectives of the institute are to promote, guide and conduct research in the field of meteorology in all its aspects including weather modification with special reference to the tropics and the sub-tropics.

15. **SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM:** Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Trivandrum was declared as an Institute of National Importance by Act of Parliament in March, 1981 with the main objectives of developing biomedical engineering and technology, providing and demonstrating high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialities and developing postgraduate training programmes of the highest quality in advanced medical specialities and biomedical engineering and technology.

During 1986-87, the institute witnessed intensification of research in endomycocardial fibrosis which is equatorial in distribution and widely prevalent in Kerala

In the field of devices technology, the disposable blood bag system developed by the institute entered trial production by a joint sector company in Trivandrum which has a installed capacity for producing 3 million bags annually.

16. **बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पति विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ** :- इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1948 में विश्व प्रसिद्ध भारतीय पुरावनस्पति वैज्ञानिक प्रो0 बीरबल साहनी की समृति में की गई । यह पौधा जीवाश्मों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक और आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और उन्नत पुरावनस्पतिक जानकारी का प्रसार करता है । पिछले वर्ष के दौरान संस्थान ने बहुत से पुरावनस्पतिक महत्व के जीवाश्मों के नमूने दर्ज किए हैं और उनकी जानकारी प्राप्त की है जिसमें रानीगंज रचना का नया स्फेनोपसिड जेनस, कारहारवारी रचना का एक नयामेगास्फोर जेनस शामिल है । पाथा खेरा कोयला क्षेत्र का कोयला निम्न क्षेणी का पाया गया है , नेवेली लिग्नाइट खान से सोन्नेराटिया और बोया की टोरटियरी जीवाश्मों की लकड़ियां पाई गई हैं , द्रव रिमटिमाहट गणना प्रणाली की स्थाना और उसका परीक्षण किया गया तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत के पालेयोसेन सिक्वेंस से डिनोसिस्ट साहित्य की सूची निर्माण का कार्य पुरा हो गया है ।

17. **अन्य संस्थान** :

17.01 **वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी, देहरादून** : वर्ष 1968 में प्रो. डी.एन. वाडिया द्वारा स्थापित वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना, हिमालय क्षेत्र में संरचानात्मक भूविज्ञान, कालान्तरिक शैल विज्ञान, भूरसायन, अवसाद विज्ञान, भू-आकृति विज्ञान और जीवाश्म विज्ञान में बुनियादी तौर पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई है । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में संस्थान का उद्देश्य पर्वत बनाने की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी और हिमालय की भूगतिकीय की जानकारी प्राप्त करना है ।

17.02 **महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ** : महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ की स्थापना 1946 में की गई और यह जैविक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है । वर्ष के दौरान, बुनियादी और प्रयुक्त पहलुओं के साथ 93 अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

17.03 **व्यावसायिक निकायों को सहायता** : विभाग में, 'व्यावसायिक निकायों को सहायता' योजना इस उद्देश्य से प्रारम्भ की गई ताकि व्यावसायिक निकायों आर विज्ञान अकादमियों को राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधियों जिनमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों में निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है को सक्रिय रूप से कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके और वैज्ञनिक व्यावसायिक निकायों और अकादमियों को अपने बीच सामुहिक एकीकृत वैज्ञानिक समुदाय एकत्रित करने और अनुरक्षण करने तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के लिएनए दृष्टिकोण के निर्माण और विज्ञान तथा सामाजिक सम्बन्धों का संवर्धन किया जा सके ।

व्यावसायिक निकायों को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता में वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाओं और विवरणों का प्रकाशन, कला रिपोटों की स्थिति तैयार करना, वैज्ञानिक/व्यावसायिक बैठकें, अल्पावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों ही प्रकार की गोष्ठियां/संगोष्ठियां आदि शामिल हैं । देश में 500 से भी अधिक वैज्ञानिक व्यावसायिक निकाय मौजूद हैं जिसमें से 347 इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए जा चुके हैं । वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान 37 नए व्यावसायिक निकायों को सहायता दी गई है ।

18. **उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाना** : उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाने की योजना की शुरूआत 1981 में इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि मौजूदा मानव साधनों का पूरा उपयोग किया जाए और संस्थानों के आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जा सके जिससे कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्मत क्षेत्र में पहुंचा जा सके । उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण 7वीं आयोजना के लिए अनुमोदित ई.एफ.सी. ज्ञापन में दी गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जाता है । उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन प्रकार के क्रियाकलापों के लिए सहायता दी जाती है :- (क) इकाइयों/प्रमुख समूहों की स्थापना करना,

16. **BIRBAL SAHANI INSTITUTE OF PALAEOBOTANY, LUCKNOW:-**The Institute was founded in 1948 in memory of the world renownd Indian Palaeobotanist, prof. Birbal Sahani. It conducts applied and fundamental research on the varied aspects of plant fossils, and disseminates the advanced paleobotanical knowledge. During the previous year, the institute had identified and recorded a number of fossil specimen of palaeobotanical significance including a new sphenopsid genus from Raniganj Formation or a new Megaspore genus from Karharvari Formation, Coal from Pathakhera coal field have been found to be of low rank type; Tortiary fossil woods of sonneratia and Bouea have been found from the Neyveli Lignite Mine; Installation and testing the liquid scintillation counting system and Cataloging of Dinocyst literature from palaeocene sequence of N.E. India have been completed.

17. **OTHER INSTITUTES.**

17.01 **WADIA INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN GEOLOGY, DEHRADUN**

The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, a research Institute founded by prof. D.N. Wadia, in 1968, has been carrying out fundamental research in the fields of structural geology, metamorphicigneous petrology, geochemistry, sedimentology, geomorphology and palaeontology in Himalyan region. In the Seventh five year plan, the mission of the Institute is oriented towards understanding the mountain building processes and geodynamics of the Himalaya.

17.02 **MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE, PUNE :** Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune Founded in 1946, has been engaged in the research activities in the field of biological sciences. The research programme of the year included 93 research projects embracing basic as well as applied aspects.

17.03 **ASSISTANCE TO PROFESSIONAL BODIES:** The scheme "Assistance to Professional Bodies" (APB) was initiated in the Department with the objective to encourage active involvement of professional bodies and science academies extensively in the national S&T activities including formulation and implementation of S&T programmes and also to motivate the scientific professional bodies and academies for collection and maintenance of cohesive integrated scientific community for promotion amongst themselves for fermentation of new ideas in S&T for innovative approach to application of science and technology for national development and also for promoting science and society relations.

DST support to the professional bodies include publication of the scientific journals and periodicals preparation of the state of the art reports, scientific/ professional meetings, short-term training programmes, seminar/symposia both national and international etc. More than 500 scientific professional bodies exits in the country out of which 347 have been brought under the umbrella of this scheme. During the year 1986-87, 37 new professional bodies have been supported.

18. **Intensification of Research work in high Priority Areas (IRHPA)** Scheme was initiated in 1981 with the objective of utilizing existing manpower resources and strengthening the infrastructure of institutions so as to leap into advanced areas of Science & Technology. High priority areas are identified through machanisms outlined in EFC Memo approved for 7th plan. Three types of activities are supported under IRHPA; (a) Setting up of Unit/Core group (b) National R&D programmes & (c) Setting up of specialised National facilities.

(ख) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, और (ग) विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं की स्थापना ।
छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान 12 इकाइयों/प्रमुख समूहों, तीन अनुसंधान और विकास
कार्यक्रमों और पांच सुविधाओं की स्थापना की गई । इनमें से 2 इकाइयों 1 प्रमुख समूहों और एक
सुविधा को अन्य वित्तपोषण अभिकरणों/योजनाओं द्वारा ले लिया गया है । एक इकाई को उसकी प्रगति
का पुनरीक्षण करने के पश्चात समाप्त कर दिया गया । 8 इकाइयों, 3 राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास
कार्यक्रमों और चार सुविधाओं को सहायता मिलनी जारी है । इनमें से चार इकाइयों/प्रमुख समूहों और
तीन राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं की सातवीं आयोजना संबंधी आवश्यकता का पुनरीक्षण किया जाना है । इनका
पुनरीक्षण करके संशोधन किया जाता है । प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों संबंधी योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित
सभी क्रियाकलापों का प्रबंध सलाहकार समिति की कार्यपद्धति के माध्यम से अनुरीक्षण किया जाता है ।
सर्वोपरि प्रबंध तथा प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रबंध सलाहकार
समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं । औसतन प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रबंध कार्यक्रम समिति की कम से
कम एक बैठक अवश्य हुई ।

नेचरल ट्रांसप्लांटेशन और फोटोकेमिस्ट्री में इकाई प्रमुख समूह स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव
मूल्यांकन अन्तिम चरण में हैं । कोचीन विश्वविद्यालय में एक नई लेदर स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी के लिए राष्ट्रीय
सुविधा की स्थापना की जा रही है

उल्लिखित कार्यक्रमों के अलावा बायो-मेडिकल इंजीनियरी, एस्ट्रोनोमी लेसर अनुप्रयोग, इमेज
प्रोसेसिंग आदि के संबंध में इकाइयों प्रमुख समूहों के प्रस्तावों को तैयार किया जा रहा है । नयी
सामग्रियों, कृत्रिम आसूचना संबंधी राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य भी निर्माणधीन हैं ।

विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान योजना और सामान्य अनुसंधान योजनाएं :

19.01 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धनात्मक
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार, इसके विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान
क्रियाकलाप के एक भाग के रूप में दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं अर्थात् विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान
परिषद (वि.इ.अ.प.) और सामान्य अनुसंधान योजना (सा.अ.यो.) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और विकास
के कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देता है । इन योजनाओं ने, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सामान्य अनुसंधान की क्षमताओं
में वृद्धि करने के अलावा देश में अनुसंधान के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख कार्यक्रम
शुरू करके उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव डाला है । इन दो योजनाओं (वि.इ.अ.प.) और (सा.अ.यो.) को
विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद के अन्तर्गत एक अनुसंधान और विकास की एक
संवर्धनात्मक योजना में एकीकृत किया गया है । वि.इ.अ.प. के उद्देश्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :

i) बहु-विज्ञानीय क्षेत्रों सहित विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का संवर्धन करना ;
ii) मेजबान संस्थाओं की विद्यमान अनुसंधान क्षमताओं को हिसाब में लेते हुए विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के संगत क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान क्षमता का चयनात्मक आधार पर संवर्धन करना ; और
iii) चुनौती पूर्ण अनुसंधान और विकास की गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करना ।

पी.ए.सी. तंत्र के जरिए वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न विषयों में महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए ।
उदाहरण के तौर पर तैयार किए गए प्रमुख अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम इन क्षेत्रों में न्यूरोबायोलोजिकल
विज्ञानों, सोशियोबायोलोजी, आर्गेनोमेटेलिक रसायन शास्त्र, फोटोमिस्ट्री प्राणी विज्ञान के साथ रसायन
शास्त्र का अंतरापृष्ठ, आप्टिक्स और लैसर विशेष रूप से चिकित्सा शास्त्र में लैसरों का प्रयोग ।

20. **क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र :** क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र योजना 1974-75 के दौरान
इस उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध
कराई जा सकें और देश में आधुनिकतम उपस्करों के अनुरक्षण, संशोधन/सुधार और इस्तेमाल
संबंधी रूचि उत्पन्न की जा सके और उसका संवर्धन किया जाए । इस योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न
संस्थानों अनुसंधान और औद्योगिक संगठनों से कई प्रकार के प्रयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा
किया गया है । छठी आयोजना अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान 7 क्षेत्रीय इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन केन्द्रों की स्थापना,
आइ.आई. टी. बम्बई, आई.आई. टी. मद्रास, सी.डी.आर.आई., लखनऊ, बोस इन्स्टिट्यूट
कलकत्ता, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय चण्डीगढ़, नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय और उ.पू.व.वि. शिलांग में की गई हैं ।

During Sixth Five Year Plan 12 Units/Core Groups, three R & D Programmes and five facilities were set up. Out of these 2 Units/Core groups and one facility have been taken over by other funding agencies/schemes. One unit has been terminated after reviewing its progress. 8 Units, 3 National R & D programmes and four facilites continue to receive support. Out of these, 7th plan requirements of four unit/core groups and three national facilities required revision. These were reviewed and revised. All activities sanctioned under IRHPA are monitored through the mechanism of Management Advisory Committee (MACs). MACs are set up for each programme to provide overall management and for reviewing the progress. On an average MAC for each programme meet at least once a year.

Proposals for setting up unit/core groups in Natural Trans-plantation and Photochemistry are in final stages of evaluation. A new National Facility for Laser Spectroscopy is being set up at Cochin University.

In addition to programmes mentioned above, proposals for unit/core groups in Bio-medical engineering, Astronomy Laser application Image Processing etc; are under formulation. National R & D programmes for newer materials, artificial intelligence etc., are also under formulation.

19.01. **MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING GENERAL RESEARCH SCHEMES:** The Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, as a part of its S & T promotional activity has been suporting R & D programmes under two specific schemes viz. Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) and General Research Scheme (GRS). These schemes have made significant impact through initiating major programmes in newly emerging and frontline areas of Research in the country in addition to enhancing the general research capabilities in various fields. The two schemes (SERC & GRS) have been integrated into one single R & D promotional scheme under the Science and Engineering Research Council. The objectives of the SERC are as under: –

i) To promote research in newly emerging and frontline aeas of Science and Engineering including multidisciplinary fields;
ii) To selectively promote and general research capability in relavant areas of Science and Engineering taking into account existing research capabilities of the host institution; and
iii) To encourage young scientists to take up challenging research and development activities.

During the year thorugh the PAC mechanism important research programmes were evolved in various disciplines. To cite few examples major research programmes evolved have been in the areas of neurobiological sciences, sociobiology, organometallic chemistry photochemistry interface of chemistry with Biology, optics and lasers particularly applications of lasers in medicine.

20. **REGIONAL SOPHISTICATED INSTRUMENTATION CENTRES (RSICs)** The Scheme of RSICs was initiated during 1974-75 with the main objective of providin sophisticated instrument facilities to the scientific community and to create and promot a culture in the country relating to use and maintenance modifications/imporvement sophisticated instruments. This scheme has gone a longway in catering to the wic spectrum of users from various institute, research and industrial organisations. Durir the 6th plan period (1980-85), 7 Regional instruments Centres have been set up at I Bombay; IIT Madras; CDRI Lucknow; Bose Institute, Calcutta, Punjab University

इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिकतम उपस्करण सुविधाओं जैसे कि नई दिल्ली के अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में जैसे कि इलैक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोप सुविधा लिक्विड हेलियम फैसिल्टी, आई.ए.सी., कलकत्ता, भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान बंगलौर में एन.एम.आर. फेसिल्टी की स्थापना की गई है ।

वर्ष के दौरान, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा दिए गए प्रस्तावों के आधार पर सभी केन्द्रों एवं सुविधाओं के सातवीं आयोजना प्रस्तावों को पूरा करने के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण क्रियाकलापों को पूरा करना है । यह उपस्करणों से संबंधित विभिन्न तकनीकी पर कई प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों, ग्रीष्म स्कूलों तथा कार्यशालाओं का प्रबन्ध करता है । विभिन्न पुस्तकों तथा विडियों एवं रेडियो कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से आर.एस.आई.पी. कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी संवर्धन को मजबूत किया जा रहा है ।

21. **अन्य कार्यक्रमों में शामिल हैं :**

(i) व्यवसाय में लगे कलाकारों, भूमिहीन श्रमिकों, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के लिए नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्माण के लिए कमजोर वर्गों के लिए विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास ।

(ii) महिलाओं के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी ।

(iii) युवा वैज्ञानिकों के लिए योजना ।

(iv) सेवानिवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों की वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञता का उपयोग ।

(v) ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुप्रयोग ।

(vi) भविष्य विज्ञान स्थिति ।

(vii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राज्य परिषदों के विकास के लिए सहायता ।

(viii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर गोष्ठियों/संगोष्ठियों के लिए समर्थन और सेमिनार कम्पलैक्स की स्थापना ।

21.01 **कमजोर वर्गों के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास** : वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान, कुछ उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकीयों के विकास पर अधिकतम महत्व और बल डाला जाना सम्भव हो सका है, इन प्रौद्योगिकियों के निर्माण के लिे परियोजना निर्माण और उसका कार्यान्वयन और समाज के कमजोर वर्ग को उनके क्षेत्र में नमूनों के प्रदर्शन के माध्यम से क्षेत्र अनुप्रयोग कार्यक्रमों का संवर्धन करना सम्भव हो पाया है । वर्ष के दौरान, 8 नई परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है और यह कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं । अब प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तरण के लिए समुचित तन्त्र तैयार करने तथा कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को समुचित प्रौद्योगिकियों की उपयुक्त सुपुर्दगी प्रणाली तैयार करने पर अधिक बल दिया जाएगा । देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक स्वयंसेवी समूहों और राज्य विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी परिषदों को सम्मिलित करते हुए कुछ प्रायोजित कार्यशालाएं चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

कुछ रोजगार उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यक्रमों के अलावा कुल मिलाकर पीने के पानी, आवास, खाद्य और स्वास्थ्य पर अधिक बल डाला जाएगा ।

21.02 **महिलाओं के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** : यह योजना जिसे छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना मेंप्रारम्भ किया गया था, का उद्देश्य विज्ञानऔर प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग द्वारा महिलाओं के जीवन और समाज में उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाना है और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में महिलाओं के योगदान को सुनिश्चित करना है ।

21.03 **युवा वैज्ञानिकों के लिए योजना** : यह योजना अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए चलाई जा रही है जिसमें नई पीढ़ी के वैज्ञानिक (35 वर्ष की आयु तक) शामिल हैं । इसके उद्देश्य, स्वतंत्र अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण, (आई.एस.सी.ए. और आई.एन.एस.ए. के माध्यम से) उत्कृष्ट कार्यों में युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्राप्त पुरस्कारों को मान्यता प्रदान करनो, प्रतिष्ठित वैज्ञानिकों के साथ प्रतिभाशाली स्नात्कोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के लिए सम्पर्क कार्यक्रम आयोजित करके और युवा अनुसंधान कर्त्ताओं को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों, अध्ययन गोष्ठियों, शीतकालीन और ग्रीष्मकालीन स्कूलों आदि में भाग लेने में सहायता देकर प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

वर्ष के दौरान विभाग ने 34 अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से कि बिजली फेल हो जाने की स्थिती में एनोडतः परत वाली एल्यूमीनियम आक्साइड फिल्म के

Chandigrah; Nagpur University and NEHU, Shillong in addition, sophisticated instrumentation facilities have also been set up such as Electron Microscope Facility at AIIMS, New Delhi, Liquid Facility at IACS, Calcutta and NMR facility at IIS, Banglore.

During the year, the important activities undertaken relate to finalisation of the Seventh plan proposals of all the centres and facilities based on the approach finalised by the Department of Science & Technology. A number of training courses, summer schools and workshops were organised on various techniques relating to instrumentation. Efforts to promote the awareness of the RSIC programmes have been strengthened through bringing out various brochures and Video, radio programmes.

21. **Other Programmes include :-**

(i) Science and Technology Development for weaker sections for generation of innovative technologies for occupation engaging artisans, Landless Labour, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other weaker sections of the society.

(ii) Science and Technology for women.

(iii) Scheme for young scientists.

(iv) Utilisation of scientific expertise of retired scientists.

(v) Science and Technology application for rural development.

(vi) Futurology.

(vii) Assistance for development of state councils on science and technology.

(viii) Support for seminar/symposia on science and technology and establishment of seminar complex.

21.01 **Science and Technology Development for weaker sections :** During the year, 8 new projects have been sanctioned and they are in various stages of implementation. The emphasis will now be given to evolve appropriate mechanisms for transfer of technology and suitable delivery systems for the technologies appropriate to the weaker section population. It is also proposed to conduct few sponsored workshops involving more and more voluntary groups and State Science & Technology Councils in different regions of the country.

Overall emphasis would be on safe drinking water, housing, food and health in addition to some employment generation training programmes.

21.02. **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN:** This scheme which was initiated in the Sixth Plan is aimed at improving the life and status of women through application of Science and Technology and to ensure contribution of women to the development of science and technology.

21.03 **SCHEME FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS:** The scheme is being operated to encourage research oriented activities involving the new generation of scientifists (upto the age of 35 years). The objectives are persued by funding independent research projects, recognising outstanding work by through Young Scientist. Awards (through ISCA & INSA), organising contact programmes for brilliant post-graduate students with eminent scientists and assisting young researchers in travelling to international conferences, seminars, winter and summer schools etc.

During the year the Department has approved 34 research projects and 40 more are under active consideration in areas as diverse as Accoustic emission from anodically coated

स्थान पर अकास्टिक इमीशन में परिवर्तन करना, गढ़वाल में सुपरमाइसिडल, गटाईकोसाइड प्लांट टाक्सा, अल्ट्रासोनिक वेव्स आदि द्वारा प्रकाश के विवर्तन का प्रयोग करके स्लिड में चरणबद्ध संक्रमण आदि 40 और परियोजनाओं पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

21.04 **सेवा-निवृत वैज्ञानिकों की वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञताओं का उपयोग :** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य सेवा निवृत वैज्ञानिकों जो राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक विकास में योगदान के लिए सक्रिय और अभिप्रेरित हैं उनकी क्षमता का प्रभावी ढंग से प्रयोग करना है ।

21.05 **ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुप्रयोग :** यह एक नई योजना है । ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग की योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशिष्ट तंत्र निम्नलिखित शामिल हैः-

1. अनुसंधान, विकास, ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के लिए समयबद्ध परियोजनाएं ,
2. दीर्घावधिक आधार पर चुने हुए क्षेत्र समूहों को प्रमुख सहायता उपलब्ध कराना ,
3. वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय निवेश्य सामग्री द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास की अन्य गतिविधियों को सहायता देना ।

गतिशील समयबद्ध परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों की सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है :

1. पीने का स्वच्छ जल और नवीन ढंग के विचारों की व्यवहार्यता दर्शाने वाली प्रमुख संयंत्र योजनाएं ,
2. रोध प्रतिक्षमता और स्वास्थ्य, प्रदर्शन के लिए क्षेत्र विकसित करने के संपूर्ण पैकेज का एक भाग ,
3. ग्राम समूहोंके लिए कृषि, पशुपालन, वानिकी आदि का एकीकृत विकास ,
4. पर्यावरण के संरक्षण के लिए नए तरीकों/विचारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता जानने के लिए प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं ,
5. ग्रामीण उर्जा संबंधी आवश्यकता के संबंध में प्रणाली संबंधी दृष्टिकोण, और
6. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी (अंतरिक्ष इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी) ।

21.06 **भविष्य स्थिति विज्ञान :** विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भविष्य स्थिति विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अध्ययनों को प्रोत्साहन देता है , विशेषतौर से प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी पूर्वानुमान, सामाजिक पूर्वानुमान और वर्तमान दिवसीय आयोजना के लिए दीर्घकालीन दृष्टिकोण से नीति सम्बन्धी विकल्प तैयार करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन किया जा सके । यह प्रौद्योगिकी पूर्वानुमान भविष्य स्थिति संबंधी अध्यायनों और दीर्घावधिक आयोजना में अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहन देने के परिप्रेक्ष्य और प्रशिक्षण आयोजकों/नीति निर्माताओं को अनुदान सहायता के रूप में अन्य प्रणालियों/संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों/भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान को सहायता देती है ।

21.07 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की राज्य परिषदों के विकास के लिए सहायता :** योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की राज्य परिषदें स्थापित करने के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों की सहायता करना है ताकि वे अपने-अपने राज्यों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यकलापों के निर्धारण, आयोजन, समन्वय और संवर्धन के लिए केन्द्र विन्दु के रूप में कार्य करें । उनसे यह भी आशा की जाती थी कि वे राज्य की विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी योजनाएं तैयार करने में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सूचना के संकलन एवं प्रसार में और विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने में सहायता करें । अनेक राज्य परिषदें 21 राज्यों, 8 संघ शासित प्रदेशों और उत्तरपूर्वी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित की गई है । अनेक राज्यों ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अलग-अलग विभाग और/अथवा राज्य सचिवालय भी स्थापित किए है ।

aluminium oxide films during electric breakdown, search for spermicidal, gtycosidesin plant taxa in Garhwal, Bhase transition in Aclids using diffraction of light by ultrasonic waves etc.

21.04 **UTILISATION OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE OF RETIRED SCIENTISTS:** The main objective of the Scheme is to make effective utilisation of the large potential of the retired scientists who continue to be active and deeply motivated for participation in the national S&T development.

21.05. **SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT** : This is a new scheme. The specific mechanism for implementing the scheme of S&T application for rural development of DST involve the following:–

1. Supporting time bound projects of research development, adaptation of Science & Technology for rural development
2. Providing core support to selected field groups on long-term basis.
3. Supporting other activities of rural development through scientific and technological inputs.

The following priority areas are proposed for support under the activity time bound projects.

1. Clean drinking water & pilot plant schemes to demonstrate viability of innovative methods of ideas.
2. Immunization and health; As part of total package for developing an area for demonstration.
3. Integrated development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry etc. for a cluster of villages.
4. Demonstration projects for protection of the environment to establish socio-economic feasibility of new methods/ideas.
5. System-approach to rural energy requirement.
6. Application of high technology (space,electronics, bio-technology etc.) for rural development.

21.06 **FUTUROLOGY:** The Department of Science & Technology Promotes Studies in the field of futurology with a special reference to Technology Forecasting, social forecasting and technology assessment to draw-up long range perspectives to generate policy alternate & options for current day planning. It also assists other systems Institutions/Universities/IIT's with grants-in-aid to research, perspectives & training planners policy makers in technology forecasting, futures studies & long-range planning.

21.07 **ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STATE COUNCILS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:** The main objective of the scheme has been to assist all the States/U.Ts to set up State councils on Science and Technology which in turn could act as focal forums for the formulation, planning, co-ordination and promotion of S&T activities within respective States. They were also expected to help in preparing State S&T plans, compilation and dissemination of S&T information and popularisation of Science.

State Councils have been set-up in 21 States. 8 Union Territories and North Easterr Region. Several states have also formed a separate Department of Science & Technolog and/or State Secretariat.

21.08 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी के लिए समर्थन और अध्ययन गोष्ठी कम्पलेक्स स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता** : राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रयासों के संदर्भ में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की योग्यता और क्षमता को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में यह योजना आरम्भ की गई थी जिससे कि इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचारगोष्ठी को समर्थन प्रदान किया जा सके । यह योजना यह महसूस करते हुए आरम्भ की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान अधिकाधिक एक दल का प्रयास बनता जा रहा है और जहां पारस्परिक क्रिया के माध्यम से सूचना का संचार और आदान-प्रदान मुख्य भूमिका निभा रहा है । देश में अनेक राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन गोष्ठियां/विचार गोष्ठियां इस तथ्य के कारण आयोजित की जाती है कि देशमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यकलापों के तीव्रगति से हो रहे विस्तार के लिए वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को ज्ञान के अपने-अपने तत्सम्बन्धी विशिष्ठ विषयों अद्यतन विकास से अवगत कराना आवश्यक है जो केवल अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी/कार्यशाला आदि के स्वीकृत ढंग के माध्यम से सम्भव है ।

1986-87 के दौरान कुल 102 अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी की गयी जिन में से 21 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा शेष राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समर्थित थी ।

22. **भू और वायुमंडलीय विज्ञान** : विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का भू और वायुमंडलीय विज्ञान प्रभाग छठी योजना से निम्नलिखित बहु संस्थागत और बहु-विषयक परियोजाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है ।

1) प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली ।
2) हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में भूकम्पनीयता और कंपनाकुंचन के अध्ययन से संबंधित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना ।

प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत 5 जिला स्तरीय आंकड़ा आधार विशाखानत्तनम (आंध्र प्रदेश), सुलतानपुर (उ.प्र.), खेड़ा (गुजरात), कोरापुर (उड़ीसा) और गुड़गांवा (हरियाणा) में बनाए गए हैं । प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली की पद्धति का और अधिक विकास करने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, विशेष रूप से प्राकृतिक विपदा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रोंके अध्यन की तुलना में, द्वीप प्रणाली अपनाई गई थी ।

हिमालयी भूकम्पनीयता परियोजना के अन्तर्गत थीन (पंजाब), जोशीमठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दो भूकम्पीय केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए थे । एक 50 तात्विक प्रबल गति व्यूह उपकरण असम के शिलांग क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया गया है । एक "8 एलीमैंट शार्ट अपर्चर टैलीमीट्री सिस्टम" अर्थ डाटा लिमिटेड, यू.के. से प्राप्त किया गया है और रूड़की विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा गंगा-यमुना क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त स्थान पर संस्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित बहु-संस्थागत और बहु-विषयक परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई थीं ।

(1) गहरा महाद्वीपीय अध्ययन ,
(2) बंगाल की खाड़ी के गहरे समुद्र पंखाकार का अध्ययन ,
(3) वायुमण्डलीय समूह एवं ऊर्जा विनिमय अध्ययन ,
(4) प्राकृतिक विपदा अध्ययन ,
(5) भारतीय उष्णकटिबन्धीय सागर और विश्व वायुमंडलीय कार्यक्रम , और
(6) जनशक्ति का विकास और प्रशिक्षण ।

23. **विशेष क्षेत्रोंमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास कार्यक्रम** : 1986-87 के दौरान निम्नलिखित परियोजाएं जारी रखी गईं : (i) एस.ई.एम. (75क ओरेसो) के विकसित माडल का विकास (ii) कम लागत का एस.ई.एम. (iii) माइक्रो प्रोसेसे आधारित स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर (iv) माइक्रो प्रोसेसर एक्सल काउंटर (v) हाट बाक्स डिटेक्टर और (vi) 85 मिलीमीटर गुरूत्व का फीड आटो स्लाइड प्रोजेक्टर । उपर्युक्त उपस्करोंके संबंध में हार्डवार्डस और उत्पादन नमूने पूरे किए जा चुके है । उपरोक्त में से कुछ का परीक्षण और मूल्यांकन पूरा होने के विभिन्न चरणों में है ।

4 महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में 21 नई परियोजनाएं जिसमें विश्लेषणात्मक उपस्कर, जिओ-वैज्ञानिक उपस्सकर, कृषि इलेक्ट्रानिक उपस्कर और लैसर आधारित उपस्कर शामिल है को सातवीं योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपस्कर सलाहकार समिति ने अनुमोदित कर दिया है । कुछ उच्च

21.08 **SUPPORT FOR SEMINAR/SYMPOSIA ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SEMINAR COMPLEX:** In order to strengthen the competence and capability of Indian scientists in the context of national S&T efforts, this scheme was initiated in DST to support such science and technology seminar/symposia--both national and international. This was initiated realising that scientific research is becoming more and more a team effort and where communication and exchange of information through interaction play a major role. Many Seminar/Symposia are held in the country–both national and international because of the fact that rapid expansion of S&T activities in the country require the scientific community to keep abreast of the latest development in their respective specialised fields of knowledge which are possible only through this accepted mechanism of seminar/symposia/workshop etc.

During 1986-87 a total of 102 seminar/symposia which have been supported, 21 were of international character and the remaining are national.

22. **EARTH AND ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES :** Earth and Atomospheric Sciences Division of DST has been implementing the following two multi–institutional and multidisciplinary projects since 6th plan.

(1) Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)
(2) All India Coordinated Project on the Study of Scismicity and Seismote-ctonics of the Himalayan Region (AICP)

Under the NRDMS project, setting up of 5 district level data bases have been initiated at Visakhapatnam (A.P) Sultanpur (UP), Kheda (Gujarat, Korapur (Orissa) and Gurgaon (Haryana). R&D programme for further development of NRDMS methodology, particularly in relation to study of areas prone to natural disaster, island systems were pursued.

Under the Himalayan Semismicity project two seismic stations at Thein (Punjab), Joshimath (UP) were set up. A 50 element array of strong motion instruments has been set up in Shillong area in Assam. An 8 element short aperture telemetry system has been acquired from Earth Data Limited, UK and is under installation at suitable site in Ganga–Jamuna area by the University of Roorkee.

In addition to above,the following multi–institutional and multi–disciplinary projects have been approved for implementation :–

(1) Deep Continental Studies
(2) Study of the Deep Sea Fan of the Bay of Bengal
(3) Atmospheric Mass and energy exchange studies
(4) Natural Disaster studies
(5) Indian Tropical Ocean and Global Atmospheric programme
(6) Development of Manpower and training.

23. **Science and Technology Development Programmes in Special areas:** During 1986-87 the following projects were continued :(i) Development of advanced model of SEM (75A oreso) (ii) Low Cost SEM (iii) Microprocessor based Spectrophotometer (iv) Microprocessor Axle Counter (v) Hot Box Detector and (vi) 85 mm gravity feed auto Slide Projector. Hardwards and production prototypes in respect of the above instruments have been completed. Testing and evaluation of some of them is at different state of completion.

21 new projects in 4 critical areas including Analytical Instruments, Geo–Scientific Instruments, Agri–electronic Instruments, and Laser & Laser based instruments have been approved by Instrument Advisory Committee for implementation during Seventh Plan.

प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर जैसे कि यू.वी.-वी.आई.एस., स्पेकट्रो फोटो मीटर, स्वतः अवचूषण, स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर, यू.पी.एल.सी., सेसमिक टेलीमीटरी प्रणाली, डिजिटल ऐक्सिलरोग्राफ,प्रेशर के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिक सुरक्षा उपाय, अनाज आर्द्रता मीटर, डिजिटल मृदा विश्लेषक, लैसर ट्रासडयूसर आदि को विकास और बाद में उत्पादन के लिए हाथ में लिया गया है । मार्च, 1988 तक, विकास की प्रक्रिया का पहला चरण अर्थात् पहले नमूने का पूरा किया जाना, लगभग सभी परियोजनाओं के लिए होने की आशा है ।

24. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास योजनाएं** : राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकासबोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य, स्तत आधार पर, उद्यमवृत्तिविकास कार्यक्रम के साधन जैसे कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यम पार्कों की स्थापना और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं आदि के जरिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी केव्यक्तियों के बीच बेरोजगार और अनुपयुक्त रोजगार की समस्या का सामना करना है ।

25.01 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का संचारण और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना** : राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाने और लोगों के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने के दो प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के संबंध में नीति और योजना तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी का काम सौंपा गया है ।

1987-88 के दौरान, जो कार्यक्रम शामिल किए गए हैं उनमें ये शामिल हैं (1) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में रिसोर्स लैटरों का प्रकाशन , कम से कम दो क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी रिसोर्स लैटर अस्तित्व मे होने चाहिएं , (2) विज्ञान पत्रकारिता में प्रयोगात्मक सायंकालीन पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया जाएगा , विभिन्न भाषाओं जिसमें क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं भी शामिल हैं में कम से कम 125 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचारकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा, (3) रिसोर्स व्याक्तियों के लिए दो कार्यशालाएं और निर्णय लेने वालों के लिए दो कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाएंगी , (4) भारत में एस. एण्ड टी. के इतिहास पर 13-भाग के फिल्म सीरियल का निर्माणकार्य पूरा हो जाएगा, यदि संभव हुआ तो, इसे दूरदर्शन पर दिखाया जाएगा , (5) एन.सी.एस.टी.सी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत रखे गए पुरस्कार 28 फरवरी, 1988 को राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान दिवास पर दिए जाएंगे ।

25.02 **प्रदर्शनियां और मेले** : यह विभाग, देश के सुदूर क्षेत्र जैसे कि कोहिमा, इम्फाल, ईटानगर, लेह, कारगिल, गंगतोक, बस्तर आदि में भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण द्वारा आयोजित की जा रही 'हमारा भारत' प्रदर्शनी में भाग लेगा ।

भारत सरकार, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ में जुलाई, 1987 में शुरू हो वाले भारत उत्सव का आयोजन कर रही है । उत्सव के एक भाग के रूप में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर प्रदर्शनी की योजना भी तैयार की जा रही है ।

26. **अन्य योजनाएं** :

26.01 **इंजीनियरी विज्ञान कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम का मूल उद्देश्य नए प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधानों के प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से विकास का संवर्धन करना है जो नई प्रौद्योगिकीय का भेदन शुरू करेगा और परिवहन, आवास और संचार आदि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण के जरिए तकनीकी सक्षमता तैयार करेगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए, विभिन्न संबंधित मंत्रालयों, अनुसंधान और विकास संस्थाओं और उद्योगों के साथ विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया गया है । इनको समूहित किया गया है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में परियोजना के विस्तृत उद्देश्य तैयार किए गए हैं और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य शुरू करने के लिए व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं का पता लगाया गया है ।

समस्त कार्यक्रम अनेक अभिकरणों के सहयोग से और वित्तपोषण के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग इसका समन्वय करेगा और आधारभूत पूंजी प्रदान करेगा ।

Some of the high technology instruments such as UV–VIS, Spectrophotometer, Atomatic Absorption, Spectrometer, UPLC, Seismic Telemetry system, Digital Accelerograph, Electronic Safety Device for thresher, Grain Moistrue Meter, Digital Soil Analyser, Laser Transducer etc., have been taken up for development and subsequent production. By March 1988, first stage of the process of development i.e. completion of the first prototype, is expected in almost all the projects.

24. **S&T Entrepreneurship Development Schemes** : The main objective of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) is to deal with, on a sustained basis, the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among S&T persons through the instrument of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes such as setting up of Science and Technology Enterpreneurs parks and training facilities etc.

25.01. **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMUNICATION & POPULARISATION** : The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) has been charged with policy and Plan-making responsibilities in respect of the broad twin objectives of popularisation of Science and Technology (S&T), and inculcation of S&T temper among people.

During 1987-88. programmes to be covered are : –

(1) Resourcelatters both in Hindi and English in publication ; resource letters at least in two languages may also be in existence. (2) Experimental evening course in science journalism will be underway ; at least 125 science and technology communicators will be trained in different languages including regional ones. (3) Two workshops for resource persons and two for administrators and decision makers will also be organised. (4) Production work on the 13-part film serial on the history of S&T in India will be completed and, if possible, its telecast on Doordarshan will begin. (5) Awards envisaged under NCSTC programme to be awarded on the National Science Day on February 28, 1988.

25.02. **EXHIBITION AND FAIRS** : The Department would participate in the exhibition 'Our India' being organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India in the remote areas, of the country, such as Kohima, Imphal, Itanagar, Leh, Kargil, Gangtok, Bastar, etc.

The Government of India is organising a Festival of India in USSR beginning July, 1987. As a part of the Festival, an Exhibition on Science & Technology is also being planned.

26. **Other Schemes.**

26.01 **Engineering Sciences Programmes** : The primary objective of the programme is to promote effective development of new technology researches which wil initiate new technological breakthrough and technical competance building through sectora approach to meet the needs of transportation, housing, communication etc. For thi purpose, the priority areas have been identified after interaction with various ministrie concerned, R&D institutions and industries. These have been grouped. and detaile objectives of the projects in some of the areas and identified individuals/ institutions t take up the R&D work.

Entire programme would be implemented through multy-agency involvement ar funding. DST would be coordinating and providing seed money.

26.02 **मानव शक्ति आयोजनाऔर विकास योजना** : इस योजनाका उद्देश्य उत्पादन नियोजन और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के आधार पर अनेक परिमाणात्मक कम्पयूटरकृत आंकडे विकसित करना है ताकि इस प्रकार के कार्मिकों का इष्टतम उपयोग करने के लि नियोजन की विशेषताओं और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के उत्पादन का अध्ययन किया जा सके । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के पूर्वानुमान मांग से विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था करने पर भी विचार किया गया है ।

26.03 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण** : इस योजना के उद्देश्य जन उपभोग की कुछ मदों जिनकी किस्म असंतोषजनक समझी जाती है, पर अध्ययन, विचार गोष्ठियां आयोजित करके चुनी हुई प्रौद्योगिकी उत्पादों आदि का सुझाव देकर उपभोक्ताओं का संरक्षण करने के उपाय करना है ।

26.04 **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन शुरू करना** : यह योजना, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी अधिग्रहण और प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रभावकारिता के लक्ष्य के साथ समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के साथ कुछ प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनों का पता लगाने, आयोजन और शुरू करने के लिए आरम्भ की गई थी ।

26.05 **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेशजा रहे भारतीय वैज्ञानिकोंको सहायता** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/गोष्ठियों/संगोष्ठियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि वे विदेशों में अपने प्रतिपक्षियों के साथ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवीनतम गतिविधियों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकें । दी जाने वाली सहायता आने-जाने के हवाई जहाज के वास्तविक किराए का अधिकतम 50 प्रतिशत है । वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान, विभागं ने विदेशों में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए 248 वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता दी ।

मौसम-विज्ञान :-

27. **प्रशिक्षण** : पुणे, नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के प्रशिक्षण अनुभागों में मौसम विज्ञान और रेडियो मौसम विज्ञान और दूर-संचार संबंधी उपकरणों के संचालन, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । नागर विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बामरौली का मौसम विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण एकक नागर विमानन विभाग के वायु यातायात कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है ।

28. **उपग्रह सेवाएं** : अन्तरिक्ष विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1982 के प्रारम्भ में प्रथम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय-भू-कक्षीय उपग्रह-इनसैट-1 ए छोडा । बहुमूल्य सूचना जून से मध्य अगस्त, 1982 के आरम्भ में इन्सैट-1ए के माध्यम से मेघ कल्पनाओं के संबंध में एकत्रित की गई थी, इसके बाद उपग्रह तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण समाप्त हो गया था । द्वितीय बहुप्रयोजनी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह 30 अगस्त, 1983 को छोडा गया और यह 15 अक्तूबर, 1983 से पूर्णतया कार्य कर रहा है । मौसम विज्ञान सूचना उपयोग केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहा है और 20 गौण सूचना उपयोग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ।

देश के अन्दर 100 आंकडे संग्रह करने के प्लेटफार्मों का जाल स्थापित किया गया है । दक्षिण आन्ध्र और तमिलनाडु तट पर 100 आपात चेतावनी देने वाली प्रणाली लगायी गई हैं । 1987-88 के दौरान, प्रोटो-इन्सैट के लिए यंत्रेतर सामग्री के विकसित करने का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा। एक महासागर-आंकडे संग्रह करने का प्लेटफार्म शुरू किया जाएगा ।

29. **वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र** : मौसम विज्ञान सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलापों में पूरे देश तथा इसके साथ लगे समुद्री क्षेत्रों में, वेधशालाओं के अनुरक्षण तथा समुद्री जहाजों को सज्जित करके मौसम की सूचना के तीव्र आदान-प्रदान के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर-संचार व्यवस्था करना, उपग्रह से मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं प्राप्त करना था इन सूचनाओं को विमानन, नौवहन, कृषि तथा बाढ-नियंत्रण के प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराना, जान माल की रक्षा के लिए तूफानों

26.02. **Scheme on Manpower Planning and Development** : The scheme aims at evolving a number of quantitative computerised data basis on output, deployment, migration of S&T personnel with a view to make optimum utilisation of such personnel. Demand forecasts of various categories of S&T personnel in the context of various development programmes are also envisaged.

26.03 **Consumer Protection through S&T.** : The Scheme envisages initiation of measures aimed at consumer protection on a few items of mass consumption, whose quality is considered unsatisfactory by sponsoring studies, organizing seminars and suggesting selective technology inputs, etc.

26.04. **Initiation of Technology Missions** : The scheme has been launched with the objective to identify, plan and initiate some technology missions incorporating a time-targeted, mission-oriented apporoach envisaging technology development technology, acquisition and demonstration of the effectiveness of technology,

26.05. **ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN SCIENTISTS GOING ABROAD FOR PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (PFA):** The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Indian Scientists to participate in the International Conferences/Seminars/Symposia held abroad to exchange ideas on the latest development in Science &Technology with their counterparts abroad. The assistance offered is upto maximum of 50 percent of the actual to and fro airfare. During the year 1986-87, the department has provided support to 248 scientists for participating in International conferences held abroad.

METEOROLOGY :-

27. **Training:-** The training sections at Pune, New Delhi and Calcutta impart training in meteorology and in operation, maintenance and servicing of radio meteorological instruments and telecommunications. The meteorological training unit at Civil Aviation Training, Centre, Bamrauli serves the training requirements of the air traffic personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

28. **Satellite Services:-** The Department of Space launched the first Indian National Geostationary Satellite-INSAT 1A in early April 1982. Valuable data were obtained on cloud imageries through INSAT-1A from early June to mid-August, 1982 after which the satellite's life was terminated due to technical faults. The second multipurpose Indian National Satellite was launched on 30th August, 1983 and is fully operational since 15th October, 1983. The Meteorological Data utilisation Centre is functioning at New Delhi and 20 Secondary Data Utilisation Centres have been established.

A network of 100 DCPs all over the country has been set up. 100 disaster warning system receivers have been installed along the South Andhra and North Tamilnadu coasts. During 1987-88, work on development of software for proto-INSAT will be started. An Ocean-DCP will be commissioned.

29. **Observatories and Weather Stations:–** The activities consist of recording of observations all over the country and the adjoining seas areas by maintaining ovservatories and equipping ships, maintenance of inland and overareas meteorological telecommunication network for quick exchange of weather information reception of satellite weather. Information to user interests like aviation, shipping, agriculture and

इत्यादि के बारे में पूर्व-चेतावनी देना शामिल है ।

प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए दैनिक मौसम समाचार, जिनमें मौसम संबंधी पूर्वानुमान और मौसम की विशेष चेतावनियां शामिल थी, विभिन्न आल इंडिया रेडियो केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किए गए । आल इंडिया रेडियो, नई दिल्ली से पूरे देश के लिए मौसम बुलिटिन प्रसारित किए गए । मौसम विज्ञान के आंकड़ों, पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों की दैनिक और साप्ताहिक मौसम रिपोर्टें, कृषकों के मौसम बुलिटिनों में अगले 2 दिन के लिए पुवानुमान के साथ और उसके बाद के दो दिनों के लिए संभावनाएं आल इंडिया रेडियो के केन्द्रों द्वारा उनके ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रसारण के लिए दिन में दो बार जारी की गईं । इस समय आल इंडिया रेडियो के 76 केन्द्र 27 भाषाओं मे बुलिटिन प्रसारित कर रहे हैं । इसके अलावा, कृषि वैज्ञानिक के साथ परामर्श से तैयार किए गए विशिष्ठ सलाहकारी बुलिटिन, राज्यों की राजधानियों में 9 कृषि मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सलाहकार केन्द्रों से कृषकों के लाभ के लिए नियमित रूप से जारी किए गए ।

30. **अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम** : विभाग की अनुससंधान और विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों में बुनियादी और व्यावहारिक मौसम विज्ञान तथा भूकम्प विज्ञान के बारे में प्रयोग और अनुसंधान कार्य शामिल है और इसके अलावा उपकरणों का रूपांकन और विकास भी शामिल है ।

31. **अन्य मौसम विज्ञान सेवाएं** : इनके अंतर्गत गतिविधियों में मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी उपस्करों का निर्माण, पूर्ति और अनुरक्षण तथा विभागीय कार्यशालाओं में हाइड्रोजन गैस का उत्पादन और इनकी उपरितन वायु के अवलोकन के लिए पूर्ति करना शामिल है । मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों को राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यों के लिएप्रयोग करने के लिए जलवायु संबंधी आंकड़ों में संसाधित किया जाता है ।

ठ2. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें विश्व मौसम संगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भूकम्प विज्ञान केन्द्र को भारत के वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगियां शामिल हैं ।

flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones etc. for protection of life and property.

Daily weather bulletins for each Stations. Weather bulletins for the entire country were broadcast through AIR New Delhi. Daily and weekly weather reports for meteorological data, forecasts and warnings, Farmers 'Weather Bulletins containing forecasts for the next 2 days with a further outlook for the subsequent two days were issued twice daily for broadcast in regional languages by AIR stations in their rural programmes. Seventy six AIR stations are now broadcasting the bulletins in 27 languages. In Addition, specific advisory bulletins prepared in consultation with Agricultural Scientists were issued regularly for the benefit of farmers from the nine Agromet. Advisory Centres in the State Capitals.

30. **Research Programmes** :–The Research and development activities of the department cover experimental work and research on basic and applied meteorology and seismology including design and development of the instruments.

31. **Other meteorological services** :– The activities consist of manufacture, supply and maintenance of meteorological instruments and production of hydrogen gas at Departmental Workshops and supply of these to the upper air observations. Meteorological data are processed into climatological statistics for application to nation building activities.

32. **Other Programmes**:–International Co-operation Includes through payments of India's annual contribution to World Meteorological Organisation and the International Seismological Centre.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.63

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		67.20	92.82	160.02	64.04	100.68	164.72	74.60	103.72	178.32
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.30*	*0.00*	*3.30*	*3.30*	*0.00*	*3.30*	*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*
जोड़	**Total**		**70.50**	**92.82**	**163.32**	**67.34**	**100.68**	**168.02**	**79.00**	**103.72**	**182.72**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.53	0.53
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	**Assistance to C S I R**										
2. प्रशासन	2. Administration	3425	1.80	11.00	12.80	1.80	13.25	15.05	1.40	13.50	14.90
3. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं	3. National Laboratories	3425	52.45	69.25	121.70	50.12	75.00	125.12	58.00	77.50	135.50
4. वैज्ञानिक पूल	4. Scientists Pool	3425	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60
5. छात्रवृतियां और अध्येतावृत्तियां	5. Scholarships and fellowships	3425	2.00	7.45	9.45	2.00	6.45	8.45	3.00	6.50	9.50
6. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संघ	6. Industrial Research Associations	3425	0.50	1.40	1.90	0.50	1.40	1.90	0.50	1.50	2.00
7. प्रायोगिक संयंत्र	7. Pilot plants	3425	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.30	1.30
8. आवासीय भवन	8. Residential Buildings	3425	7.77	1.05	8.82	7.27	1.05	8.32	6.50	1.10	7.60
जोड़-वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	**Total Assistance to CSIR**		**64.52**	**93.00**	**157.52**	**61.69**	**100.00**	**161.69**	**69.40**	**103.00**	**172.40**
9. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली	9. National Information System for Science and Technology	3425	1.13	0.00	1.13	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.85	0.00	0.85
10. अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	10. Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies	3425	1.55	0.19	1.74	1.46	0.17	1.63	4.35	0.19	4.54
11. अन्य योजनाएं (अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता आदि)	11. Other Schemes (Additional DA etc.)	3425	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	12. Investment in Public Enterprises	4859	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.80	0.00	1.80
		5425	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.20
		6859	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.20	0.00	2.20
		7425	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*3.30*	*0.00*	*3.30*	*3.30*	*0.00*	*3.30*	*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*
13. प्रत्याशित बचतें	13. Anticipated Savings	3425	0.00	-1.87	-1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***70.50***	***92.82***	***163.32***	***67.34***	***100.68***	***168.02***	***79.00***	***103.72***	***182.72***

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	12.01 Central Electronics Ltd.	12859	3.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
12.02 राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	12.02 National Research Development Corporation	13425	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*3.30*	*1.50*	*4.80*	*3.30*	*1.50*	*4.80*	*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1.Other Scientific Research	13425	67.50	0.00	67.50	64.34	0.00	64.34	75.00	0.00	75.00
2. दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	2.Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	3.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*70.50*	*1.50*	*72.00*	*67.34*	*1.50*	*63.84*	*79.00*	*0.00*	*79.00*

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग की स्थापना 1985 के शुरू में की गई थी ।

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय कार्यालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता** :-

(i) **प्रशासन** :- इसमें ऐसे स्वायत्त निकाय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है (अर्थात् वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद) जिसके कार्यों का प्रशासन, निदेशन, और नियंत्रण समिति के नियमों व विनियमों और आदेशों के अधीन एक ऐसे शासी निकाय द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके निम्नलिखित सदस्य हैं :-

(क) महानिदेशक, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान जो शासी निकाय का पदेन अध्यक्ष होगा ।

(ख) प्रयोशालाओं के पांच निदेशक जो वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की समन्वय परिषदों के अध्यक्ष है ।

(ग) सदस्य, वित्त, जो भारत सरकार का सचिव (व्यय) होगा ।

(घ) तीन विशेषज्ञ, जिन्हें वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के बाहर से समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा ।

शासी निकाय की आवश्यक होने पर तथा वर्ष में कम से कम चार बार बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के तत्वावधान में 40 राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं कार्य कर रही है जिनके बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र हैं, दो सहकारी अनुसंधान संघ, अर्थात् विद्युत अनुसंधान और विकास संघ, वडोदरा और चाय अनुसंधान संघ, टोकलाई (जोरहाट) और एक विश्लेषणात्मक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, जाजमू (कानपुर) सी.एस.आई.आर. से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं ।

(ii) **राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं** :- राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के साथ भौतिकी, रासायनिक, जैविकी और इंजीनियरी विज्ञानों और सूचना विज्ञानों के क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही है । प्रयोगशालाएं पिछडे क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण विकास सहित उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों को विकसित और प्रदर्शित करने का कार्य कर रही है ।

उल्लेखनीय गतिविधियां ये है (i) राष्ट्रीय रसायन प्रयोगशाला ने उत्कृष्ट बहुलक उत्पाद के विनिर्माण की प्रकिया का विकास किया है जिसका प्रयोग कृषि, बागवानी और बंजर भूमि के विकास के लिए किया जाता है, इसे 'जल शक्ति' कहते है । (ii) राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर द्वारा उच्च शक्ति, मध्यम-चालकता एल्यूमीनियम मिश्र धातु कंडक्टर का उत्पादन किया गया है जिसे एन.एम.एल.-पी.एम. 215 नाम दिया गया है । (iii) केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रो रसायन अनुसंधान संस्थान, कराइकुडी की प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित मैग्नीशियम धातु तैयार करना (iv) सल्फोलेन के विलायक रूप के साथ शुद्ध ऐरोमैटिक के निष्कर्षण के लिए आई.आई.पी. देहरादून और इंजीनियर इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विकसित देशी प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ ऐरोमैटिक निष्कर्षण एकक । मुख्य रूप से निर्माण,खनन और उर्जा संरक्षण के क्षेत्रों में सी.एस.आई. आर. की प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रयोग के माध्यम से उद्योग को लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपए की वार्षिक बचतें हो रही हैं ।

The Department was created in the beginning of 1985.

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:-** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

2. **Assistance to Council of Scientific & Industrial Research :–**

(i) **Administration:-** Provides for expenditure of the autonomous body (viz. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research) whose affairs are administered, directed and controlled subject to the rules and by a Governing Body, which consists of the following members.

(a) The Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research, who shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Body.

(b) Five Directors of the laboratories who are Chairman of Coordination Councils in the CSIR.

(c) Member, Finance, who is the Secretary (Expenditure) to the Govt. of India .

(d) Three experts to be nominated by the President of the Society from outside the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Governing Body shall meet as often as may be considered necessary but not less than four times a year.

Forty national laboratories are functioning under aegis of CSIR along with their several extension and regional centres, two cooperative research associations, Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara; and Tea Research Association, Tocklai (Jorhat) and an Analytical Testing Laboratory, Jajmau (Kanpur) receive financial assistance from CSIR.

(ii) **National Laboratories:–** The National Laboratories are functioning in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering Sciences and Information Sciences alongwith several extension & regional centres. Laboratories continue to develop and demonstrate suitable technologies including those for rural development of backward areas.

Notable developments are (i) process for manufacture of a novel polymeric with applications in Agriculture, Horticulture and waste land development called "Jalshakti' by National Chemical Laboratory. (ii) production by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur of a high strength, medium-conductivity aluminium alloy conductor designated as NML-PM 215. (iii) production of magnesium metal, based on the Central Electro-chemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi's technology, (iv) aromatics extraction unit with the Indigenous Technology jointly developed by the IIP Dehradun and the Engineers (India)Ltd. for extraction of pure alcomatics with Sulfolin as solvent. Annual savings accruing to industry through the use of CSIR technologies amount to about Rs.200 crores mainly in the areas of construction, mining and energy conservation.

संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला के नये क्रियाकलापों और चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के कारण हुई।

प्रधानमंत्री (वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष) के निदेशानुसार, राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के चालू कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा की गई थी। महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों को अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई, मानिटरिंग और मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य से सार-संग्रह के रूप में तैयार किया गया है। इनमें से कुछ कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों के केन्द्र/गौण कार्यों में परिवर्तित किए जा सकते हैं और अन्ततः उनका विस्तार उसी रूप में किया जाएगा।

(iii) **वैज्ञानिकों का पूल** : 1958 में वैज्ञानिक पूल की स्थापना, उचित रोजगार के बिना सुयोग्य भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गई थी। आरम्भ में पूल का उद्देश्य विदेशों से वापिस आने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना था लेकिन उत्कृष्ट शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले भारतीयों के चयन पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

(iv) **छात्रवृत्तियां और अधिछात्रवृत्तियां** : सी.एस.आई. आर. ने हाल ही में अधिछात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए एक परीक्षा प्रणाली शुरू की है। यह संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही है। इस समय, विभिन्न संस्थाओं जिसमे सी.एस.आई.आर. प्रयोगशालाएं भी शामिल हैं में 3600 से अधिक अनुसंधान फैलो कार्यरत हैं। इस समय चल रही अनुसंधान योजनाओं की संख्या लगभग 600 है। संगोष्ठियों/सेमिनारों का आयोजन करने, विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को दिए जाने वाले वजीफों को अन्य संगठनों/विभागों जैसे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए, युक्तिसंगत बना दिया गया है।

(v) **प्रकाशन** : वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद विभिन्न विषयों पर पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित करती है। हिन्दी में (विज्ञान प्रगति) और उर्दू में (साइंस की दुनियां) नामक लोकप्रिय विज्ञान पत्रिकाएं भी प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं।

(vi) **प्रायोगिक संयंत्र** : कांच तन्तुक प्रबलित जिप्सम (जी.आर.जी.) का निर्माण किया गया है जिसका उपयोग लकड़ी के प्रतिस्थापक के रूप में विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और सजावटी कार्यों जैसेकि दरवाजों, विभाजनों, बनावटी छतों, फर्नीचर आदि के लिए किया जा सकता है। यह सामग्री पूर्णतः अग्नि,कीट, चूहों से सुरक्षित और वायुमण्डलीय परिस्थितियों में लकड़ी की अपेक्षा अधिक स्थिर आकार में रहने वाली है। इस पर साधारण ढंग से पालिश अथवा पेंट किया जा सकता है और पालिश किया हुआ जी.आर.जी. सामान पालिश की हुई सागौन की लकड़ी जैसा प्रतीत होता है।

(vii) **आवासीय भवन** :- चूंकि वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए एक मुख्य रूकावट आवास व्यवस्था की है, आवास योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। कर्मचारियों को, रहने के स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए ऋण देने की एक संशोधित योजना शुरू की गई है। इस कार्य पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। कुछ निर्माण कार्य हडको के सहयोग से चल रहे हैं।

3. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली** : यह एक अविरत योजना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत चर्म प्रौद्योगिकी, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, मशीनी औजारों, दवाइयों तथा भेषजों और क्रिस्टल विज्ञान पर आंकड़ों का केन्द्र के क्षेत्रों में चार क्षेत्रीय सूचना केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता : ये निकाय निम्नलिखित हैं :

(क) प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तरण के लिए एशियाई और प्रशान्त केन्द्र।
(ख) विदेशी सहयोग का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टार।
(ग) प्रौद्योगिकी अवशोषण और अनुकूलन योजना।
(घ) प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन और प्रदर्शन।
(ङ) प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण और व्यापार।
(च) परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं का संवर्धन और उनको सहायता।
(छ) उद्योग में औद्योगिक अनुसंधान का संवर्धन और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजना के लिए सहायता।
(ज) प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन बोर्ड।

Increase in BE 1987-88 as compered to RE 1986-87 is mainly because of new activities of National Laboratories and also because of implementaion of recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission.

In accordance with the directives of the Prime Minister (President CSIR) a review of the on-going programmes of the national laboratories was undertaken. The significant programmes have been projected in the form of a compendium for purposes of follow-up, monitoring and evaluation later some of these programmes may transform into nuclei/ subtasks of national missions and will be enlarged in that mode eventually.

(iii) **Scientists Pool:-** The Scientists Pool was established in 1958 for providing temporary placement to well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel without appropriate employment. The Pool was primarily intended for those returning from abroad but Indians with outstanding academic record are also considered for selection.

(iv) **Scholarships and fellowships:–** CSIR has recently devised a system of examinations for award of fellowship. This has been functioning satisfactorily. There are now over 3600 Research Fellows working in various institutions, including CSIR laboratories. The number of on-going research schemes is about 600. Grants are given for organisations of symposia/seminars, publication of periodicals in Indian languages for popularisation of science. Stipends to research fellows have been rationalised to bring in uniformty with other Organisations/Deptts. like U.G.C.

(v) **Publications:–** The CSIR publishes journals for different disciplines, and also brings out special monographs. Popular science magazines in Hindi (Vigyan Pragati) and Urdu (Science Ki Duniya) are also continued.

(vi) **Pilot Plants:-** A glass fibre reinforced gypsum (GRG) composite has been developed which can be used as a substitute of wood for various constructional and decorative purposes e.g. doors, partitions, false ceilings, furniture etc. The material is fire-proof, insect proof, rat proof, and has better dimensional stability under atomospheric conditions compared to wood. It can be polished or painted in usual manner and a polished GRG panel resembles a polished teak wood.

(vii) **Residential Buildings:-** Since a major constraint in the recruitment of scientific staff is housing, efforts are being made to complete rapidly housing schemes. A revised scheme for provision of loan for acquiring living accommodation for staff has been introduced. Special emphasis is being laid on this activity. Some of the construction programmes are progressing with HUDCO assistance.

3. **National Information System for Science and Technology(NISSAT):** This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme 4 (four) sectoral information centres in the fields of leather technology, food technology, machine tools, drugs and pharmaceauticals Data Centre on Crystallography are functioning.

Assistance to other Scientific Bodies:– The bodies are:

(a) Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology.
(b) National Register of Foreign Collaborations.
(c) Technology Absorption and Adaptation Scheme.
(d) Technoogy Evaluation and Demonstration.
(e) Transfer and Trading in Technology.
(f) Promotion & Support to Consultancy Services.
(g) Promotion of Industrial Research in Industry and Support for Industrial R&D Projects.
(h) Technology Promotion Board.

(ज) प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन बोर्ड ।

(झ) सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि. को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता ।

4. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश** : वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान से संबद्ध सरकारी क्षेत्र के दो उद्यम हैं अर्थात् (i) सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड (सी.ई.एल.) और (ii) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (एन.आर.डी.सी.) ।

सी.ई.एल. की गतिविधियां निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में है :

(i) सोलर फोटोवोलटिक (एस.पी.वी.) सेल, मोडयूल और बहुत-सी किस्म के उपयोग के लिए एस.पी.वी. प्रणालियां ।

(ii) रेलवे सिगनल और सुरक्षा के लिए कम्प्लेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियां, औद्योगिक और विद्युत इलेक्ट्रानिकी, तेल पाइप लाइनों के लिए केथोडिक संरक्षण प्रणालियां, इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, प्रक्षेपण दूरदर्शन प्रणालियां ।

(iii) इलेक्ट्रानिक संघटक, जैसे कि व्यावसायिक फैराइट्स, इलेक्ट्रानिक सेरामिक और पिजो-इलेक्ट्रिक एजीमेंट । सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड, इलेक्ट्रानिकी के उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में देशी जानकारी, आन्तरिक अनुसंधान और विकास द्वारा तैयार की गई जानकारी के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी,के वाणिज्यीकरण को काफी अधिक महत्व देता है ।

वर्ष के दौरान, सी.ई.एल. ने उत्पादन और बिक्री में वृद्धि प्राप्त की और इसे पहली बार, ब्याज और मूल्यहास को घटाकर, 17.00 लाख रुपए का लाभ हुआ । 1986-87 में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं :

(क) 2 मैगावाट/वर्ष के सोलर सेल और मोडयूल के लिए वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता की स्थापना ।

(ख) टी.वी. प्रसारण और रिसीविंग के क्षेत्रों में सोलर फोटोवोलटिक विद्युत प्रणालियों के लिए नए बाजार सुनिश्चित करना ।

(ग) व्यावसायिक फैराइट उत्पादन लाइन पर क्षमता के 90 % का उपयोग प्राप्त करना ।

सी.ई.एल. का स्थान विश्व में क्रिसटेलाइन सिलिकोन सोलर सेल निर्माताओं में तीसरा है ।

1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमान में उत्पादन पक्ष में 4 करोड़ रुपए और अनुसंधन और विकास पक्ष में 2.10 करोड़ रुपए की कुल आयोजनागत व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है । सी.ई.एल. ने 1987-88 के दौरान 24 करोड़ रुपए का उत्पादन स्तर और 23 करोड़ रुपए का बिक्री स्तर प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा है ।

एन.आर.डी.सी. के मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य ये है : सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से जानकारी की लाइसेंसिंग और इस प्रकार की जानकारी को वाणिज्यीकृत करना, जिसमें आवश्यक इंजीनियरी और स्केल-अप सेवाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है, विकास को सीधे वित्तपोषित करना और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण , औद्योगिक एककों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी के समस्तर अन्तरण में सुविधा देना, प्रौद्योगिक निर्यात, उद्यमियों को पेटेंट सहायता की व्यवस्था, व्यक्तिगत आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आविष्कारशील प्रतिमा का संवर्धन ।

1986-87 में कम्पनी को लगभग 10 नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को लाइसेंस देने और लगभग 150 प्रौद्योगिकी वाणिज्यीकरण करार सम्पन्न करने की आशा है ।

1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमानों में इसके लिए 40 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास और संवर्धन, प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्यात और प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण के लिए इन्फारमेटिक्स के लिए शेयर पूंजी/ऋण के लिए 20 लाख रुपए और सहायता अनुदान के रूप में 20 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं । इसके अलावा, निगम के आविष्कार संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के लिए 19 लाख रुपए के आयोजना-भिन्न सहायता अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(h) Technology Promotion Board.

(i) Support for R & D schemes to Central Electronics Limited.

4. **Investment in Public Enterprises:–** There are two public sector Enterprises associated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (i) Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) and (ii) National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC).

CEL's activities are in the areas of :

(i) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Cells, Modules and SPV systems for a wide variety of applications.

(ii) Complex electronic systems catering to Railway signalling and Safety, Industrial and Power Electronics, Cathodic Protection Systems for Oil Pipe Lines, Electronic Telephone Exchanges, Colour Television Receivers and Projection Television Systems.

(iii) Electronic Components, such as Professional Ferrites, Electronic Ceramics and Piezo-electric Elements. CEL gives key importance to the commercialisation of indigenous know-how in high technology areas of Electronics know-how generated by thier own in house R & D as also that acquired from Government funded R & D Laboratories.

During this year, CEL achieved an increase in production and sales made a profit of Rs.17.00 lakhs, net of interest and depreciation, for the first time. Some of the major achievements in 1986-87 are :

(a) Establishment of an annual production capacity for Solar Cells and Modules of 2 Megawatts/year.

(b) Securing new markets for Solar Photovoltaic Power Systems in the areas of TV Broadcasting and Receiving.

(c) Achieving 90% capacity utilisation on the professional Ferrite production line.

CEL has become the third largest crystalline silicon solar cell manufacturer in the world.

The Budget Estimates for 1987-88 include a total plan provision of Rs. 4 crores onthe production front and Rs.2.10 crores on the R & D front. CEL has targetted to realise a production level of Rs.24 crores and a sales level of Rs.23 crores during 1987-88.

The main objectives and functions of NRDC are : Licencing know-how from Government funded R&D Laboratories and getting such know-how commercialised, including the provision of the necessary engineering and scale-up services direct financing of development and commercialisation of technology in critical areas; facilitating horizontal transfer of technology between industrial units, technology export; provision of patent assistance to entrepreneurs; encouragement of individual inventors and promotion of inventive talent in educational institutions.

In 1986-87, the Company expects to licence around 10 new technologies and to conclude around 150 technology commercialisation agreements.

The Budget Estimates for 1987-88 have made a provision of Rs.40 lakh, including Rs.20 lakhs on share capital/loan and Rs.20 lakhs as grant-in-aid for the Development and Promotion of Rural Technology, Export of Technology and on Informatics for Technology Transfer. In addition, a non-plan grant-in-aid of Rs.19 lakhs has been provided for the invention promotion programme of the Corporation.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.64

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Bio-Technology

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		22.25	0.40	22.65	16.76	0.81	17.57	39.00	1.39	40.39
पूंजी	*Capital*		*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*0.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**22.25**	**0.40**	**22.65**	**16.76**	**0.81**	**17.57**	**39.00**	**1.39**	**40.39**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	***Other Scientific Research***										
2. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान	2. Grant-in-aid for Bio-Technology Research										
2.01 आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाएं	2.01 Infra-structural facilities	3425	10.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
2.02 जन-शक्ति विकास	2.02 Man-Power Development	3425	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.65	0.00	3.65	6.50	0.00	6.50
2.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम	2.03 Other Programmes	3425	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.86	0.41	2.27	17.00	0.10	17.10
जोड़		*Total*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*12.51*	*0.41*	*12.92*	*31.50*	*0.10*	*31.60*
3. नेशनल इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ इम्यूनालोजी	3. National Institute of Immunology	3425	2.25	0.40	2.65	2.25	0.40	2.65	2.00	0.50	2.50
4. आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र	4. International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-Technology	3425	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.50	0.00	5.50
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***22.25***	***0.40***	***22.65***	***16.76***	***0.81***	***17.57***	***39.00***	***1.39***	***40.39***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	13425	22.25	0.00	22.25	16.76	0.00	16.76	39.00	0.00	39.00

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, हाल ही में एक शीर्षस्थ निकाय, राष्ट्रीय बायो-प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड को रुपान्तरित करके, विकास और आयोजना के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में समन्वय, उनकी पहचान और निरीक्षण करने तथा जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के बहु-अनुशासनात्मक क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित जनशक्ति तथा आधार भूत ढांचे की स्थापना करने के लिए बनाया गया है ।

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं-** इसमें सचिवालय के कार्यालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **जैव–प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता अनुदान-** (1) *आधारभूत सुविधाएं-* अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में कम से कम दो मुख्य अनुसंधान तथा विकास के ऐसे केन्दों की स्थापना करने की दृष्टि से, जिनके साथ-साथ विकास और अनुसंधान के दीर्घावधिक कार्यक्रमो का सुनिश्चयन भी किया गया हो और फोटो-सिन्थिसिस प्रतिरक्षण विज्ञान, औधोगिक जीवाणु विज्ञान, एन्जाइम और एन्जाइम इंजीनियरी, तंतु संसाधन तथा पौधा-प्रजनन विज्ञान, जैव कोषाणु संसाधन तथा वाइरोलोजी, कण जैव विज्ञान व्युत्पति इंजीनियरी और जैव विज्ञान साधन इंजीनियरी तथा जैव इजीनियरी संबंधी कम्प्यूटर और उपकरण साधनों आदि इत्यादि के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अध्ययनों की व्यवस्था होगी, कतिपय अत्यावश्यक आधारभूत समर्थक साधनों/सुविधाओं का अनुमोदन निम्नलिखित कियाकलापों के लिए दिया जा चुका है:

(क) जीवाणु संसाधन संग्रहण ,
(ख) पौधा तन्तु साधन प्रजनन बैक,
(ग) प्रयोगात्मक पौधा तथा जीव रयासन इंजीनियरी,

The Department of Bio-Technology was created recently by conversion of the National Bio-Technology Board, an apex body to coordinate, identify and oversee priority areas of development and planning and build up required manpower and infrastructure in the multi-disciplinary areas of bio-technology.

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:-** provides expenditure on account of the Secretariat office.

2. **Grants-in-aid for Bio-Technology Research:-** (i) *Infra-Structural Facilities:-* With a view to developing a minimum of two major R & D centres with identification of long range R & D programmes and fundamental studies in the areas of photosynthesis immunology, industrial microbiology, enzyme and enzyme engineering tissue culture and plant genetics, animal cell culture and virology, molecular biology genetics engineering and biological process engineering and computer and instrumentation development for bio-engineering, certain essential infrastructural support/facilities have already been approved in respect of:-

(a) Microbial Culture Collection;
(b) Plant Tissue Culture Gene Bank;
(c) Pilot Plant and biochemical engineering;

(घ) पौली-न्यूक्लियोटाइड, पोली पैप्टाइड और ओली-ओक्लियोटाइड संश्लेषण,
(ड.) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना तन्त्र ,
(च) नील हरित शैवाल,
(छ) पशुगृह सुविधा,
(ज) पशु कोषाणु तथा तन्तु संसाधन ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्थित धन राशि में से अधिकांश रकम विद्यमान केन्द्रों को सुदृढ बनाने के लिए रखी गई थी जिनमें उपस्करों का नवीकरण और खरीद शामिल है जिससे कि उन्हें वर्ष के दौरान चालू किया जा सके । यह उपस्कर शामिल है जो इसे चालू रखेंगे ।

(ii) **जन-शक्ति विकास** :- इस योजना के उदेश्य निम्नलिखित हैं :

1. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्मिकों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए विकल्प पता लगाने को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्मिको के रोजगार और उत्पाद सोपानिक संरचनो का अध्ययन करना ।
2. विद्यमान/ लक्षित विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्मिकों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए मांग का पूर्वानुमान तैयार करना ।
3. उत्पाद, रोजगार और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्मिकों आदि के प्रवसन पर आधारित बहुत से परिमाणात्मक कम्प्यूटरीकृत आंकडे तैयार करना ।
4. चरणबद्ध ढंग से प्रतिभा पलायन का गहन अध्ययन करना ।
5. जनशक्ति आयोजन में पद और प्रस्ताव कार्य पर चर्चा करने के उद्देश्य से सेमिनार/ कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना ।

(iii) **अन्य कार्यक्रम** :- इनमें विभिन्न अन्य योजनाएं शामिल हैं जैसे कि (i) प्रशिक्षण और ज्ञान के संबंध में लाभकारी रूप से नियोजित कार्मिकों की संख्या का परिमाण ज्ञात करना । (ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्मिकों के वेतन के विद्यमान ढांचे का विश्लेषण करना और अनुसंधान और विकास की संस्थाओं के चले आ रहे ढांचे की जांच करना ।

नए कार्यक्रम और अनुसंधान के प्रस्ताव : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओ में ऐसी योजनाएं/ कार्यक्रम सम्मिलत किए गए है जिनमे बहु-विषयात्मक कार्य होगा तथा बहुत सी संस्थाओं का सहयोग आवश्यक होगा, और इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योगों से सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के आवश्यक कार्यक्रम, तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कार्यक्रम तथा देश में विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियो के प्रयोग को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक धन-राशि और जोखिम-पूर्ति पूंजी की व्यवस्या करने वाली योजनाएं भी शामिल होंगी । इन मुख्य चालू कार्यक्रमों अर्थात बायोसिड-एस जो लारवा नियन्त्रण के लिए है, इन्टरफेरोन तथा तन्तु संस्करण द्वारा तेजी से बढने वाले बांस के प्रजनन के कार्यक्रम को और अधिक सुदृढबनाया जा रहा है । तांबा प्रक्षालन से संबंधित जैव जल धातुकर्मी प्रकियाओं से संबंधित एक परियोजना और जल मग्न हायासिन्थ तथा सदृश्य सरकंडो के जैव-विज्ञान विषयक नियंत्रण की एक दूसरी परियोजना के लिए भी इस वर्ष वित्त व्यवस्या थी ।

लारवा नियंत्रण से संबंधित बायोसाइडएस परियोजना ने बहुत परिणाम प्रदर्शित किए है और इसके द्वारा तैयार की गई प्रकिया को पेटेंट कराया जा रहा है।

अनुसंधान तथा विकास विनिर्माण कार्य एकक :- राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड की स्थापना जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए की गई थी उनमें से एक उद्देश्य प्रजनन इंजीनियरी, तंतु संसाधन प्रतिरक्षण और संकरण के क्षेत्रो में अभी हाल ही में हुए नए विकासों और अन्वेषणों के परिणामस्वरुप निर्मित नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी को औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए व्यवहारिक रुप में प्रयुक्त करना और स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरग और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और औद्योगिक प्रौद्योगिकी के उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रो में बडे पैमाने पर प्रयोग में लाना था । नई प्रौद्योगिकी के कुछ नए उत्पाद जिनका विकास अब तक किया जा चुका है संचारी रौगों तथा कृषि संबंधी उत्पादकता के क्षेत्रों में (जैव-विज्ञान कृत उर्वरक, महामारी नियंत्रण और दाब सहिष्णुता, कृषि तथा उधोगो के अपशिष्ट पदार्थो को ऊर्जा तथा उर्वरकों में रुपान्तरित करना तथा बेहतर उत्पादकता के लिए औद्योगिक माइक्रोबियल स्ट्रेन साधित करना) भारत के समक्ष उपस्थित बड़ी- बडी समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए बहुत ही सम्भवना शील साधन सिद्ध होंगे । इस क्षेत्र

(d) Polynucleotides, polypeptides and Olieocleotides synthesis;
(e) Biotechnology Information Network.
(f) Blue green algae;
(g) Animal house facility; and
(h) Animal Cell/Tissue cullture facility.

Bulk of funding during 1987-88 on the above schemes was for strengthening the existing infrastructure at the centres which included renovation and purchase of laboratory equipment to make them operational during the year.

(ii) **Man-Power Development:-** This scheme aims at the following objectives.

1. To study the mis-match between the employment and output of S & T personnel with a view to identifying alternatives for optimum utilisation of S & T personnel.
2. To work out demand forecast of various categories of S & T personnel in the context of the existing/envisaged developmental programmes.
3. To evolve a number of quantitative computerised data bases on output, employment and migration of S & T personnel etc.
4. To undertake an indepth study of brain-drain in a phased manner.
5. To organise seminars/Workshops/Conferences/training programmes with a view to discussing the status and proposed work in manpower planning.

(iii) **Other Programmes:-** These comprise of the various other schemes such as to (i) quantify the number of personnel who are gainfully employed with regard to their training and knowledge. (ii) analyse the existing salary structure of S & T personnel and examine the heirarchical structure of the R & D institutions.

New Programmes and Research Proposals: The projects under this would cover schemes/programmes involving multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional participation, integrated R & D programme necessary for an industry linkage, programmes of techno-economic feasibility studies and schemes for providing seed money and risk capital for establishing large scale application using technologies developed within the country. The three major on-going programmes namely, Biocide-S for larvae control, interferon and the fast growing bamboo by tissue culture are being strengthened further. Project on Biohydrometallurgical processes related to copper leaching and project on biological control of Water Hyacinth and related weeds were taken up for funding this year.

The project on Biocide-S for larvae control has shown positive results and the process is being patented.

R & D Manufacturing Units:–One of the main objectives for which the National Bio-technology Board was set up was to facilitate the translation of the new technology generated by the recent discoveries in the area of genetic engineering, tissue culture, immunology and hybridomas for industrial purposes and large scale application in the high priority areas of health, agriculture, energy, environment and pollution control and industrial technologies. Some of the products of new technology that have already been developed hold exciting prospects for solving some of the major problems of India in the area of communicable diseases, agriculture productivity (biological fertilizers, pest control and stress tolerance, conversion of agro-industrial wastes to energy, fertilizers etc. and improving industrial microbial strains for better productivity). The Department

में विभाग ने एक विनिर्दिष्ट उत्पादन प्रधान योजना तैयार की है और सोद्देश्य आधर पर निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों को प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक प्रस्ताव भी इसने प्रस्तुत कर दिए है:-

(i) आधुनिक वेक्सीन का उत्पादन करके और प्रतिरोध क्षमता के विकास के माध्यम से संचारी रोगों का नियन्त्रण और उन्मूलन,
(ii) गर्भ अन्तरण प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा भ्रूणान्तरण के माध्यम से पशु यूथ सुधार,
(iii) पौध तन्तु संसाधन के माध्यम से खोपरे और ताड़ के तेल की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का उत्पादन,
(iv) जीवाणविक तथा अलसल नाइट्रोजन स्थलीकरण प्रसाधनों का उत्पादन,
(v) जैव कीटाणु नाशक औषधियों के माध्यम से कीटाणुओं, महामारियों तथा मच्छरों का नियन्त्रण,

उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में उच्च अनुसंधान तथा विकास से संबंधित विनिर्माण गतिविधियों को सांतवी आयोजना के दौरान प्रारम्भ करके प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रस्ताव है । और जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो उनकी स्थापना भी करना चाहता है । इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए देश में स्थित प्रधान औद्योगिक गृहो के साथ बातचीत भी की जा रही है ताकि इन कार्यक्रमों को 1986-87 संबंधी अध्ययन भी पूरा कर सके ।

कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित आधारभूत सुविधाओं को अनुमोदित किया जाता है :-

1. जीवाणु संसाधन संग्रहण ,
2. नील-हरित शैवाल ,
3. पौधा तन्तु संसाधन सामग्री संग्रहण,
4. पशु गृह सुविधा ,
5. पशु कोषाणु तथा तंतु संसाधन ,
6. ओलिगोन न्यूक्लियोटाड सिंथेसिस ,
7. जैव-सूचक व्यवस्था ,
8. जैव रसायन इंजीनियरी और प्रयोगात्मक संयंत्र ,
9. सिन्थेटिक हारमोन्स एन्टिजन सुविधाएं , और
10. इन्जाइम और जैव-रसायनों का उत्पादन और आयात ।

इन सुविधाओं के लिए राशियां प्रदान की गई है ताकि कर्मचारियों की भरती की प्रक्रिया, उपस्कर की वसूली और विद्यमान सुविधाओं को प्रभावकारी ढंग से मजबूत बनाया जा सके और ये केन्द्र कार्य करना शुरू कर दें ।

3. **आनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र :-** प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को आनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए बातचीत की जिम्मेवारी सौंपी गई थी । जिसके फलस्वरूप मानव स्वास्थ्य, कृषि और पशु उत्पादकता के क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के लिए नई दिल्ली में आनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के संघटक केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । इस समय केन्द्र के लिए अस्थायी सुविधाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं । मुख्य केन्द्र का निर्माण इस वर्ष के अंत तक शुरू हो जाएगा । वर्ष 1985-86 के दौरान इसके लिए 600 लाख रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी । 1986-87 के लिए 500 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । 1987-88 के दौरान केन्द्र के लिए उपस्करों की खरीद की प्रक्रिया संबंधी अस्थायी सुविधा जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय कम्प्लेक्स में प्रयोगशाला शुरू की जाएंगी ।

1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 22.24 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई, जो कि मुख्य रूप से आधारभूत सुविधाओं में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए, जन शक्ति विकास के अन्तर्गत 2.85 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 14.73 करोड़ रुपए और आनुवांशिकी अभियांत्रिकी तथा जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के लिए 3.50 करोड़ रुपए की आयोजना राजस्व में वृद्धि के कारण हुई ।

has evolved a specific product oriented plan in this area and has already submitted preliminary proposals for establishing the following activities on end-to-end mission basis:-

(i) Control and eradication of communicable diseases through the production of modern vaccines and immunological diagnostics;
(ii) Improvement of cattle herd through embryo transfer of technology;
(iii) Production of high yielding coconut and palm oil varieties through plant tissue culture;
(iv) Production of bacterial and algae Nitrogen fixing cultures;
(v) Control of insects, pests and mosquitoes through biological insecticides;

In all the above areas, it is proposed to initiate, encourage and where necessary establish high R & D manufacturing activities in the Seventh Plan. Towards this end, discussions with a number of leading industrial houses in the country to work out feasibility studies to launch the programme in 1986-87 are being taken up.

Following infrastructural facilities have been approved for implementation.

1. Microbial Culture Collection;
2. Blue Green Algae;
3. Plant tissue culture collection;
4. Animal House Facility;
5. Animal cell line and Tissue Culture;
6. Oligonucleotide Synthesis;
7. Bio-Informatics;
8. Bio-Chemical Engineering and Pilot Plant;
9. Synthetic Hormonea and Antigen facilities ; and
10. Production and Import of Restriction Enzymes and Bio-chemicals.

Funds for these facilities have been provided so that the process of recruitment of staff, procurement of equipment and strengthening of existing facilities could be set up, and the Centres become operational.

3. **International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-Technology:–** The Department of Bio-Technology has been given the responsibility to negotiate the establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology (ICGEB) and as a result, a component centre of the ICGEB is being set up in New Delhi to work in the areas of human health, agriculture and animal productivity. The provisional facilities for the Centre are currently being established. Construction of the main centre would begin by the end of this year. An amount of Rs.600 lakhs was provided for this during 1985-86. A provision of Rs.500 lakhs has also been made for 1986-87. The process for procurement of equipments for the Cenrtre and the provisional Laboratory facility at the JNU complex would be taken up during 1987-88.

BE 1987-88 reflects an increase of Rs.22.24 crores over RE 1986-87. Increase is mainly due to increased Plan Provision of Rs.1.00 crore for infrastructural facilities, Rs.2.85 crores under Manpower Development, Rs.14.73 crores under other programmes and Rs.3.50 crores for International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-technology.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.65

इस्पात विभाग Department of Steel

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.52	25.78	28.30	2.17	75.56	77.73	3.50	29.72	33.22
पूंजी	Capital		72639	3528	761.67	784.18	15.65	799.83	87032	500	875.32
जोड़	**Total**		**728.91**	**61.06**	**789.97**	**786.35**	**91.21**	**877.56**	**873.82**	**34.72**	**908.54**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	1.19	1.19	0.00	1.33	1.33
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	**Iron and Steel Industries**										
2. खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.Grants-in-aid for mineral exploration & research projects	2852	2.52	0.00	2.52	2.17	0.00	2.17	3.50	0.00	3.50
3. आर्थिक सहायता	3. Interest Subsidies:										
3.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि.को ब्याज संबंधी अर्थिक सहायता	3.01 Interest subsidy to SAIL	2852	0.00	20.68	20.68	0.00	23.83	23.83	0.00	27.32	27.32
3.02वी.एस.पी.को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3.02 Interest subsidy to VSP	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.81	8.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.03एच.एस.सी.एल.को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3.03 Interest subsidy to HSCL	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.61	18.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.04बी.आर.एल.को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3.04 Interest subsidy to BRL	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.77	18.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy										
4.01 इस्पात के आयात पर आर्थिक सहायता	4.01 Subsidy on Import of Steel	2852	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. लौह अयस्क और इस्पात के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाएं	5. Infrastructure facilities for Iron ore and Steel	7601	11.89	0.00	11.89	21.20	0.00	21.20	41.00	0.00	41.00
जोड़ - लोहा और इस्पात	**Total-Iron & Steel**		**14.41**	**23.98**	**38.39**	**23.37**	**73.32**	**96.69**	**44.50**	**27.32**	**71.82**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	6. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
6.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0	6.01 SAIL	6852	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.02 एच.एस.सी.एल.	6.02 HSCL	6852	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	3.75	3.75	0.00	4.00	4.00
6.03 भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लिमिटेड	6.03 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6852	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.04 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	6.04 Bird Group of Companies	6852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*36.00*	*36.00*	*0.00*	*15.65*	*15.65*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*
7. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investment in Public Sector Enterprises	4852	663.59	0.00	663.59	708.84	0.00	708.84	332.61	0.00	332.61
		6852	50.91	0.00	50.91	54.14	0.00	54.14	496.71	0.00	496.71
जोड़		*Total*	*714.50*	*0.00*	*714.50*	*762.98*	*0.00*	*762.98*	*829.32*	*0.00*	*829.32*
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other Programmes	2852	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	1.07	1.07
9.घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less anticipated savings	2852	0.00	-0.09	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6852	0.00	-0.72	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-0.81*	*-0.81*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*728.91*	*61.06*	*789.97*	*786.35*	*91.21*	*877.56*	*873.82*	*34.72*	*908.54*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**										
7.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0	7.01 Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12852	44.00	540.96	584.96	35.05	506.80	541.85	47.00	444.18	491.18
7.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0	7.02 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	630.00	70.00	700.00	689.10	51.51	740.61	731.00	159.00	890.00
7.03 विजयनगर इस्पात लि0	7.03 Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	12852	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.70	0.00	0.70
7.04 स्पंज आयरन इंडिया लि0	7.04 Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12852	2.89	0.00	2.89	2.71	0.00	2.71	3.45	0.00	3.45
7.05 नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लि0	7.05 Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.37	0.00	0.37
7.06 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0	7.06 Hindusthan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	12852	4.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
7.07 भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि0	7.07 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12852	7.00	0.00	7.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
7.08 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि0	7.08 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	12852	19.00		19.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	26.20	0.00	26.20
7.09 कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि0	7.09 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	12852	1.01	1.00	2.01	0.00	15.32	15.32	0.00	1.50	1.50
7.10 मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लि0	7.10 Manganeese Ore (India) Ltd.	12852	4.12		4.12	2.82	0.00	2.82	4.60	0.00	4.60
7.11 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	7.11 Bird Group of Companies	12852	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
7.12 मैटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कंसलटेन्ट्स (इंडिया) लि0	7.12 Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.	12852	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.00	1.67	1.67	0.00	1.50	1.50
7.13 मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लि0	7.13 Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	12852	0.00	8.10	8.10	0.00	4.89	4.89	0.00	4.00	4.00
जोड़	**Total**		**714.50**	**621.09**	**1335.59**	**762.98**	**580.19**	**1343.17**	**829.32**	**610.18**	**1439.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1.लोहा और इस्पात	1. Iron & Steel	12852	728.91	621.09	1350.00	786.35	580.19	1366.54	873.82	610.18	1484.00

1. **सचिवालय :** इसके अन्तर्गत इस्पात विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान:-** केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित योजनाएं व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों और खनिजों के अन्वेषणों तथा राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम, स्पोन्डा आयरन इंडिया लि., मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लि. तथा खनित विकास बोर्ड को अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए है ।

3. **आर्थिक सहायता :** भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0 को इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के लिए दिए गए सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए, राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0 को 25 करोड रूबल के ऋण के अन्तर्गत आयातों के विरूद्ध बकाया जमा राशियों पर ब्याज के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड को सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए, भारत रिफरैक्टरीज लिमिटेड को सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज और जापानी अनुदान के अन्तर्गत किए गए इस्पात के आयात के लिए ।

4. **लौह अयस्क और इस्पात के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाएं :**

(i) महानदी जलाशय परियोजना से भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण,

(ii) कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए सड़क और विद्युतशक्तिकी निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार को ऋण,

1. **Secretariat:-** Provision is for secretariat expenditure of Department of Steel.

2. **Grants-in-aid for Mineral Exploration and Research Projects:-** Centrally sponsored schemes are for conducting feasibility studies and exploration of minerals as well as research & development projects of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Sponge Iron India Limited, Managanese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL) and Mineral Development Board (MDB).

3. **Subsidies :-** To SAIL for interest on Government loans given for IISCO, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd for interest on outstanding deposits against import under 250 Million Roubles Credit (MRC), to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. for interest on Government loans, to Bharat Refractories Ltd. for interest on Government loans and to SAIL for import of steel made under the Japanese Grant.

(4) **Infrastructure facilities for iron ore projects and steel plants:–** Loans to

(i) Government of M.P. for water supply for Bhilai Steel Plant from Mahanadi Reservoir project;

(ii) Government of Karnataka for construction of road and power schemes connected with Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;

(iii) तनुघाट बांध परियोजना से बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति हेतु बिहार सरकार को ऋण और

(iv) विशाखापत्तनम् इस्पात परियोजना के लिए येलरू जलपूर्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण ।

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण** : भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लिमिटेड इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी और बर्ड ग्रुप की कम्पनियों की कार्यशील पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए और नकद हानियां पूरा करने के लिए ।

6. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश** : इस्पात विभाग के नियंत्रण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यशील पूंजी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन उद्यमों को इक्विटी निवेश के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं ।

6.01 **भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड** : इसके नियंत्रणाधीन बोकारो, भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, एलाय स्टील प्लांट और सेलम संयंत्र छः मुख्य इस्पात संयंत्र हैं । इण्डियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड जिसके स्वामित्वाधीन बर्नपुर में एक एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र है, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की सहायक कम्पनी है । भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड संयंत्रों / एककों का समस्त आयोजनागत परिव्यय आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त, बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा किया जा रहा है, जबकि इण्डियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड का आयोजनागत परिव्यय बजटीय समर्थन से पूरा किया जा रहा है । व्यवस्था इन एककों की विभिन्न संयंत्र योजनाओं के लिए है ।

(i) **बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना** : इसके अंतर्गत योजनाएं, 40 लाख टन तक क्षमता के विस्तार (अन्तिम इकाई का सी.आर.एन. विस्तार फरवरी, 1988 तक सम्पूर्ण), ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल आदि से संबंधित हैं ।

(ii) **भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना** : इसके अंतर्गत योजनाओं में 25 लाख टन से 40 लाख टन तक क्षमता का विस्तार जिसको सितम्बर 1988 तक पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है, परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल, अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र, अड़चने दूर करने की योजनाएं आदि शामिल है ।

(iii) **राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना** : परिव्यय में ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र (यूनिट-I दिसम्बर, 1986 तक और यूनिट-II अक्तूबर 1987 तक पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है) सिलिकान इस्पात परियोजना (मार्च, 1987 तक पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम), फेरबदल और प्रतिस्थापन, अन्य चल रही योजनाओं और संयंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है ।

(iv) **दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना** : परिव्यय में संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण पर व्यय, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र (दिसम्बर, 1987 तक पूरा हो जाएगा), कोक ओवन बैटरी का पुनर्निर्माण, फेर-बदल/परिवर्तन/परिवर्द्धन और बस्ती शामिल है ।

(v) **मिश्र इस्पात कारखाना** : परिव्यय में चरण-का विस्तार (सितम्बर 1987 तक पूरा होगा) और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/आधुनिकीकरण पर व्यय शामिल है ।

(vi) **इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड** : परिव्यय आठवीं कोक ओवन बैटरी के पुनर्निर्माण, चासनाला वाशरी के लिए बैलेंसिंग सुविधाओं, चासनाला अपर सीम के विकास, परिवर्द्धन/फेरबदल/आधुनिकीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए है ।

6.02 **राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड (विशाखापत्तनम)** : सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग से (6281.32 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से जून 1990 तक पूरा हो जाने का अनुमान है) भारत में स्थापित किया जा रहा पहला समुद्र तट का एकीकृत इस्पात कारखाना है ।

6.03 **कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में नए इस्पात कारखाने** : भारत सरकार कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में दो नए इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई है । तदनुसार इन इस्पात कारखानों अर्थात् विजयनगर इस्पात लिमिटेड और नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड के

(iii) Government of Bihar for water supply for Bokaro Steel Plant from Tenughat Dam Project; and

(iv) Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Yeleru water supply scheme for Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

5 **Non-plan loan to public enterprises :–** To meet cash losses and to provide for working capital requirements of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Bharat Refractories Limited, IISCO and Bird Group of Companies.

6. **Investment in public enterprises :–** In order to implement various capital schemes by the public sector enterprises under the control of Deptt. of Steel, budgetary support by way of equity investment and loans is extended to these enterprises.

6.01 **Steel Authority of India Limited :–** It has six major steel plants under its control : Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Alloy Steels Plant and Salem Steel Plants. The Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) which owns an integrated steel plant at Burnpur is a subsidiary of SAIL. While entire plan outlay of SAIL Plants/units is being met out of internal and extra budgetary resources, the plan outlay of IISCO is being met out of budgetary support. Provision is for the various plan schemes of these units.

(i) **Bokaro Steel Plant :–** Schemes covered relate to expansion of capacity to 4MT (completion of last unit's CRM expansion by Feb 1988) captive power plant, additions and modifications etc.

(ii) **Bhilai Steel Plant :–** Schemes covered are expansion of capacity from 2.5 MT to 4 MT scheduled for completion by Sept 1988, additions and modifications, R & D Projects, captive power plant, debottlenecking schemes etc.

(iii) **Rourkela Steel Plant :–** Outlay covers captive power plant (scheduled for completion of unit-I by Dec. 1986 and unit-II by Oct. 1987), Silicon Stee Project (completion by March 1987, modifications and replacements, other continuinc schemes, and modernisation of plant.

(iv) **Durgapur Steel Plant :–** Outlay covers expenses on modernisation c the plant, captive power plant (completion by Dec. 1987), rebuilding of coke ove battery, modifications/alternations/additions, and township.

(v) **Alloy Steels Plant :–** Outlay covers stage II expansion (completion b Sept. 1987), and expenses on additions/replacements/modifications.

(vi) **Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.:–** Provision is for 8th coke ove battery rebuilding, balancing facilities for Chasnalla Washery, development Chasnalla Upper Seam and additions/modifications and replacements.

6.02 **Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (Vishakhapatanam) :–** Is the fi onshore integrated Steel Plant being set up in India with technical and financ cooperation from U.S.S.R. (scheduled to be completed by June, 1990 at an estimat cost of Rs. 6,281.32 crores).

6.03 **New Steel Plants in Karnataka & Orissa :–** Govt of India agre in principle for setting up two new steel plants in Karnataka and Orissa. Accordin two companies were set up for construction of these steel plants viz. Vijayana

निर्माण के लिए दो कम्पनियां स्थापित की गई थीं । धन की कमी के कारण नए इस्पात कारखानों का कार्यान्वयन अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है । तथापि व्यवस्था प्रारम्भिक व्यय, प्रशासनिक व्यय और भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत के लिए की गई है ।

6.04 **स्पंज आयरन इण्डिया लिमिटेड** : व्यवस्था उत्पाद विविधिकरण योजना, परिवर्द्धन/फेर-बदल/प्रतिस्थापन और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई है ।

6.05 **हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड** : सम्पूर्ण आधुनिक इस्पात कारखाने और इस्पात क्षेत्र से बाहर की परियोजनाओं का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 1964 में निगमित की गई थी । व्यवस्था विभिन्न निर्माण स्थलों पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए निर्माण उपस्करों की खरीद और संबंधित पुंजी व्यय के लिए है ।

6.06 **भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज लिमिटेड** : मांद्रीदाह रिफ्रैक्टरीज संयंत्र, रांची रोड रिफ्रेक्टरी एकक और भिलाई रिफ्रेक्टरी संयंत्र, तीनों एककों के प्रबन्ध के लिए मई, 1978 में स्थापित की गई थी । व्यवस्था पुराने एककों स्वस्थ्य बनाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए और बस्ती के लिए है ।

6.07 **राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड** : यह निगम लौह अयस्क और हीरों के निष्कर्षण और खनिज जैसे डोलामाइट चूने के पत्थर आदि की खोज और विकास का कार्य कर रहा है । व्यवस्था बेलाडिका-IIसी. लौह अयस्क परियोजना परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए है ।

6.08 **कुद्रेमुख लौहे अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना मुख्य रूप से ईरान को निर्यात के लिए 70 लाख टन लौह अयस्क प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट को लेने की ईरान की असमर्थता के फलस्वरूप परियोजना से लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट का उपयोग करने के लिए मई, 1981 में एक छोटे संयंत्र की योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी । छोटा संयंत्र अब मार्च 1987 तक लगाने का कार्यक्रम है । कम्पनी को किसी बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण परिव्यय अपने आन्तरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

6.09 **मेंगनीज और (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड** : यह भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के संयुक्त स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी है । यह देश में उच्च श्रेणी के मेंगनीज की सबसे बडी उत्पादक कम्पनी है । व्यवस्था चिकला खान पर खड़ी शाफ्ट निमग्न करने और उक्वा खान पर होस्टिंग शाफ्ट निमग्न करने और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन तथा फेर-बदल और वस्ती के लिए है

6.10 **बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज** : अक्तूबर, 1980 में भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मुख्य रूप से खनन और रिफ्रैक्ट्रीय कार्यों में लगी हुई है । व्यवस्था रूग्ण खानों को कार्यशील अवस्था में लाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन, परिवर्तन और फेर-बदल के लिए है ।

6.11 **मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटेंट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड** : यह कम्पनी लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों को सेवाएं प्रदान करती है । इन सेवाओं में रोलिंग मिलों की पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने के कार्यों सहित डिजाइन, उपस्कर और प्रणालियां शामिल हैं ।

6.12 **मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : यह पिघलने वाले करतन, पुनःवेल्लित किए जा सकने वाले स्क्रेप के आयात, स्पंज आयरन, कास्ट आयरन स्क्रेप और तोड़ने के लिए पुराने जहाजों के आयात और निर्यात के लिए माध्यमिक एजेंसी है । यह कम्पनी सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों और अन्य संगठनों से कतरन और अन्य सामग्री के निपटान के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । कोई बजटीय समर्थन आवश्यक नहीं क्योंकि कम्पनी के पास आयोजनागत परिव्यय पूरा करने के लिए आन्तरिक साधन मौजूद है ।

7. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन का स्थापना व्यय, विख्यात धातु-

Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited. Due to funds constraints, the implementation of the new steel plants has not been taken up so far. However, provision has been made for preliminary expenses, administrative expenses and cost of acquisition of land.

6.04 **Sponge Iron India Ltd. :–** Provision made for product diversification scheme, additions/modification/replacements and R & D programme.

6.05 **Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. :–** Incorporated in 1964, has the expertise for undertaking complete construction of modern steel plant as also projects outside steel sector. Provision is for purchase of construction equipment and connected capital expenditure for executing works at various sites of construction.

6.06 **Bharat Refractories Limited :–** was formed in May, 1978 for managing three units: Bhandaridah Refractories Plant, Ranchi Road Refractory Plant and Bhilai Refractory Plant. Provision is for additions/modifications and replacement for restoring the health of the old units and for township.

6.07 **National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. :–** is engaged in extraction of iron ore and diamonds and exploration and development of minerals like dolomite, limestone etc. Provision is for completion of schemes like Bailadila-11C Iron Ore Project, Bailadila-5 Fine Ore Handling Plant and for additions, modifications & replacements.

6.08 **Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. :–** Set up to produce 7 million tonnes of iron ore per year mainly for export to Iran. Consequent on Iran's inability to take to iron-ore concentrates, a pellet plant to utilise the iron ore concentrates from the project was approved in May 1981. The pellet plant is now scheduled to be commissioned by March 1987. No budgetary support is required by the company as the entire outlay will be met out of its internal resources.

6.09 **Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. :–** is jointly owned by Govt. of India and the Govts. of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It is the largest producer of high grade manganese ore in the country. Provision is for executing schemes like sinking of vertical shaft at Chikla Mine, sinking of main hoisting shaft at Ukwa mine and for additions/modifications and replacement and township.

6.10 **Bird group of companies :–** Bird & Co. Ltd. taken over by the Govt. of India in October 1980 is mainly engaged in mining and refactory activities. Provision is for additions, modifications and replacement to restore the sick mines to operational conditions.

6.11 **Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. :–** renders services to Iron & Steel industry, designs equipment and systems including supply installation and commissioning of rolling mills etc. No budgetary support is required as the entire expenses will be met out of internal resources of the company.

6.12 **Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. :–** is the canalising agency for import and export of melting scrap, import of rerollable scrap, sponge iron, cast iron scrap and old ships for breaking. The company is also responsible for disposal of scrap and other material from public sector steel plants and other organisations. No budgetary support is required as the company has internal resources to meet the plan outlay.

7. **Other Programmes :–** These include establishment expenses on Iron & Steel

विज्ञानियों को पुरस्कार, भुगतान आदि के लिए आयुक्त के कार्यलयों पर व्यय शामिल है ।

राजस्व भाग में संशोधित अनुमान में 49.39 करोड़ रुपए की समग्र वृद्धि मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है :-

(i) राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (8.81 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (18.61 करोड़ रुपए), भारत रैफरैक्ट्रीय लिमिटेड को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (18.77 करोड़ रुपए) और इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के लिए भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड को अतिरिक्त ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में (3.15 करोड़ रुपए)/उपर्युक्त कम्पनियों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता उनको हुई पर्याप्त हानियों के कारण दी गई थी जिनके कारण ये सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज का भुगतान नहीं कर सकी थीं । राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड को दी गई ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता 25 करोड़ रूबल ऋण के अन्तर्गत किए गए आयातों के लिए बकाया राशियों पर ब्याज देने के लिए थी ।

1987-88 के राजस्व भाग के बजट अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था में स्थापना व्ययों की सामान्य वृद्धि प्रकट होती है और इनमें इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के लिए भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड को दिए गए ऋणों के कारण ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता के लिए 27.32 करोड़ रुपए और खोज तथा अनुसंधान एवं विकास हेतु अनुदानों के लिए 3.50 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 38.16 करोड़ रुपए की समग्र वृद्धि मुख्यतः विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात परियोजना के लिए (59.10 करोड़ रुपएं),येलरु जल पूर्ति योजना के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण (20 करोड़ रुपए): भारतीय आयरन एण्ड स्टील कमप्नी को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण सहायता में बचतों के मुकाबले आंशिक क्षतिपूर्ति (15 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड को आयोजना भिन्न सहायता (5.25 करोड़ रुपए), इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी की पूंजीगत योजना के लिए बजटीय सहायता (8.95 करोड़ रुपए), बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश और कर्नाटक सरकारों को स्वीकृत संशोधित लागत अनुमान न प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ऋण वितरण का स्थगन (10.69 करोड़ रुपए) और अन्य मदों में (1.05 करोड़ रुपए) की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था करने के कारण है ।

1987-88 में की गई व्यवस्था सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की उन विभिन्न आयोजनागत योजनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने जिनका ब्यौरा आगे पैरों में दिया गया है, लिबियन वर्क्स पर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स एण्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड की नकद हानियां/कार्यकारी पूंजी आवश्यकता (4करोड़ रुपए) और बर्ड ग्रुप कम्पनियों (1करोड़ रुपए) और इस्पात विभाग के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाओं से संबंधित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है, अर्थात्

(i) बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा तनुघाट बांध परियोजना (1.00 करोड़ रुपए)
(ii) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा महानदी जलाशय परियोजना (1.00करोड़ रुप्रए)
(iii) कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार द्वारा रोड तथा विद्युत शक्ति योजनाएं (1.00 करोड़ रुपए)
(iv) आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वी.एस.पी. के लिए येलेरु जल आपूर्ति योजना (38.00 करोड़ रुपए) ।

Control Organisation, awards to distinguished metallurgists, expenditure on the offices of the Commissioner for Payments etc.

There is an overall increase of Rs. 49.39 crores in the Revised Estimates in Revenue Section mainly to provide –

(i) interest subsidy to RINL (Rs. 8.81 crores), interest subsidy to HSCL (Rs.18.61crores), interest subsidy to BRL (Rs. 18.77 crores) and additional interest subsidy to SAIL for IISCO (Rs. 3.15 crores). The interest subsidies were provided to the above companies due to substantial losses incurred by them resulting in non-payment of interest on Government loans. The interest subsidy given to RINL was to pay interest on outstanding deposits against imports made under 250 MRC.

The provision made in budget estimates 1987-88 in Revenue Section reflects normal growth of establishment expenses and includes Rs. 27.32 crores for interest subsidy on account of loans advanced to SAIL for IISCO and Rs. 3.50 crores for grants for exploration and research & development.

There is an overall increase of Rs. 38.16 crores in the revised estimates of 1986-87 for capital expenditure as compared to the Budget Estimates 1986-87 mainly due to additional provision made for Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Rs. 59.10 crores) loans to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Yeleru Water Supply Scheme (Rs. 20 crores) partly set off against the savings in non-plan loan assistance to IISCO (Rs.15 crores), non-plan assistance to HSCL (Rs.5.25 crores) budgetary assistance for IISCO's capital scheme (Rs.8.95 crores), postponement of disbursement of loan to Governments of Bihar, M.P. and Karnataka due to non-furnishing of approved revised cost estimates (Rs.10.69 crores) and in other items (Rs.1.05 crores).

The provision made in 1987-88 is to meet the expenditure on various plan schemes of public sector undertakings as detailed in subsequent paragraph, cash loss/working capital requirement of HSCL on Libyan Works (Rs.4 crores) and Bird Group of Companies (Rs. 1.00 crore) and to provide loan assistance to State Governments for execution of schemes connected with projects under Department of Steel, viz.

(i) Tenughat Dam Project by State Government of Bihar (Rs 1.00 crore).
(ii) Mahanadi Reservoir Project by State Government of Madhya Pradesh (Rs.1.00 crore).
(iii) Road & Power Schemes by State Government of Karnataka for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Rs. 1.00 crore).
(iv) Yeleru Water Supply Scheme for VSP by Government of Andhra Pradesh (Rs.38.00 crores).

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.66

खान विभाग Department of Mines

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		38.86	54.64	93.50	39.51	58.47	97.98	45.28	55.53	100.81
	पूंजी *Capital*		*562.14*	*58.80*	*620.94*	*630.24*	*23.09*	*653.33*	*269.95*	*0.00*	*269.95*
	जोड़ Total		**601.00**	**113.44**	**714.44**	**669.75**	**81.56**	**751.31**	**315.23**	**55.53**	**370.76**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.00	1.18	1.18	0.00	1.19	1.19
अलौह खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	**Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**										
2. भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण	2.Geological Survey of India	2853	20.00	44.48	64.48	20.60	45.44	66.04	22.00	46.18	68.18
3. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान	3.Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	2853	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	16.00	0.00	16.00
4. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के अनुसंधान और अन्य कार्यक्रम	4. Research and other programmes of Indian Bureau of Mines	2853	2.20	2.45	4.65	2.64	2.87	5.51	4.79	3.01	7.80
5. भारत गोल्ड माइंस लिमिटेड को अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	5. Other Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	2853	0.00	7.72	7.72	0.00	8.87	8.87	0.00	2.50	2.50
जोड़ - अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	**Total-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**		**37.20**	**54.65**	**91.85**	**38.24**	**57.18**	**95.42**	**42.79**	**51.69**	**94.48**
6. आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	6. Non Plan Loans										
6.01 भारत एल्यूमिनियम कं0 लि0	6.01 Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	6853	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.09	23.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.02 नेशनल एल्यूमिनियम कं0 लि0	6.02 National Aluminium Company Ltd.	6853	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*60.00*	*60.00*	*0.00*	*23.09*	*23.09*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investment in Public Enterprises	4853	536.16	0.00	536.16	565.56	0.00	565.56	165.38	0.00	165.38
		6853	25.98	0.00	25.98	64.68	0.00	64.68	104.57	0.00	104.57
जोड़		*Total*	*562.14*	*0.00*	*562.14*	*630.24*	*0.00*	*630.24*	*269.95*	*0.00*	*269.95*
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other Programmes	2853	1.66	0.08	1.74	1.27	0.11	1.38	2.49	2.65	5.14
9. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	9. Less Anticipated Savings	2853	0.00	-1.12	-1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6853	0.00	-1.20	-1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-2.32*	*-2.32*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***601.00***	***113.44***	***714.44***	***669.75***	***81.56***	***751.31***	***315.23***	***55.53***	***370.76***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B.Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
7.01 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी	7.01 Bharat Aluminium Company	12853	144.97	0.00	144.97	185.00	32.37	217.37	87.00	0.00	87.00
7.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	7.02 Hindusthan Copper Ltd.	12853	17.42	0.00	17.42	20.85	0.00	20.85	32.30	0.00	32.30
7.03 नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड	7.03 National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	380.40	0.00	380.40	405.04	35.80	440.84	130.00	20.00	150.00
7.04 हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	7.04 Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	12853	5.80	19.00	24.80	5.80	14.80	20.60	10.15	15.00	25.15

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
7.05 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड	7.05 Mineral Exploration Co. Ltd.	12853	10.00	8.00	18.00	10.00	5.80	15.80	5.00	5.17	10.17
7.06 भारत गोल्ड माइंस कम्पनी लि0	7.06 Bharat Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	12853	3.55	0.00	3.55	3.55	0.00	3.55	5.50	0.00	5.50
जोड़	Total		562.14	27.00	589.14	630.24	88.77	719.01	269.95	40.17	310.12
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay *										
1. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	1. Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	603.00	27.00	630.00	676.24	88.77	765.01	319.78	40.17	359.95

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के परिव्यय शामिल है ।

* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development.

मांग संख्या 73	Demand No 73	12853	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.15	0.00	1.15
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No 74	12853	1.01	0.00	1.01	5.74	0.00	5.74	3.40	0.00	3.40
जोड़	Total		2.00	0.00	2.00	6.49	0.00	6.49	4.55	0.00	4.55

1. **सचिवालय** :- इसके अन्तर्गत खान विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाना है ।

2. **भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण** :- इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश के क्षेत्रीय खनिज के मूल्यांकन के लिए है और इसमें उपग्रह प्रतिबिम्ब और वायुवाहित सर्वेक्षणों के जरिए 'सुदूर संवेदन' की आवश्यकताएं भी शामिल हैं । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धियां, चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू करने, सामग्रियों की लागत में वृद्धि और अनुसंधान के अलावा भूगर्भीय नक्शों को सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से बनाने में वार्द्धिक उत्पादनों, बड़े पैमाने पर मानचित्रण, हवाई सर्वेक्षण, समुद्री भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण और ड्रिलिंग के कारण है ।

3. **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान** :- संवर्धनात्मक आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को सौंपी गई अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण अनुदानों द्वारा किया जाता है । इस वृद्धि का कारण 1987-88 में परिकल्पित अधिक संवर्धनात्मक कार्य हैं ।

4. **भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के अनुसंधान और अन्य कार्यक्रम** :- इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था में खानों के निरीक्षण और अध्ययन के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो की आवश्यकताएं और (i) निम्न श्रेणी के अयस्कों और खनिजों के उपकारक और (ii) खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण के संवर्धन और वैज्ञानिक विकास को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विशेष खनन समस्याओं के अनुसंधान शामिल हैं । यह वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने और आधुनिक अयस्क ड्रेसिंग प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना के कारण है ।

5. **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायता** :- इस कम्पनी को आर्थिक सहायता जरूरी हो गई है क्योंकि इस कम्पनी को 105 वर्ष पुरानी कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड खानों के प्रचालन में लगातार नकद हानियां हो रही है क्योंकि इन खानों में अयस्क का ग्रेड गिरता जा रहा है और प्रचालन की गहराइयां बढ़ रही हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन की लागत अधिक हो गई है ।

6. **नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी और भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** :- नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी के लिए 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 5880.00 लाख रुपए

1. **Secretariat:** The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Department of Mines. Increase in RE is due to Iimplementation of IVth Pay Commission recommendation.

2. **Geological Survey of India:** The provision is for geological mapping and Regional Mineral assessment of the country including off-shore areas and covers the requirements of 'remote-sensing' through satellite imaging and airborne surveys. Increases in R.E. 1986-87 and BE 1987-88 are due to implementation of the recommendations of the IVth Pay Commission , increase in cost of materials and incremental outputs in systematic geological mapping, large scale mapping, aerial survey, marinegeology surveys and drilling, apart from research.

3. **Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.:** Exploration projects assigned by the Central Government to the Corporation on a promotional basis are funded by grants. The increase is due to more promotional work envisaged in 1987-88.

4. **Research and other programmes of Indian Bureau of Mines:** The provision covers the requirements of the Indian Bureau of Mines for inspection and study of mines and research on (i) the beneficiation of low grade ores and minerals and (ii) on special mining problems with a view to promotion of conservation and scientific development of mineral resources. The increase is mainly on account of implementation of recommendations of the IVth Pay Commission, and setting up of a Modern Ore Dressing Laboratory.

5. **Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.:** The payment of subsidy to the Company has been necessitated as the Company has been continuously suffering cash losses in operating the 105 years old KGF mines where the grade of ore is declining and operating depths are increasing leading to high cost of production.

6. **Non-Plan Loans to National Aluminium Company and Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. :–** The Non-Plan Budgetary support of Rs.5880.00 lakhs

की आयोजना-भिन्न बजटीय सहायता कम्पनी को इसके यूरो ऋण कि किस्तें वापस अदा करने के लिए थी। यह सहायता अनावश्यक हो गई क्योंकि नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी ने बिक्री एवं ब्याज दर की स्वेप व्यवस्था की किस्त के माध्यम से 500 लाख अमरीकी डालर अलग से प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी के लिए केवल 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 23.09 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को विद्युत संबंधी देय की बकाया राशि अदा कर सकें।

7. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश** :- इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं पर पूंजी व्यय, प्रतिस्थापन तथा नवीकरण और अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी प्रयासों के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.01 **भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड** :- 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से कम्पनी के केप्टिव तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए पूंजीगत उपस्कर के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क में वृद्धि और प्रतिकूल विनिमय दर की घटबढ़ के कारण है।

1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में अनुसंधान और विकास तथा अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपए के अलावा केप्टिव तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए 82.00 करोड़ रुपए और गंधमर्धन परियोजना के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.02 **हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड** :- 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण मुख्य रूप से नई परियोजनाओं (i) कानटाप स्मेल्टर (1.00 करोड़ रुपए) और (ii) कन्टीन्यूअस कास्ट वायर राड परियोजना (2.78 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए व्यवस्थाओं में वृद्धि होना है।

1987-88 के 32.30 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमानों मे से 0.72 करोड़ रुपए जारी योजनाओ के लिए और 31.58 करोड़ रुपए नई योजनाओं अर्थात् (i) स्मैल्टरो का नवीकरण तथा सुधार (7.78 करोड़ रुपये) (ii) कन्टीन्यूअस कास्ट वायर राड परियोजना (6.00 करोड़ रुपये) और बदली और नवीकरण (11.25करोड़ रुपए) आदि के लिए है।

7.03 **राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड** :- परियोजना के लागत अनुमानों को 1986 में संशोधित किया गया था और इन्हें 2408.14 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया। उपरोक्त परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 380.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों मे 24.64 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि का कारण पिछले ऋणों को इक्विटी में परिवर्तित करने के फलस्वरूप 'गैर-नकदी' खाता प्रविष्टि है। 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में कमी परियोजना के पूरा होने के चरण में होने के कारण कम आवश्यकताओं के कारण है।

7.04 **हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड** :- 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 25.15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था में पहले से चल रही योजनाओं के लिए (1.09 करोड़ रुपए) प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण तथा अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए (12.85 करोड़ रुपए) और 2500 टी.पी.डी. रामपुरा अगुचा खान और 70,000 टी.पी.ए.जिंक और 35,000 टी.पी.ए.सीसा स्मैल्टर परियोजनाओं (9.38 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए पूर्व निवेश कार्यों की आवश्यकताएं शामिल है।

7.05 **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड** :- 1986-87 के दौरान पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए का बजट समर्थन दिया गया। 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.06 **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड** :- 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 5.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः पहले से चल रही योजनाओं और प्रतिस्थापनों तथा नवीकरण के लिए की गई है।

8. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** :- इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्वायत्त और वैज्ञानिक निकायों, भुगतान आयुक्तों के कार्यालयों, खनन पट्टा और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नियंत्रक और के.जी.एफ. खानों में तकनीकी में "अल्ट्रा-डैप्थ" प्रयोगों के लिए सहायता-अनुदानों की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

BE 1986-87 for National Aluminium Company was to enable the Company to repay its instalments of Euro-loan. This was obviated as the National Aluminium Company has separately obtained US $ 50 million through an Instalment sale-cum-interest rate swap arrangement.

For Bharat Aluminium Company a provision of Rs.23.09 crores has been made only in RE 1986-87 to enable them to pay the arrears of power dues to M.P. Electricity Board.

7. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to various public sector undertakings to meet their capital expenditure on new & continuing schemes, replacement & renewals & R & D efforts.

7.01. **Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. :–** The increase in RE 1986-87 is mainly due to increase in customs duty and unfavourable exchange rate variation in respect of capital equipment for the Captive Thermal Power Plan of the Company.

In BE 1987-88 there is a provision of Rs.82.00 crores for the Captive Thermal Power Plant, Rs. 1.00 crore for the Gandhamardhan Project apart from Rs. 4.00 crores for R & D and other schemes.

7.02. **Hindustan Copper Ltd. :–** The increase in RE 1986-87 is mainly due to increase in provisions for new projects (i) Contop Smelter (Rs. 1.00 crore) and (ii) Continuous Cast Wire Rod Project (Rs. 2.78 crores).

BE 1987-88 provides Rs.32.30 crores, Rs.0.72 crores for continuing schemes & Rs.31.58 crores for new schemes' e.g. (i) modernisation & de-bottlenecking of smelters (Rs.7.78 crores), (ii) continuous Cast Wire Rod Project (Rs.6.00 crores) and Replacement & Renewals (11.25 crores) etc.

7.03. **National Aluminium Company Ltd. :–** Cost Estimates of the project were revised in 1986 and put at Rs. 2408.14 crores. The provision in B.E. 1986-87 for implementation of above project is Rs.380.40 crores. The increase of Rs.24.64 crores in RE 1986-87 is due to 'non-cash' accounting entry for conversion of past loan into equity. The decrease in BE 1987-88 is due to lesser requirements as project is in completion stage.

7.04. **Hindustan Zinc. Ltd. :–** The provision of Rs. 25.15 crores in BE 1987-88 covers requirements of continuing schemes (Rs. 1.09 crores), Replacements & Renewals and R & D (Rs. 12.85 crores) and pre-investment activities for 2500 TPD Rampura Agucha Mine and 70,000 TPA zinc and 35,000 TPA lead smelter projects.(Rs.9.38 crores)

7.05. **Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.:–** Budget support is Rs. 10.00 crores for capital expenditure during 1986-87. In BE for 1987-88 the provision for capital expenditure is Rs. 5 crores.

7.06. **Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. :–** The BE 1987-88 provision of Rs.5.50 crores is mainly for continuing schemes and Replacements and Renewals.

8. **Other programmes :–** Include provisions for grant-in-aid to various autonomous & scientific bodies, Offices of Commissioner of Payment, Controller of Mining, Leases and International Co-operation and 'ultra-depth' experiments in Physics in KGF mines.

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.67

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Textiles

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		37.26	277.22	314.48	138.26	367.29	505.55	38.99	374.73	413.72
	पूंजी *Capital*		*53.24*	*171.73*	*224.97*	*52.24*	*250.50*	*302.74*	*57.94*	*202.16*	*260.10*
	जोड़ Total		**90.50**	**448.95**	**539.45**	**190.50**	**617.79**	**808.29**	**96.93**	**576.89**	**673.82**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.67	0.67
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
हथकरघा उद्योग	**Handloom Industries**										
2. हथकरघा के लिए आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी)	2. Handloom Subsidy :										
2.01 हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट	2.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	3601	0.00	15.07	15.07	0.00	15.07	15.07	0.00	15.07	15.07
2.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	2.02 Subsidy on Janata Cloth	3601	0.00	95.48	95.48	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	110.00	110.00
2.03 अन्य	2.03 Others	2851	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	1.95	1.95	0.00	1.95	1.95
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*112.45*	*112.45*	*0.00*	*127.02*	*127.02*	*0.00*	*127.02*	*127.02*
3. केन्द्र-प्रायोजित हथकरघा योजनाएं	3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms	3601	2.88	0.00	2.88	2.66	0.00	2.66	3.00	0.00	3.00
		7601	10.17	0.00	10.17	9.14	0.00	9.14	9.00	0.00	9.00
जोड़		*Total*	*13.05*	*0.00*	*13.05*	*11.80*	*0.00*	*11.80*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*
4. अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं	4. Other Handloom Schemes	2851	6.03	2.88	8.91	7.45	3.16	10.61	7.72	3.42	11.14
		3602	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.40	0.40
		4851	0.62	0.00	0.62	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.28	0.00	1.28
जोड़		*Total*	*6.65*	*3.03*	*9.68*	*8.95*	*3.50*	*12.45*	*9.00*	*3.82*	*12.82*
जोड़ - हथकरघा उद्योग	**Total - Handloom Industries**		**19.70**	**115.48**	**135.18**	**20.75**	**130.52**	**151.27**	**21.00**	**130.84**	**151.84**
हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	**Handicraft Industries**										
5. केन्द्र-प्रायोजित हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handicrafts	3601	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.11
		7601	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.36*	*0.00*	*0.36*	*0.36*	*0.00*	*0.36*	*0.21*	*0.00*	*0.21*
6. अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	6. Other Handicrafts Schemes	2851	10.09	4.00	14.09	10.09	4.00	14.09	10.19	4.47	14.66
		4851	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*10.34*	*4.00*	*14.34*	*10.34*	*4.00*	*14.34*	*10.39*	*4.47*	*14.86*
जोड़ - हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	**Total - Handicraft Industries**		**10.70**	**4.00**	**14.70**	**10.70**	**4.00**	**14.70**	**10.60**	**4.47**	**15.07**
रेशम उत्पादन	**Sericulture**										
7. केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड	7. Central Silk Board	2851	15.85	6.00	21.85	15.85	6.94	22.79	15.50	7.50	23.00
		6851	0.40	0.03	0.43	0.40	0.03	0.43	0.50	0.04	0.54
जोड़		*Total*	*16.25*	*6.03*	*22.28*	*16.25*	*6.97*	*23.22*	*16.00*	*7.54*	*23.54*
8. अन्य रेशम उत्पादन योजनाएं	8. Other Sericulture Schemes	2851	0.26	0.05	0.31	0.26	0.05	0.31	0.28	0.10	0.38
जोड़ - रेशम उत्पादन	**Total - Sericulture**		**16.51**	**6.08**	**22.59**	**16.51**	**7.02**	**23.53**	**16.28**	**7.64**	**23.92**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विद्युत करघा उद्योग	**Powerloom Industries**										
9. अन्य विद्युत करघा योजनाएं	9. Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	0.25	0.12	0.37	0.28	0.05	0.33	0.25	0.24	0.49
जोड़-ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Total-Village and Small Industries**		**47.16**	**125.68**	**172.84**	**48.24**	**141.59**	**189.83**	**48.13**	**143.19**	**191.32**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
10. कीमत समर्थन कार्य	10. Price support operations										
10.01 जूट	10.01 Jute	2852	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	39.43	39.43	0.00	24.58	24.58
10.02 कपास	10.02 Cotton	2852	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	53.75	53.75	0.00	48.19	48.19
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*10.50*	*10.50*	*0.00*	*93.18*	*93.18*	*0.00*	*72.77*	*72.77*
11. उपकर संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां	11. Payments against Cess Collections:										
11.01 वस्त्र	11.01 Textiles	2852	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.00	2.84	2.84	0.00	3.41	3.41
11.02 जूट	11.02 Jute	2852	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*6.06*	*6.06*	*0.00*	*6.84*	*6.84*	*0.00*	*8.41*	*8.41*
12. कपड़ा आयुक्त	12.Textile Commissioner	2852	0.00	1.99	1.99	0.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	2.46	2.46
13. वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	13. Other programmes for development of textiles.	2852	1.26	1.63	2.89	1.11	2.05	3.16	1.40	5.67	7.07
		6860	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*1.26*	*1.78*	*3.04*	*1.11*	*2.20*	*3.31*	*1.40*	*5.82*	*7.22*
14. जूट आयुक्त	14. Jute Commissioner	2852	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.33
15. जूट के विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other programmes for development of jute.	2852	0.48	1.21	1.69	100.40	1.19	101.59	0.54	1.78	2.32
		4860	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.91	0.91
जोड़		*Total*	*0.48*	*4.21*	*4.69*	*100.40*	*2.69*	*103.09*	*0.54*	*2.69*	*3.23*
16. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	16. Interest subsidies										
16.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	16.01 National Textile Corporation	2852	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	81.71	81.71	0.00	111.00	111.00
16.02 बिनी एण्ड कम्पनी	16.02 Binny & Co.	2852	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.09	1.09
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*80.70*	*80.70*	*0.00*	*82.87*	*82.87*	*0.00*	*112.09*	*112.09*
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total-Consumer Industries**		**1.74**	**105.53**	**107.27**	**101.51**	**190.55**	**292.06**	**1.94**	**204.57**	**206.51**
नागरिक पूर्ति	**Civil Supplies**										
17. मिल के बने नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	17. Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth	3456	0.00	51.66	51.66	0.00	36.20	36.20	0.00	27.40	27.40
18. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	18. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	18.01 National Textile Corporation	4860	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.25	0.25
18.02 भारतीय कपास निगम	18.02 Cotton Corporation of India	4860	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
18.03 स्वदेशी कपड़ा मिल	18.03 Swadeshi Cotton Mills	4860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.27	26.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2.25*	*2.25*	*0.00*	*28.38*	*28.38*	*0.00*	*4.25*	*4.25*
19. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	19. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
.9.01 नार्थ ईस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हेन्डीक्राफ्ट्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	19.01 North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	6851	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.25	0.25
9.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	19.02 National Textile Corporation	6860	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	135.00	135.00	0.00	135.31	135.31
9.03 भारतीय कपास निगम	19.03 Cotton Corporation of India	6860	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.04 भारतीय जूट निगम	19.04 Jute Corporation of India	6860	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
19.05 ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	19.05 British India Corporation	6860	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
19.06 नेशनल जूट मेन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन	19.06 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	0.00	29.00	29.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	35.00	35.00
19.07 एल्गिन मिल्स	19.07 Elgin Mills	6860	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	9.64	9.64	0.00	16.25	16.25
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*169.80*	*169.80*	*0.00*	*220.44*	*220.44*	*0.00*	*196.81*	*196.81*
20. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	20. Investments in Public Enterprises	4851	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
		4860	34.50	0.00	34.50	34.70	0.00	34.70	39.86	0.00	39.86
		6851	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.55	0.00	0.55	1.50	0.00	1.50
		6851	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*41.60*	*0.00*	*41.60*	*40.75*	*0.00*	*40.75*	*46.86*	*0.00*	*46.86*
21. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	21. Less anticipated savings	2852	0.00	-2.96	-2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6860	0.00	-3.50	-3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-6.46*	*-6.46*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**90.50**	**448.95**	**539.45**	**190.50**	**617.79**	**808.29**	**96.93**	**576.89**	**673.82**

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B.Investments in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
20.01 राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	20.01 National Handloom Development Corporation	12851	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
		12851	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
20.02 राष्ट्रीय कपडा निगम	20.02 National Textile Corporation	12860	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
20.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	20.03 British India Corporation	12860	8.50	7.50	16.00	8.50	0.00	8.50	13.00	0.00	13.00
20.04 नेशनल जूट मेन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन	20.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	12860	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.86	2.00	3.86
20.05 नार्थ ईस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स डेवलेमेंट कारपोरेशन	20.05 North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	12851	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.06 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	20.06 National Cooperative Development Corporation	12851	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
जोड़	**Total**		**41.60**	**9.50**	**51.10**	**40.75**	**0.00**	**40.75**	**46.86**	**2.00**	**48.86**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय:	**C. Plan Outlay:**										
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1.Village and Small Industries	12851	54.26	0.00	54.26	48.24	0.00	48.24	55.13	0.00	55.13
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2.Consumer Industries	12860	36.24	9.50	45.74	142.26	0.00	142.26	41.80	2.00	43.80
जोड़	**Total**		**90.50**	**9.50**	**100.00**	**190.50**	**0.00**	**190.50**	**96.93**	**2.00**	**98.93**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles.

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग

2. हथकरघा उद्योग

2.01 **हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट** :- राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जनता कपडे से भिन्न हथकरघा कपडे की बिक्री पर 20 प्रतिशत की दर से वर्ष की निर्धारित अवधि के लिए छूट दी जाती है। इस छूट में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का समान हिस्सा होता है।

2.02 **जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता** : सरकार की नीति के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा पर बने जनता कपडे और मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े की मात्रा, जिस पर आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) दी जा रही है, 70 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर प्रति वर्ष होगी। इस नीति में यह परिकल्पना भी की गई है कि कंट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना में हथकरघा क्षेत्र को उत्तरोत्तर अधिक हिस्सा दिया जाएगा। हथकरघे पर बने जनता कपड़े के मामले में आर्थिक सहायता की दर 2 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर है, लेकिन पोलिस्टर मिश्रित सूती शर्टिंग के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) की दर 3.70 रुपए प्रति मीटर है।

नीति संबंधी उद्देश्यों के अनुसार, हथकरघे पर बने जनता कपड़े के लिए व्यवस्था में वृद्धि की जा रही है जबकि मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपडे के बारे में व्यवस्था कम की जा रही है।

2.03 **अन्यः** इसमें अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी संघ लि. के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है।

3. **हथकरघा के बारे में केन्द्र** : यहां की गई व्यवस्था हथकरघा के क्षेत्र में बहुत सी केन्द्र प्रयोजित योजनाओं, जैसे निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं/विकास परियोजनाओं, शीर्ष समितियों/हथकरघा निगमों को शेयर पूंजी सहायता, वर्क शेड, आवास स्कीमों, प्रोसेसिंग सुविधाओं के निर्माण, प्रवर्तन तन्त्र की स्थापना से संबंधित आवश्यकताओं के लिए है।

4. **अन्य हथकरघा योनाएं** : यह व्यवस्था प्रचार और प्रदर्शन सांख्यिकी, फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए है। 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में व्यवस्था में वृद्धि मुख्यतः हथकरघे की बिक्री को बढावा देने के लिए प्रदर्शनियों संबंधी कार्यक्रमों और बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रों की इमारतों और हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों के संबंध में हुई है।

हस्तशिल्प उद्योग

5. **हस्तशिल्पों की केन्द्र प्रयोजित योजनाएं**:- इसमें हस्तशिल्प केन्द्रों के लिए प्रबन्धकीय आर्थिक सहायता देने और हस्तशिल्पकारों के लिए प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लिए ऋणों की योजनाएं शामिल है।

6. **अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाए** :- इसमें कालीन बनाने की कला, धातु के बर्तन आदि जैसी विभिन्न प्रमुख कलाओं के प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, विपणन सेवा विस्तार, प्रदर्शनी संग्रहालयों और प्रचार की योजनाएं, राज्य हस्तशिल्प निगमों और शीर्ष सहकारी समितियों को सहायता शामिल है।

7. **केन्द्रीय रेशम उद्योग** :- केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड का गठन रेशम उद्योग के विकास कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था। बोर्ड की मुख्य योजनाओं में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मुगा बीज विकास परियोजना, पश्चिम बंगाल में रेशम पालन का व्यापक विकास, राष्ट्रीय रेशम कृषि बीज परियोजना, मूल बीजों का गुणन तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और मूल्य स्थिरीकरण योजनाएं शामिल है।

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

2. Handloom Industries

2.01 **Special rebate on handloom cloth:-** A rebate at the rate of 20% is provided on sale of handloom cloth, other than Janata cloth, through State Governments, for a specified period in a year. This rebate is shared equally by the Central and the State Governments.

2.02. **Subsidy on Janata Cloth:-** Under the Government's policy, the quantum of handloom janata cloth and mill made controlled cloth on which subsidy is being paid will be 700 million sq. metres per year. The policy also envisages that the handloom sector will be given a progressively increasing share in the controlled cloth scheme. The subsidy rate is Rs.2 per sq.metre in the case of handloom janata cloth, other than polyester blended cotton shirting for which the subsidy rate is Rs.3.70 per metre.

Provision for handloom janata cloth is being increased that for mill made controlled cloth is being reduced, consistent with the policy objective.

2.03. **Others**:- Include provision for subsidy to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.,etc.

3. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms:-** The provision here covers the requirement in respect of a number of Centrally sponsored schemes in the handloom sector like export production projects/development projects, share capital assistance for the Apex societies/Handloom corporations, workshed, housing schemes, creation of processing facilities, setting up of Enforcement Machinery, etc.

4. **Other Handloom Schemes:-**The provision is for programmes like publicity and exhibition, statistics, Institute of Fashion Technology, etc. The increased provision in RE 1986-87 is mainly due to exhibition programmes having to promote sale of handloom, and of buildings of Weavers Service Centres and Institutes of Handloom Technology.

Handicraft Industries:

5. **Centrally sponsored schemes in Handicrafts:-** include schemes for managerial subsidy for handicrafts centres and loans for setting up of primary co-operative societies for handicrafts workers.

6. **Other Handicrafts Schemes:-** include schemes for training in various major crafts like carpet art, metal wares, etc., marketing service extension, exhibitions, museums and publicity; assistance to State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies.

7. **Central Silk Board:-** Central Silk Board was constituted under Central Silk Act, 1948 to coordinate the development of silk industry. Major schemes of the Board include Muga seed development project in North eastern region, intensive development of sericulture in West Bengal, National silk worm seed project basic seed multiplication and training Centre and price stabilisation scheme.

8. **अन्य रेशम-उत्पादन योजनाएं:-** इनमें रेशम और कला-रेशम मिल अनुसंधान संघ को दिया जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल है ।

विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग

9. **अन्य विद्युत चालित करघा योजनाएं:-** इनमें विद्युत चालित करघों के लिए तकनीकी सेवा केन्द्र शामिल हैं ।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग

10. **जूट/कपास के लिए कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्यः** के लिए व्यवस्था भारतीय जूट निगम और भारतीय कपास निगम को उनकी कीमत समर्थन कार्यों के कारण, हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए है ।

11. **कपडे/जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां :** इसके अन्तर्गत वस्त्रोद्योग समिति द्वारा संग्रह किए गए उपकर में से समिति को अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि समिति निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित वस्त्रों और वस्त्र निर्माण मशीनरी का निरीक्षण जहाज में लदान से पहले कर सकें । इसमें जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में जूट से बनी वस्तुओं संबंधी विकास परिषद को अदायगी करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **वस्त्रोद्योग आयुक्त :** वस्त्रोद्योग आयुक्त, वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास की देखभाल करता है और इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग के सभी पहलू जैसे कि लक्ष्य, उत्पादन, नई/अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करना, विभिन्न मिलों को कपास का आवंटन, वस्त्रों, कच्चे माल की पूर्ति और वितरण, आयात, मशीनरी, वस्त्रों का निर्यात, कीमतों की मानिटरिंग आदि शामिल है ।

13. **वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है ।

14. **जूट आयुक्त :** जूट आयुक्त, भारत में जूट उद्योग के विकास और जूट मिल संबंधी मशीनरी के विकास की देखभाल करता है । वह, जूट वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 और जूट (लाइसेंसिंग और नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1961 का भी प्रशासन करता है ।

15. **जूट के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः भारतीय जूट उद्योग अनुसंधान संघ को अनुदान देने और अधिग्रहीत/राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां करने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इसमें जूट कार्यक्रमों के लिये जूट विशेष विकास निधि की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है ।

16. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम और बिन्नी लिमिटेड को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

नागरिक पूर्ति

17. **मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपडे पर आर्थिक सहायता :** आर्थिक सहायता की स्कीम का ब्यौरा ऊपर दिया गया है । जनता कपडे पर, आर्थिक सहायता में की गई वृद्धि को देखते हुए 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में कम व्यवस्था की गई है ।

18. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश :-** इसमें रुग्ण वस्त्र अभिक्रम (उपक्रम) (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 27(1), वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण)

8. **Other Sericulture Schemes:-** include grants to Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association.

Powerloom Industries

9. **Other Powerloom Schemes:-** include technical service centres for powerlooms.

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

10. **Price Support Operations for Jute/Cotton:-** provision is for reimbursement of losses incurred by the Jute Corporation of India and Cotton Corporation of India in their price support operations.

11. **Payments against Cess Collections on Textiles/Jute:-** Provide for payment to Textiles committee from out of the cess collected by the committee for enabling it to undertake preshipment inspection of textiles and textile machinery meant for export and payment to Development Council for Jute Munufactures against collection of cess on Jute.

12. **Textile Commissioner:-** Textile Commissioner looks after the development of textile industry including all aspects of textile industry including targets, production, licensing new/additional capacity, allocation/cotton to various mills, supply and distribution of textiles, raw materials, import, machinery, export of textiles monitoring price etc.

13. **Other programmes for development of textiles:-** Provides mainly for grants to various textile research associations.

14. **Jute Commissioner:-** Jute Commissioner looks after the development of jute industry in India and development of jute mill machinery. He also administers the Jute Textile(control) order, 1956 and the Jute (Licensing and Control) order, 1961.

15. **Other programmes for development of jute:-**Provides mainly for grants to Indian Jute Industry Research Association and Payments in respect of Jute companies acquired/nationalised. Also includes provision for Jute Special Development Fund for financing Jute programmes.

16. Interest subsidies are provided to National Textile Corporation and Binny Ltd.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

17. **Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth:-**The details of the subsid scheme have been given above. The provisions in RE 1986-87 and in BE 1987-88 are less keeping in view the increases made for subsidy on janata cloth.

18. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises:-** include payment unde sections 27(1) of the Sick Textile undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, section 5(1

अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 5(1) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी और भारतीय कपास निगम में निवेश शामिल है ।

19. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : ये ऋण नकद रूप में हुई हानियों और कार्यचालन की पूंजी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाते हैं । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम नेशनल जूट मैंन्युफेक्चर कारपोरेशन को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक नकद हानियां हुई है ।

20. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश**

20.01 **राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम** :- राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को देश में हथकरघा बुनकरों को उचित कीमतों पर सूत (यार्न) मुहैय्या करने और हथकरघा उत्पादों का विपणन करने का भी काम सौंपा गया है ।

20.02 **राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम** :- राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली गई रुग्ण मिलों के कार्यों के प्रबन्ध के लिए की गई थी । आजकल निगम 125 मिलों का संचालन कर रहा है, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 412 करोड़ तकलियां और 60451 करघे हैं । रुग्ण मिलों को कार्यक्षम बनाने के लिए उनके आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए भी विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

20.03 **ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन** :- ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन की दो ऊनी मिलें, अर्थात् कानपुर वुलन मिल्स, कानपुर और न्यू एगटन वुलन मिल्स, धारीवाल है ।

20.04 **राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम की स्थापना** : 6 राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों को चलाने के लिए की गई थी । इन मिलों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भी योजनाएं शुरू की गई है ।

20.05 **उत्तर-पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम (एन.ई.एच.एच.डी.सी.)** : यह निगम, उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में हस्तशिल्पों और हथकरघों के विकास का कार्य कर रहा है ।

20.06 **राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (एन.सी.डी.सी.)**: एन.सी.डी.सी. को ऋण वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल की शेयर पूंजी में हिस्सा लेने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को दिया जा रहा है ।

of Textile Undertaking/Taking over of management) Act, 1983 and investment in Cotton Corporation of India.

19. **Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises:-** To meet cash losses and provide working capital requirements. Higher RE 1986-87 is because of higher cash losses secured by NTC, National Jute Manufactures Corporation and Elgins Mills.

20. **Investments in Public Enterprises:-**

20.01 **National Handloom Development Corporation:-** National Handloom Development Corporation has been entrusted with the task of providing yarn to handloom weavers in the country at reasonable prices and also for marketing handloom products.

20.02 **National Textile Corporation:-** National Textile Corporation was set up to manage affairs of the sick textiles mills taken over by the Government. The corporation presently runs 125 mills with an installed capacity of 4.12 million spindles and 60451 looms. Various schemes for modernisation and expansion of the sick mills to make them viable concerns are also being implemented.

20.03 **British India Corporation:-** British India Corporation owns two woollen mills, namely Cawanpur Woollen Mills, Kanpur and New Egetton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal.

20.04 **National Jute Manufactures Corporation:-** National Jute Manufactures Corporation was set up to run the six nationalised jute mills. Schemes for modernisation of renovation of these mills have also been taken up.

20.05 **North Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation (NEHHDC):-** NEHHDC is engaged in development of handicrafts and handlooms in North Eastern region.

20.06 **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):-** Loan to NCDC is for being relent to the State Governments for participation in the Share Capital of weavers' Cooperative spinning mills.

पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.68

पर्यटन मंत्रालय Ministry of Tourism

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		12.24	5.22	17.46	16.51	6.37	22.88	19.48	6.44	25.92
	पूंजी *Capital*		*11.06*	*0.00*	*11.06*	*11.06*	*0.00*	*11.06*	*14.02*	*0.00*	*14.02*
	जोड़ Total		**23.30**	**5.22**	**28.52**	**27.57**	**6.37**	**33.94**	**33.50**	**6.44**	**39.94**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.19	0.19
पर्यटन	**Tourism**										
2. प्रशासन	2. Administration	3452	0.38	2.72	3.10	0.32	3.09	3.41	0.40	3.11	3.51
3. पर्यटक सूचना और प्रचार	3. Tourist Information & Publicity										
3.01 प्रत्यक्ष व्यय	3.01. Direct Expenditure	3452	3.03	0.07	3.10	2.95	0.13	3.08	4.23	0.07	4.30
3.02 एअर इंडिया को अदायगी	3.02. Payment to Air India	3452	3.10	1.75	4.85	8.00	2.55	10.55	9.00	2.35	11.35
जोड़		*Total*	*6.13*	*1.82*	*7.95*	*10.95*	*2.68*	*13.63*	*13.23*	*2.42*	*15.65*
4. पर्यटक केन्द्र	4. Tourist Centres	3452	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.27	0.00	0.27
		5452	5.96	0.00	5.96	5.96	0.00	5.96	7.92	0.00	7.92
जोड़		Total	6.26	0.00	6.26	6.18	0.00	6.18	8.19	0.00	8.19
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	3452	4.64	0.65	5.29	4.62	0.28	4.90	4.80	0.65	5.45
		7452	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*5.04*	*0.65*	*5.69*	*5.02*	*0.28*	*5.30*	*5.00*	*0.65*	*5.65*
6. भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को यात्रिकाओं / धर्म-शालाओं के निर्माण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	6. Subsidy to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction of Yatrikas/Dharamshalas	3452	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.00	0.30
7. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को ब्याज के अन्तर के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	7. Interest differential Subsidy to IFCI	3452	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other expenditure	3452	0.38	0.07	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.32	0.38	0.07	0.45
		7452	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*0.78*	*0.07*	*0.85*	*0.65*	*0.07*	*0.72*	*0.78*	*0.07*	*0.85*
9. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश-भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	9. Investment in Public Enterprises-ITDC	5452	2.15	0.00	2.15	2.15	0.00	2.15	2.75	0.00	2.75
		7452	2.15	0.00	2.15	2.15	0.00	2.15	2.75	0.00	2.75
जोड़		*Total*	*4.30*	*0.00*	*4.30*	*4.30*	*0.00*	*4.30*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*5.50*
जोड़ - पर्यटन	**Total-Tourism**		**23.30**	**5.26**	**28.56**	**27.57**	**6.12**	**33.69**	**33.50**	**6.25**	**39.7**
10. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	10 Less Anticipated Savings	3452	0.00	-0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***23.30***	***5.22***	***28.52***	***27.57***	***6.37***	***33.94***	***33.50***	***6.44***	***39.94***

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	B.Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.01 भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	8.01.India Tourism Development Corporation	13452	4.30	3.00	7.30	4.30	3.00	7.30	5.50	3.50	9.0

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय / C. Plan Outlay*										
1. सामान्य-आर्थिक सेवाएं पर्यटन / 1. General Economic Services Tourism	13452	23.30	3.00	26.30	27.57	3.00	30.57	33.50	3.50	37.00

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**:- इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पर्यटन

2. **प्रशासन** :-पर्यटन महा-निदेशालय के मुख्यालय की स्थापना के प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए और इसके भारत स्थित 4 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और 17 पर्यटक कार्यालयों तथा विदेशस्थ पात्र क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और 18 पर्यटक कार्यालयों तथा एक व्यक्ति द्वारा संचालित 2 पर्यटन संबंधन कार्यालयों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । विदेशों में स्थित है । इस महानिदेशालय की मुख्य गतिविधियां पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ यात्रा के व्यवसाय से संबद्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं, जैसे कि होटलों, यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, वन्यजीवन विषयक उपस्कर 5 दाताओं तथा मार्गदर्शकों आदि जैसे माध्यमों का विनियमन करना है ।

3. **पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी और प्रचार** :- भारत की छवि, विज्ञापनों, पर्यटक साहित्य, चलचित्रों तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । इस वर्ष चयनात्मक आधार पर आधारभूत पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने, घरेलू पर्यटक को बढ़ावा देने तथा समुद्रपारीय प्रचार कार्यक्रम शुरु करने पर जोर दिया गया । अर्थात् प्रदर्शनियों तथा महोत्सवों में बकायदा भाग लेने के नियमित कार्यक्रमों, भारत संध्याओं/ गोष्ठियों, विशेष रुचि की यात्राओं, चार्टर उड़ानों, अवकाश तथा फुरसत के समय की यात्राओं आदि में शमिल होने की कार्यवाइयों और पुस्तिकाओं, चलचित्रों तथा फोटोग्राफ आदि जैसी प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के कार्यों को शुरु किया गया है । इस योजना के अधीन विदेशों में जो प्रचार कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न किया जाता है, वह एयर इंडिया के निटक सहयोग से सम्पन्न किया जाता है और विभाग और एयर इंडिया के बीच, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूनाइटेड किंगडम तथा यूरोप के मामले में 80 :20 के अनुपात में और पूर्वी एशिया, पश्चिमी एशिया तथा आस्ट्रेलिया के संबंध में 5:1 के अनुपात मे वहन किया जाता है । वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण एयर इंडिया को समुद्रपारीय प्रचार सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापों को बढ़ाने के लिए अदायगी करना है ।

4. **पर्यटक केन्द्र** : पर्यटन योग्य स्थलों का विकास करने, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन तथा वन्य जीवन दर्शन पर्यटन की व्यवस्था करने और चुने हुए केन्द्रों में पर्यटकों के परिवहन के लिए प्रबन्ध करने और एक स्थान उपलब्ध कराने आदि कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण** : होटल प्रबंध, आहार प्रदान प्रौधोगिकी तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पोषाहार संस्थानों और आहार व्यवस्थापक संस्थानों के लिए होटल और आहार-प्रदाता संस्थानों में प्रबंधकीय, आहार-प्रदाता तथा पाक-विज्ञान स्तरों पर जन शक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को आर्थिक सहायता** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, देश के धार्मिक तथा तीर्थ-स्थानों पर धर्मशालाओं तथा सरायों आदि के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

7. **भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को ब्याज विभेद विषयक आर्थिक सहायता** : इस

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** : Provides for the Secretariat expenditure.

Tourism

2. **Administration** : Provision has been made for the administrative expenditure of Headquarters establishment of the Directorate General of Tourism, its four Regional Offices, 17 Tourist Offices in India, five Regional Offices, 18 Tourist Offices and 2 one-man Tourism Promotion Offices abroad. The main activities relate to dissemination of tourist information, development of tourist infrastructural facilities, regulation of various segments of travel trade such as hotels, travel agents, wildlife outfitters, guides etc.

3. **Tourist Information and Publicity:** India's image is projected through advertisement campaigns, tourist literature, films, cultural presentations etc. The emphasis during the year was on the development of infrastructure facilities on a selective basis, promotion of domestic tourism and on overseas publicity programme like participation in fairs and festivals, India evenings/ seminars, special interest tours, charter flights, holiday and leisure tours, etc. and production of publicity materials like brochures, films, photographs, etc. The publicity programme abroad is done in close cooperation with the Air India and the expenditure on overseas publicity is shared between the Department and Air India in the proportion of 80 :20 in the case of USA, U.K. and Europe and 5:1 in the case of East Asia, West Asia and Australasia. Increase in RE 1986-87 pertaining to payment to Air India is due to increased activities in the field of overseas publicity.

4. **Tourist Centres:** Provision has been made for meeting capital expenditure on resorts development, cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, supplementary accommodation and tourist transport at selected centres.

5. **Training:** Covers grants-in-aid to the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and the Foodcrafts Institutes for meeting the manpower requirements at management, catering and crafts levels in hotel and catering establishments.

6. **Subsidy to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti:** Under this scheme, assistance is given to the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for the construction of dharmashalas, sarais etc. at religious and pilgrim centres in the country.

7. **Interest differential subsidy to IFCI:** Under this scheme the Department

योजना के अन्तर्गत, विभाग, होटल कम्पनियों द्वारा होटलों के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से लिए गए ऋणों के ब्याज की अदायगी के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता देता है। आर्थिक सहायता की दर 1 प्रतिशत है और राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को कर दी जाती है।

8. **अन्य व्यय :** पर्यटक कार आपरेटरों तथा वन्यजीवन सुलभ उपस्कर प्रदाताओं आदि को जो कि विभाग की स्वीकृत सूची में आबद्ध है, पर्यटक कारों और गाड़ियों की खरीद के लिए आसान शर्तों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश - भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम :** भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की स्थापना, देश में पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के मुख्य प्रयोजन की सिद्धि के लिए की गई है। इसके कृत्यों में, होटलों आदि के निर्माण और उनके प्रबंध, परिवहन की व्यवस्था, पर्यटकों के लिए खरीदारी और मनोरंजन की सुविधा की व्यवस्था, प्रचार-सामग्री के उत्पादन और परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के कार्य सम्मिलित है।

subsidises the interest on the loans taken by hotel companies from IFCI for the construction of hotels. The subsidy is 1 per cent and the amount is reimbursed to IFCI.

8. **Other expenditure:** Provision has been made for the release of loans on easy terms to tourist car operators, wild life outfitters etc., who are on the approved list of the Department, for the purchase of tourist cars and coaches.

9. **Investment in Public Enterprises - ITDC:–** India Tourism Development Corporation has been set up with the main objective of providing necessary infrastructure for the development of tourism in the country. Its functions include construction and management of hotels etc., provision of transport, shopping and entertainment facilities to the tourists, production of publicity material and consultancy services.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.69

जल भूतल परिवहन Surface Transport

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		13.73	6.75	20.48	5.80	8.12	13.92	11.54	8.68	20.22
पूंजी	Capital		88.67	10.71	99.38	77.45	35.48	112.93	93.46	20.10	113.56
जोड़	Total		**102.40**	**17.46**	**119.86**	**83.25**	**43.60**	**126.85**	**105.00**	**28.78**	**133.78**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	6.29	6.29	0.00	7.62	7.62	0.00	8.20	8.20
सड़क परिवहन	**Road Transport**										
2. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	2. Training & Research	3055	2.68	0.00	2.68	0.84	0.00	0.84	0.95	0.00	0.95
3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	3. Non-Plan Loans to D.T.C.	7055	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	33.25	33.25	0.00	20.00	20.00
4.घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	4. Less anticipated savings	7055	0.00	-0.20	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	3055	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
		3601	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.80	0.00	0.80
		3602			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़ - सड़क परिवहन	**Total-Road transport**		**3.57**	**9.83**	**13.40**	**1.44**	**33.27**	**34.71**	**1.95**	**20.02**	**21.97**
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Inland Water Transport**										
6. निदेशन, प्रशासन,और प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान	6. Direction, Admn., and Training and Reasearch	3056	0.56	0.37	0.93	0.46	0.41	0.87	0.59	0.39	0.98
7. जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास	7. Developement of Water Transport Services										
7.01 राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग	7.01 National Water Ways	3056	6.30	0.00	6.30	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.50	0.00	5.50
7.02 भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को अनुदान	7.02 Grants to Inland Water Transport authority of India	3056	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*8.30*	*0.00*	*8.30*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*7.00*	*0.00*	*7.00*
8. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को आयोजना- भिन्न उधार	8. Non-Plan Loans to C.I.W.T.C	7056	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	0.10	0.10
8.01 घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	8.01 Less anticipated savings	7056	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन उद्यमियों को ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों/ वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ब्याज संबंधी अन्तर	9. Interest differentials to Banks/Financial Institutions for loans to Inland Water Transport enterpreneurs	3056	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
10. जल परिवहन के अन्य कार्यक्रम	10. Other Programmes of Water Transport	3056	0.50	0.06	0.56	0.40	0.07	0.47	1.50	0.07	1.57
		5056	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	1.00	0.00	1.00
		7601	2.32	0.00	2.32	0.60	0.00	0.60	1.20	0.00	1.20
		7602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
जोड़		*Total*	*3.72*	*0.06*	*3.78*	*1.40*	*0.07*	*1.47*	*3.91*	*0.07*	*3.98*
जोड़-अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Total-Inland Water Transport**		**13.38**	**1.34**	**14.72**	**5.36**	**2.71**	**8.07**	**12.00**	**0.56**	**12.56**
11. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	11. Investments in Public Undertakings	7055	67.33	0.00	67.33	65.33	0.00	65.33	71.05	0.00	71.05
		5056	9.06	0.00	9.06	5.56	0.00	5.56	10.00	0.00	10.00
		7056	9.06	0.00	9.06	5.56	0.00	5.56	10.00	0.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*85.45*	*0.00*	*85.45*	*76.45*	*0.00*	*76.45*	*91.05*	*0.00*	*91.05*
कुल-जोड़	*Grand-Total*		***102.40***	***17.46***	***119.86***	***83.25***	***43.60***	***126.85***	***105.00***	***28.78***	***133.78***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
11.01 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को उधार	11.01 Loans to Delhi Transport Corporation	13055	18.08	0.00	18.08	16.08	0.00	16.08	21.00	0.00	21.00
11.02 राज्य परिवहन निगमों को उधार	11.02 Loans to S.T.Corporations	13055	49.25	0.00	49.25	49.25	0.00	49.25	50.05	0.00	50.05
11.03 केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम में निवेश	11.03 Investments in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	13056	18.12	0.00	18.12	11.12	0.00	11.12	20.00	0.00	20.00
जोड़	**Total**		85.45	0.00	85.45	76.45	0.00	76.45	91.05	0.00	91.05
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay*:**										
1. सड़क परिवहन	1. Road Transport	13055	70.90	0.00	70.90	66.77	0.00	66.77	73.00	0.00	73.00
2. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	2. Inland Water Transport	13056	31.50	0.00	31.50	16.48	0.00	16.48	32.00	0.00	32.00
जोड़	**Total**		102.40	0.00	102.40	83.25	0.00	83.25	105.00	0.00	105.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive ofWorks Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development.

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

सड़क परिवहन

2. **प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान** :- आयोजना व्यवस्था मुख्यतः विस्तृत अन्तर नमूना अध्ययनों और सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम आदि के संबंध में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए है ।

3-4. **दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न ॠण** :- यह व्यवस्था दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को उसकी नकद हानियों के संबंध में ब्याज ॠणों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए है ।

5. **अन्य व्यय** :- आयोजना व्यवस्था सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर गश्त करने की स्कीम के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान देकर यातायात सहायता चौकियों की स्थापना करने के लिए और दुर्घटनाओं के होने पर तुरन्त प्राथमिक चिकित्सा और चिकित्सा सहायता आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है । ये सहायता चौकियां जब भी दुर्घटना हो तभी उनकी सूचना तत्काल प्रसार करती है ।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन

6. **निदेशन और प्रशासन आदि** :- इसके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो देश में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सेवाओं के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है । यह निदेशालय केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कियान्वयन के लिए स्कीमें तैयार करता है

1. **Secretariat:-** Provides for the Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

Road Transport

2. **Training and Research:-** The plan provision is mainly for research anc development comprehensive inter model studies, Road Safety Programmes etc.

3-4. **Non-Plan Loans to D.T.C.:-** The provision is for meeting the financia support in the form of interest bearing loans to the D.T.C. in the wake of cash losse suffered by it.

5. **Other Expenditure:-** The plan provision is for setting up Traffic Aid Post through grants to State Governments, as part of the National Highways Petrolling Schen for Road Safety and to render immediate First-Aid; medical assistance etc. as and wh accidents immediately. The Aid Posts Flash news of accidents immediately as and wh they occur.

Inland Water Transport

6. **Direction and Administration:-** Provides for the expenditure on the Inla Water Transport Directorate, which is responsible for the development and maintenance Inland WaterTransport services in the country. The Directorate formulates and arran

और उनके क्रियान्वयन का प्रबन्ध करता है और राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त ऐसी योजनाओं की, जिन्हें केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों के रूप में हाथ में लिया जाना हो, तकनीकी जांच करता है ।

7. जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास

7.01 **राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग** : आयोजना व्यवस्था मुख्यतः गंगा के इलाहाबाद-हल्दिया तक के भाग के विकास के लिए की गई है, जिसे हल्दिया-फरक्का, फरक्का-पटना और पटना-इलाहाबाद तीन चरणों में राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 1 घोषित किया गया है । यह कार्य केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा एजेंसी आधार पर निष्पादित किया जा रहा है । ब्रह्मपुत्र में दूसरे (प्रस्तावित) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग से संबंधित जलवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और यहां इस उद्देश्य के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । कार्य की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 के आयोजना आवंटन को बजट अनुमान, 1986-87में बढ़ाकर 5.50 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है ।

7.02 यह व्यवस्था भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई है, जिसकी स्थापना संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास, अनुरक्षण और प्रबन्ध में तालमेल बिठाने के लिए की गई है ।

8. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड की स्थापना एक सरकारी उद्यम के रूप में भूतपूर्व रिवर स्टीम नेविगेशन कम्पनी लिमिटेड (एक स्टर्लिंग कम्पनी) की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों का अभिग्रहण करने के लिए की गई थी, और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्गों के माध्यम से माल ढुलाई करवाना था । निगम द्वारा हाथ में ली गई सेवाओं में कलकत्ता-बंगलादेश, असम और फरक्का-हल्दिया की सेवाएं प्रमुख हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त निगम भारतीय तेल निगम के लिए हल्दिया से बजबज तक तेल लाने का कार्य भी करता है और यह कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास की तरफ से भागीरथी नदी में तलकर्षण का कार्य भी करता है । अपनी स्थापना किए जाने के समय से ही निगम को भारी घाटा हो रहा है । दिनांक 31-3-85 तक का कुल घाटा 105.23 करोड़ रुपए का था, जबकि प्रदत्त पूंजी 31.95 करोड़ रुपए की थी । ऋण की व्यवस्था इसके द्वारा कुछ विशेष स्कीमों में हुई नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

9. आई० डब्ल्यू० टी० उद्यमियों के लाभ के लिए 1980 में स्वीकृत ऋण ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत उद्यमियों को ब्याज की कम दरों पर नए अन्तर्देशीय जहाजों के अभिग्रहण के लिए बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत किए जा रहे हैं । विभेदी ब्याज दर के संबंध में, बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं को सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है । लगभग 25 अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन उद्यमी इस योजना का लाभ उठा चुके हैं और यह व्यवस्था वर्ष में अदा की जाने वाली अनुमानित आर्थिक सहायता को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

10. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राज्यों में महत्वपूर्ण जलमार्गों की केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन और आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम द्वारा सुन्दरवन और ब्रह्मपुत्र जल मार्गों में नहरों के अनुरक्षण के लिए सफाई व्यवस्था पर हुए व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

ख. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : यह व्यवस्था (i) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम और (ii) राज्य परिवहन निगमों में ऋण के रूप में किए जाने वाले निवेश के लिए है । इनमें से बाद वाली व्यवस्था सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के अनुसरण में है, जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूंजीगत अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था है । केन्द्र सरकार का अंशदान उस अंशदान का 50 प्रतिशत है जो ऐसे निगमों में राज्यों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि० में निवेश निगम को ऋण देने और उसकी सामान्य पूंजी में निवेश किए जाने के लिए है ।

for execution schemes under the Central Sector and carries out technical scrutiny of schemes received from the State Governments for being taken up as centrally sponsored scheme.

7. **Development of Water Transport Services**

7.01 **National Waterways:–** The provision in plan is mainly for the development of the Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga, which has been declared as National Waterway No.1 in three phases - Haldia-Farakha, Farakka-Patna and Patna-Allahabad. The works are executed through the CIWTC Ltd. on agency basis. Hydrographic survey is in progress in respect of the second (proposed) National Water ways in the Brahmaputra, and funds for this purpose are also included here. The plan allocation has been raised from 2.00 crores in RE 86-87 to Rs. 5.50 crores in BE 86-87, in view of the requirement, keeping in view the tempo of work.

7.02 The provision is for expenditure on the Inland Water Transport Authority of India which has been set up by an Act of Parliament for Co-ordinating the development, maintenance and management of National Water Ways.

8. The C.I.W.T.C. Ltd. was formed as a public enterprise by taking over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd. (a Sterling company), with the principal objective of transportation of cargo through Inland Water Ways. Major services undertaken by the Corporation cover these betweeen Calcutta, Bangla Desh, Assam and Farakka Haldia. Besides, the Corporation also undertakes movement of Oil from Haldia to Budge for the I.O. C., and also does the work of dredging on the River Bhagirathi on behalf of the Calcutta Port Trust. The Corporation has been incurring heavy losses since its inception-Accummlated loss as on 31.3.85 standing at Rs.105.23 crores, when the paid-up capital was Rs.81.95 crores. The loan is provided for meeting part of its cash losses, on certain schemes.

9. Under a loan-interest subsidy scheme sanctioned for the benefit of I.W.T. enterpreneurs, in 1980, the enterpreneurs' loans are being sanctioned by Banks/Financial Institutions for acquisition of new inland vessels on subsidised rate of interest to the enterpreneurs. The differential interest is being subsidised by the Government to the Banks/Financial Institutions. About 25 I.W.T. enterpreneurs have already availed of the scheme, and the provision made is to cover the subsidy estimated to be paid during the year.

10. The provision is mainly for implementation Centrally sponsored schemes of important water-ways in States,and subsidy to cover the expenditure incurred on conservancy measures for maintanance of channels in Sunderbans and Brahmaputra waterways by the C.I.W.T.C.

B. **Investments in Public Enterprises :** The provision covers investments in the form of loans (i) D.T.C. and (ii) State Transport Corporations. The latter is in pursuance of the R.T.C. Act, 1950, which provides for Capital contribution by the Central and State Governments. Central Government's contribution is 50% of the contributions made in such coorporations by the States.

Investments in C.W.I.T.C. is for loan and equity investments in the Corporation.

जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.70

सड़कें Roads

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		22.00	211.56	233.56	21.51	210.76	232.27	20.00	219.50	239.50
पूंजी	*Capital*		*278.00*	*83.76*	*361.76*	*278.00*	*94.60*	*372.60*	*335.00*	*117.49*	*452.49*
जोड़	Total		300.00	295.32	595.32	299.51	305.36	604.87	355.00	336.99	691.99
सड़कें और पुल	**Roads and Bridges**										
1. राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग	1 National High Ways	3054	0.00	102.65	102.65	0.00	96.40	96.40	0.00	101.60	101.60
		5054	267.50	57.76	325.26	267.50	58.60	326.10	324.50	72.99	397.49
जोड़		Total	267.50	160.41	427.91	267.50	155.00	422.50	324.50	174.59	499.09
2. सामरिक महत्व की और सीमावर्ती सड़कें	2. Strategic and Border Roads	3054	0.00	7.72	7.72	0.00	7.47	7.47	0.00	8.16	8.16
		3601	0.00	62.41	62.41	0.00	65.09	65.09	0.00	63.14	63.14
		3602	0.00	21.95	21.95	0.00	24.64	24.64	0.00	28.60	28.60
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*92.08*	*92.08*	*0.00*	*97.20*	*97.20*	*0.00*	*99.90*	*99.90*
3. आर्थिक महत्व की अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कें	3. Roads of Inter State of Economic Importance	3601	19.60	0.00	19.60	19.45	0.00	19.45	17.75	0.00	17.75
		3602	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75
		7601	10.25	0.00	10.25	10.25	0.00	10.25	10.25	0.00	10.25
		7602	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*30.85*	*0.00*	*30.85*	*30.70*	*0.00*	*30.70*	*29.00*	*0.00*	*29.00*
4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित स्कीमें	4. Schemes financed from Central Road Fund	3601	0.00	9.85	9.85	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	8.00	8.00
		3602	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*10.00*	*10.00*	*0.00*	*6.50*	*6.50*	*0.00*	*8.00*	*8.00*
5. राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कें / पुल	5. Special Roads/Bridges of National Importance	7601	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	43.50	43.50
6. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि को/से अन्तरण	6. Transfer to/from Central Road Fund	3054	0.00	10.05	10.05	0.00	6.55	6.55	0.00	8.05	8.05
		3601	0.00	-9.85	-9.85	0.00	-6.50	-6.50	0.00	-8.00	-8.00
		3602	0.00	-0.15	-0.15						
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.05*
7. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थाई पुल शुल्क निधि को अन्तरण	7. Transfer to National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund	3054	0.00	10.28	10.28	0.00	10.28	10.28	0.00	9.65	9.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
8. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	8. Non- Plan Loans to the Indian Road Construction Corporation	7075	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Expenditure	3054	1.65	0.37	2.02	1.31	0.33	1.64	1.50	0.30	1.80
10. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	10. Less Anticipated Savings	3054	0.00	-3.87	-3.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*300.00*	*295.32*	*595.32*	*299.51*	*305.36*	*604.87*	*355.00*	*336.99*	*691.99*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C.Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सड़कें और पुल	1. Roads and Bridges	13054	300.00	0.00	300.00	299.51	0.00	299.51	355.00	0.00	355.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive ofWorks Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development.

1. **राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग** : इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । निर्माण कार्यों का क्रियान्वयन राज्यों के लोक-निर्माण विभागों द्वारा एजेंसी आधार पर, और सीमा सडक विकास बोर्ड के सामान्य आरक्षित इंजीनियरी बल के माध्यम से कराया जाता है । राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर बने स्थायी पुलों के उपयोग के संबंध में, जिनपर 25 लाख रुपए से अधिक की लागत आई हो और जो 1.4.1976 के बाद बने हों और यातायात के लिए खोले गए हों, यांत्रिक रूप से चलने वाले वाहनों पर शुल्क लगाया जाता है । इस शुल्क से एकत्र होने वाली राशि को प्रारम्भ में लोक खाते में "राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि" के अन्तर्गत जमा किया जाता है । शुल्क एकत्र करने वाले राज्यों को, इस शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में से 12 प्रतिशत की दर पर संग्रह-प्रभार अपने पास रख लेने की अनुमति दी जाती है । इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को देय संग्रह-प्रभारों के अन्तरण के लिए भी है जिनकी पूर्ति उक्त निधि से की जाती है । वर्ष 1987-88 में आयोजना आवंटन में वृद्धि चालू योजनाओं में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और स्वीकृत नई योजनाओं के लिए की गई है ।

2. **सामरिक महत्व की और सीमावर्ती सड़कें** : यह व्यवस्था राजस्थान, गुजरात, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय और हिमाचल प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कतिपय सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए है । इसके अलावा, इससे मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले प्रत्यक्ष व्यय को भी पूरा किया जाता है । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः कार्यक्षेत्र में परिवर्तन के कारण की गई है ।

3. **अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कें** : यह व्यवस्था अंतर्राज्यीय संचार सुविधाओं की कुछ चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने के वास्ते है । यह कार्यक्रम 1954 में शुरु किया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य खनिज साधनों की दृष्टि से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों के विकास में सहायता देना और उन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचने की सुविधा प्रदान करना है, जहां पर रेलवे जैसे संचार के अन्य साधनों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

4. **केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित योजना** : केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (जिसकी स्थापना 1921 में की गई थी) व्यपगत न होने वाली निधि है । इस निधि के लिए राजस्व की व्यवस्था करारोपित मोटर स्पिरिट पर लगाए गए उत्पाद और सीमा-शुल्क पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लीटर की दर से शुल्क लगाकर की जाती है । इस शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली 20 प्रतिशत राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सड़क निर्माण की अनुमोदित योजनाओं के निर्माण/अनुरक्षण के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने के वास्ते आरक्षित रखी जाती है । यह व्यवस्था ऐसे अनुदान देने के लिए है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कें/पुल** : यह व्यवस्था कलकत्ता महानगर में यातायात की बढती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कलकत्ता में हुगली नदी पर एक दूसरे पुल के निर्माण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए है ।

1. **National High Ways:** Provides for the expenditure on construction and maintenance of National Highways. The works are executed by States P.W. Department on agency basis, and also through the General Reserve Engineering Force of the B.R.D.B. Fees are levied on mechanically propelled vehicles for the use of permanent bridges on National Highways costing more than Rs.25 lakhs, built and opened to traffic from 1.4.1976. The collections are initially credited to the Public Account under "National High Ways permanent Bridges Fees Fund". The States collecting them are allowed collction charges @ 12% out of the revenue derived through the fees. The provision under this head also covers the transfer of the collection charges, payable to the U.Ts., which are met out of the Fund. The increase in the plan allocation in 1987-88 is for the development of National Highways in respect of on going schemes, and new schemes approved.

2. **Strategic and Border Roads:** Provision is for grants-in-aid to States for the construction of certain strategic roads in the Border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, J.& K. Punjab, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh besides direct expenditure in respect of the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The increase in RE 1986-87 is mainly due to change in the scope of work.

3. **Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance:** Provision is towards financial assistance for development of certain selcted State Roads of Inter State and Economic Importance for promoting inter-State Communication facilities. The programme was initiated in 1954. One of the objects of the programme is to help in the development of regions rich in mineral resources and to provide access to areas not served by any other means of communications like Railways.

4. **Schemes financed from Central Road Fund:** The Central Road Fund (created in 1921) is a non-lapsing fund. It derives its revenues from a levy of 3.5 paise per litre on the customs and excise duty on taxed motor spirit 20% of the proceeds is kept as a reserve by Central Government for giving grants to States on the construction/maintenance of approved schemes of road work of the States/Union Territories. The provision is for such grants.

5. **Special Roads/Bridges of National Importance:** The provision is for loan assistance to the West Bengal Government for the construction of a second bridge over the river Hoogly in Calcutta, to meet the growing requirement of traffic in the Metropolitan city of Calcutta.

6. **केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि में अन्तरण :** जैसा कि उपर्युक्त 4 में बताया गया है, 1921 में स्थापित की गई 'केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि' एक व्यपगत न होने वाली निधि है । इस शीर्ष के नीचे की गई व्यवस्था करारोपित मोटर स्पिरिटों पर लागू सीमा/उत्पाद-शुल्क पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लीटर की लेवी से प्राप्त राशि का निवल अन्तरण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि में किए जाने के लिए है, यह अन्तरण इस लेवी के 80 प्रतिशत भाग का समायोजन करने के बाद, जो 'केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से सहायता' के रूप में निर्धारित होता है, और जो राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा हाथ में लिए गए सड़क निर्माण कार्यों/परियोजनाओं को अन्तरित किया जाता है, और शेष 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षित राशि में से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए गए अनुदानों का (देखिए उपर्युक्त मद 4) समायोजन करने के बाद किया जाता है । (इस अन्तरण के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कोष से कोई निवल नकद निकासी नहीं होगी ।)

7. **राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि को अंतरण :** यह व्यवस्था, जैसा कि उपर्युक्त 1 में बताया गया है, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को देय संग्रह प्रभारों को घटाने के बाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुलों से प्राप्त शुल्क की निवल राशि का अन्तरण सांविधिक निधि में किए जाने के लिए है । इस अन्तरण के परिणामस्वरूप कोई निवल नकद निकासी नहीं होगी ।

8. **इंडियन रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** इंडियन रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना भारत और विदेश दोनों जगह वाणिज्यिक आधार पर सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण/विकास के कारण और अन्य सिविल इंजीनियरी कार्यों, जिनमें हवाई क्षेत्रों के कार्य भी शामिल है, को हाथ में लेने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1976 में की गई थी । यहां जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह निगम को ऋण देने के लिए है । इस समय निगम के पास भारत के अलावा लीबिया, ईराक और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 350 करोड़ रुपए के ठेके हैं । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 11 करोड़ रुपए के अर्थोपाय ऋण की वृद्धि विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण जुटाने और इसके अन्य दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

9. **अन्य व्यय :** आयोजना व्यवस्था राजमार्ग अनुसंधान और आयोजन-अध्ययन के लिए है, जबकि आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जिला सडकों और अन्य सडकों के लिए है, जिनका वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता से किया जाता है ।

6. **Transfers to Central Road Fund:** As indicated in 4 above, the 'Central Road Fund' created in 1921 is a non-lapsing fund. The provision under this head is for the net transfer of moneys to the Central Road Fund of the proceeds of the levy @3.5 paise per litre on Customs/Excise Duty on taxed motor spirits, after setting-off the 80% portion of the levy which is earmarked as "Subventions from Central Road Fund" and transferred to States/Union Terrotories for Road works/Projects taken by them and after adjusting the grants made from the remaining 20% Reserve to the States/Union Territories on projects approved by Central Government (Vide-item 4 above). (There is no net cash out-go from the Government as a result of the transfer).

7. **Transfer to National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund :** The provision is for transfer of the net amount of fees levied on the National Highays permanent Bridges less the collection charges payable to States/Union Territories, to the statutory Fund, as indicated in 1. There is no net cash out go from Government as a result of this transfer.

8. **Non-Plan Loans to I.R.C.C.:** I.R.C.C. Ltd. was set up in Dec., 1976 to undertake construction/developoment of Roads and Bridges as also other connected Civil engineering, Wcrks, including air-fields both in India and abroad on commercial lines. Funds provided are in the nature of investments as loan to the Corporation.The Corporation has at present contracts aggregating to about Rs.350 crores in Libya,Iraq and U.A.R. besides India. The increase in the R.E. 86-87 by 11 crores in the Ways and Means Loan to the Corporation is to enable it to raise foreign currency loan for meeting its other liabilities.

9. **Other Expenditure:** The plan provision is for Highways Research and Planning Studies, while the non-plan provision is for District and other Roads in Union Territories financed from Subventions from the Central Road Fund.

परिवहन मंत्रालय (रेलवे को छोड़कर) MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT(excluding Railways)

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.71

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन Ports, Light houses & Shipping

क. वसूलियों ,(और दीपस्तंभों और दीपपोतों के संबंध में राजस्व प्राप्तियों) को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं :

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, (and revenue receiptsin respect of Light Houses and Lightships) are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			7.16	107.16	114.32	5.01	83.99	89.00	3.39	101.73	105.12
पूंजी *Capital*			*297.47*	*1.39*	*298.86*	*259.78*	*20.52*	*280.30*	*285.28*	*0.46*	*285.74*
जोड़ Total			**304.63**	**108.55**	**413.18**	**264.79**	**104.51**	**369.30**	**288.67**	**102.19**	**390.86**
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ पत्तन	**Port and Light houses**										
1. तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन	1. Dredging and Survey Organisation	3051	4.00	22.40	26.40	4.00	22.47	26.47	0.50	22.47	22.97
2. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	2. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
2.01 पारादीप पत्तन	2.01 Paradip Port	7051	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	2.35	2.35	0.00	5.00	5.00
2.02 भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	2.02 Dredging Corporation of India	7051	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
2.03 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	2.03.Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*6.01*	*6.01*	*0.00*	*22.35*	*22.35*	*0.00*	*5.01*	*5.01*
3. लघु पत्तनों का विकास	3. Development of Minor Ports	5051	5.50	0.00	5.50	6.72	0.00	6.72	7.50	0.00	7.50
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3051	1.75	0.20	1.95	0.50	0.15	0.65	1.40	0.18	1.58
जोड़ - पत्तन	Total-Ports		**11.25**	**28.61**	**39.86**	**11.22**	**44.97**	**56.19**	**9.40**	**27.66**	**37.06**
दीप स्तम्भ और दीपपोत	**Light Houses and Light Ships**										
5. निदेशन और प्रशासन	5.Direction and Administration	3051	0.00	1.49	1.49	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.97	1.97
6. सकल कार्यचालन व्यय	6.Gross Working Expenses	3051	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	19.69	19.69	0.00	20.03	20.03
6.01 घटाइएं - प्राप्तियां	6.01 Less-Receipts	1051	0.00	-22.22	-22.22	0.00	-21.49	-21.49	0.00	-22.00	-22.00
7. नियत	7. Net		0.00	-2.22	-2.22	0.00	-1.80	-1.80	0.00	-1.97	-1.97
8. दीपस्तम्भों और नौचालन संबंधी अन्य सहायक साधनों का निर्माण और विकास	8.Construction and Development of Lighthouses and other Navigational Aids	5051	5.00	-5.00	0.00	2.03	-2.03	0.00	5.00	-5.00	0.00
जोड़-दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	**Total-Light Houses & LightShips**		**5.00**	**-5.73**	**-0.73**	**2.03**	**-2.03**	**0.00**	**5.00**	**-5.00**	**0.00**
जोड़-पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	**Total-Ports and Light Houses**		**16.25**	**22.88**	**39.13**	**13.25**	**42.94**	**56.19**	**14.40**	**22.66**	**37.06**
नौवहन	**Shipping**										
9. महानिदेशक,नौवहन	9.Director General, Shipping	3052	0.00	2.53	2.53	0.00	3.76	3.76	0.00	3.76	3.76
10. ब्याज सम्बन्धी अन्तर के लिए नौवहन विकास समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	10 Interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships.	3052	0.00	52.00	52.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
11. भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	11. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	3052	0.00	10.37	10.37	0.00	9.86	9.86	0.00	10.37	10.37
2.अन्य व्यय	12.Other Expenditure	3052	0.16	0.73	0.89	0.06	1.25	1.31	0.10	0.95	1.05
		5052	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.90	0.00	0.90	1.05	0.00	1.05
जहाज-निर्माण	**Ship Building**										
3.अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	13 Other subsidies:										
.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	13.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	2852	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	13.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2852	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	6.50	6.50

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
13.03 ट्रालर विकास निधि	13.03 Trawler Development Fund	2852	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	7.50	7.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*20.00*	*0.00*	*16.50*	*16.50*	*0.00*	*19.00*	*19.00*
14. जहाजों के मरम्मत की सुविधाएं	14. Ship Repairing Facilities										
14.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	14.01 Calcutta Port Trust	6858	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.86	0.00	0.86
14.02 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	14.02Bombay Port Trust	6858	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.35*	*0.00*	*2.35*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*0.86*	*0.00*	*0.86*
15.अन्य व्यय	15. Other Expenditure	2230	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2852	0.80	0.10	0.90	0.45	0.00	0.45	1.04	0.00	1.04
		3601	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35
		6250	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.45	0.45
		5075	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.30	0.00	1.30	7.00	0.00	7.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.25*	*0.60*	*4.85*	*1.75*	*0.20*	*1.95*	*8.39*	*0.45*	*8.84*
16.घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	16. Less- Anticipated Savings	3052	0.00	-0.44	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7052	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ - नौवहन	**Total Shipping**		**8.36**	**85.67**	**94.03**	**3.7.**	**61.57**	**65.28**	**10.40**	**79.53**	**89.93**
17.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	17.Investments in Public Enterprises	7051	86.59	0.00	86.59	79.03	0.00	79.03	163.72	0.00	163.72
		7052	168.97	0.00	168.97	145.00	0.00	145.00	85.65	0.00	85.65
		4858	2.62	0.00	2.62	2.42	0.00	2.42	5.53	0.00	5.53
		6858	21.83	0.00	21.83	21.38	0.00	21.38	8.97	0.00	8.97
		5052	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*280.02*	*0.00*	*280.02*	*247.83*	*0.00*	*247.83*	*263.87*	*0.00*	*263.87*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***304.63***	***108.55***	***413.18***	***264.79***	***104.51***	***369.30***	***288.67***	***102.19***	***390.86***
ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**										

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पत्तन	**Ports**										
17.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	17.01 Calcutta Port Trust	13051	12.00	3.00	15.00	10.37	0.00	10.37	8.00	2.00	10.00
17.02 हल्दिया गोदी	17.02 Haldia Dock	13051	7.75	4.40	12.15	0.00	4.87	4.87	8.00	17.00	25.00
17.03 कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	17.03 Cochin Port Trust	13051	15.21	3.00	18.21	9.92	0.00	9.92	17.22	0.00	17.22
17.04 पारादीप पत्तन	17.04 Paradip Port	13051	10.25	0.00	10.25	12.25	0.00	12.25	6.00	0.00	6.00
17.05 तुतिकोरिन पत्तन	17.05 Tuticorin Port	13051	1.00	4.75	5.75	3.25	1.51	4.76	1.50	4.50	6.00
17.06 नावा शेवा पत्तन	17.06 Nava Shewa Port	13051	30.68	97.32	128.00	30.68	97.32	128.00	120.00	75.00	195.00
17.07 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	17.07 New Mangalore Port	13051	0.00	7.50	7.50	2.40	3.76	6.16	0.00	4.34	4.34
17.08 मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	17.08 Madras Port Trust	13051	0.00	10.25	10.25	6.90	11.57	18.47	0.00	18.60	18.60
17.09 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	17.09 Bombay Port Trust	13051	0.00	52.39	52.39	0.00	11.41	11.41	0.00	30.94	30.94
17.10 नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	17.10 New Kandla Port Trust	13051	0.00	9.15	9.15	0.00	7.62	7.62	0.00	7.00	7.00
17.11 मारमागोवा पत्तन	17.11 Marmogoa Port	13051	0.00	7.94	7.94	0.00	8.92	8.92	0.00	7.00	7.00
17.12 विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	17.12 Vishakapatnam Port	13051	9.70	6.80	16.50	3.26	8.39	11.65	3.00	9.00	12.00
जोड़- पत्तन	**Total - Ports**	**13051**	**86.59**	**206.50**	**293.09**	**79.03**	**155.37**	**234.40**	**163.72**	**175.38**	**339.10**
17.13 ड्रेजिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	17.13 Dredging Corporation of India	13051	0.65	15.50	16.15	0.00	11.58	11.58	0.00	15.00	15.00
जहाज निर्माण	**Ship-building**										
17.14 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड	17.14 Hindustan Shipyard	12858	19.50	0.00	19.50	19.50	0.00	19.50	4.70	0.00	4.70
17.15 कोचीन शिपयार्ड	17.15 Cochin Shipyard	12858	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	6.80	0.00	6.80

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
17.16 हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड	17.16 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Co. Ltd	12858	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़- जहाज-निर्माण	**Total-Ship-building**		**23.80**	**0.00**	**23.80**	**23.80**	**0.00**	**23.80**	**13.50**	**0.00**	**13.50**
17.17 भारतीय नौवहन निगम	17.16 Shipping Corporation of India	13052	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	239.62	239.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.18 नौवहन विकास निधि समिति	17.17 Shipping Development Fund Committee	13052	168.97	0.00	168.97	145.00	0.00	145.00	85.65	0.00	85.65
जोड़ - निवेश	**Total-Investments**		**280.02**	**222.00**	**502.02**	**247.83**	**166.95**	**414.78**	**262.87**	**190.38**	**453.25**
ग. आयोजना - परिव्यय*	**C. Plan outlay*:**										
1. इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	27.60	0.00	27.60	25.25	0.00	25.25	16.40	0.00	16.40
2. पत्तन और दीप स्तंभ	2. Ports and Light Houses	13051	105.84	222.00	327.84	93.58	166.95	260.53	185.12	190.38	375.50
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	172.86	0.00	172.86	146.90	239.62	386.52	90.10	0.00	90.10
4. श्रम और रोजगार	4. Labour and Employment	22230	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	**Total**		**306.40**	**222.00**	**528.40**	**265.73**	**406.57**	**672.30**	**291.62**	**190.38**	**482.00**
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	13052	1.77	0.00	1.77	0.94	0.00	0.94	2.95	0.00	2.95

Footnote to the table:

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1. **तलकर्षण (ड्रेजिंग) और सर्वेक्षण संगठन :** आयोजना व्यवस्था भागीरथी गोदी को गहरा करने के लिए मद्रास पत्तन न्यास को अनुदान देने के वास्ते है । आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को हुगली नदी और हल्दिया जल मार्ग (चैनल) के तलकर्षण ड्रेजिंग/अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी करने और एम.पी.एस.ओ. के स्थापना व्यय के लिए है, जो न लाभ न हानि आधार पर सर्वेक्षण करता है ।

2. **पारादीप पत्तन को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** यह व्यवस्था पत्तन न्यास को अर्थोपाय ऋण देने के लिए है ।

3. **लघु पत्तनों का विकास :** आयोजना व्यवस्था, लघु पत्तनों में जहाज खड़ा करने और जेटी की ुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए है ।

4. **अन्य व्यय :-** आयोजना में व्यवस्था, राष्ट्रीय पत्तन प्रबंध संस्थान, मद्रास को सहायता-ानुदान देने के लिए और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, बड़े पत्तनों को राहत सामग्रियों के शुल्क रहित ायातों पर पत्तन प्रभारों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए है ।

दीपस्तंभ और दीपपोत (5,6 और 7) : दीपस्तंभ और दीपपोत विभाग एक वाणिज्यिक विभाग है, जो

1. **Dredging and Survey Organisation:** The plan provision is for grants to the Madras Port Trust for the deepening of Bhagirati Dock. The Non-Plan provision is for payment of subsidy to the Calcutta Port Trust for dredging/maintenance of the river Hoogly and the Haldia Channel and establish much expenditure of M.P.S.O. which under take Survey works on no profit and loss basis.

2. **Non-Plan loans to Paradip Port:** This provision is forways and Meas loans to the Port Trust to meet expenditure on maintains dredging.

3. **Development of Minor Ports:** The Plan provision is for construction of landing facilities and jetties at minor ports.

4. **Other Expenditure:** The provision in plan is for grants-in-aid to the National Institute of Port Management, Madras, and the Non-plan provision is for reimbursement of Port charges to the Major Ports on duty free imports of relief supply.

Light Houses and Light Ships (5,6 and 7): The Light Houses and Light Ships department is a commercial department providing 'general' navigational aids, including

सामान्य नौचालन सहायक-साधनों की व्यवस्था करता है । इन साधनों में बोयास, बीकन्स, डेका, नेवीगेटर, चेन रेडियों बीकन आदि शामिल है । यह, जहाजों के दिशा निर्देश के लिए दीपस्तंभों का रख-रखाव और निर्माण भी करता है । इस विभाग का खर्च, भारतीय पत्तनों में आने वाले जहाजों से दीपशुल्क के रूप में वसूल की गई धनराशि से चलता है और कार्यात्मक व्यय (प्रशासन प्रभारों सहित) के बाद जो राजस्व राशि बच जाती है उसे विभाग की सामान्य रिजर्व निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है । अगले बजट में विभाग की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियों के संबंध में 22.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है । आयोजना-व्यवस्था, दीपस्तंभों के निर्माण और विकास पर होने वाले पूंजी व्यय तथा अन्य नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों के लिए है और इसे विभाग की सामान्य रिजर्व निधि से भी पूरा किया जाता है । इस मद में सरकार की कोई नियल नकद राशि व्यय नहीं होती ।

नौवहन

8. **नौवहन महानिदेशालय** : यह व्यवस्था वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण, नौवहन महानिदेशालय के लिए है और यह वाणिज्यिक नौवहन कानूनों से संबंधित सभी मामलों के एक नियंत्रक कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है । महानिदेशालय, नाविकों के कल्याणकारी उपायों की देखरेख करने के अतिरिक्त, मर्चेंट नेवी के अधिकारियों और नाविकों (रेटिंग) के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है ।

9. **नौवहन विकास निधि समिति** : यह एक सांविधिक निकाय है, जिसकी स्थापना वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य (i) जहाज प्राप्त करने और उनके अनुरक्षण, (ii) अल्पावधिक वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने, और (iii) भारतीय शिपयार्डों को नए जहाजों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है । समिति को केन्द्र सरकार से ऋण प्राप्त होते हैं ताकि यह नौवहन कंपनियों को उससे भी कम दर पर उधार दे सके जिस दर पर यह सरकार से ऋण लेने पर भुगतान करती है । आयोजना व्यवस्था, समिति को इस प्रयोजनार्थ ऋण देने के लिए है ।

समिति को दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता के दो भाग होते हैं । पहले भाग में उन दरों, जिन पर चार नामजद बैंक नौवहन कम्पनियों को ऋण (बैंक दर जमा 2 प्रतिशत) देते हैं और 7.5 प्रतिशत उसकी दर के बीच का, जिस पर नौवहन कम्पनियों को एस.ए.एफ.ए.यू.एन.एस. के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की अदायगी करनी होती है, ब्याज संबंधी अन्तर शामिल है । दूसरे भाग में सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर (उन ऋणों पर, जो सरकार द्वारा नौवहन विकास निधि समिति को दिए जाते हैं) और उस दर के बीच का ब्याज सम्बन्धी अंतर शामिल है, जिसपर नौवहन विकास निधि सभी भारतीय नौवहन कम्पनियों को ऋण देती है (6.75 प्रतिशत स्वदेश में बने जहाजों के लिए और उसके अलावा 7.5 प्रतिशत विदेशों से प्राप्त जहाजों के लिए)

यद्यपि नौवहन विकास निधि समिति ने भारतीय नौवहन के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, लेकिन अभूतपूर्व विश्वव्यापी मंदी के मौजूदा सन्दर्भ में यह समिति जहाजी कम्पनियों से प्राप्य राशियों को कारगर ढंग से वसूल करने में असमर्थ रही है, इसलिए सरकार ने कानून बना कर इस समिति को समाप्त करने का फैसला किया है । इस समिति के विघटन के बाद गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को जहाजों के लिए वित्त प्रदान करने और एस.एफ.डी.सी. के पिछले दायित्वों का प्रबन्ध करने का काम भारतीय नौवहन निवेश और ऋण कम्पनी द्वारा किया जाएगा, जिसका प्रवर्तन भारतीय औद्योगिक निवेश और ऋण निगम तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं/बैंकों द्वारा किया जाएगा । वित्तपोषण, जिसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की नौवहन कम्पनी एस.सी.आई. के पिछले ऋण शामिल हैं, की देखरेख जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाएगी ।

10. **भारतीय नौवहन निगम लिमिटेड** : भारतीय नौवहन निगम लिमिटेड की स्थापना ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न नौवहन निगम के विलय के बाद अक्तूबर, 1961 में हुई थी और यह विश्व के सभी महत्वपूर्ण समुद्री मार्गों पर अपने जहाज चलाता है । 30-6-86 को मुगल लाइन लिमिटेड का विलय इसमें कर दिया गया । यह निगम भारतीय मुख्य भूमि और अंदमान और निकोबार, मुख्य भूमि और लक्षद्वीप के बीच यात्री सेवाएं, बम्बई और गोवा के बीच कोंकण यात्री सेवा और बम्बई और जद्दा के बीच हज यात्री सेवाएं चलाता है । भारतीय नौवहन निगम को दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता इन यात्री सेवाओं में होने वाली हानि को पूरा करने के लिए है । मुख्य भूमि और अंदमान तथा निकोबार के बीच और मुख्य

buoys,bacobondecca, Navigator, Chains Radio-beacons etc. It also undertakes maintenance and construction of Light Houses for guidance of ships. The expenditure of the department is being met out of the light dues recovered from ships visiting Indian Ports and the surplus of revenue over the working expenses (including administration changes) is credited to the general reserve fund of the Department. The commercial receipts of the department are estimated at Rs.22.00 crores in the next budget. The plan provision is for capital expenditure on construction and development of Light Houses and for other Navigational aids and it is also met from the general reserve fund of the department. There is no net cash outgo from Government on this account.

Shipping

8. **Directorate General Shipping:** The provision is for the Directorate General, Shipping a statutory Authority under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and is functioning as a regulatory Office for all matters concerned with Merchant Shipping Laws. The directorate also provides facilities for trainning of officers and ratings for merchant navy besides looking after the Welfare measures of sea-men.

9. **Shipping Development Fund Committee:** This is a statutory body set up under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, with the objective of granting loans and financial assistance (i) for acquisition and maintenance of ships (ii) for meeting any short term financial requirements and (iii) to India ship yards for the construction of new ships. The committee receives loans from Central Government which it lends to shipping companies at concessional rate of interest which is lower than what it pays on its borrowings from the Government. The Plan provision made is for giving such loans to the committtee for the said purpose.

The subsidy to the SDFC provided by the Govt. has two components. The first component differental betwen the rates at which four nominated banks give loans to shipping companies (bank rate plus 2%) and 7.5% which the Shipping Companies are required to bear, under SAFAUNS. The other component of the subsidy covers the interest differential between the lending rate of Govt. (on loans given by Govt. to SDFC) and the rate at which SDFC lends to Indian shipping companies (6.75 % for indigeneously built ships plus 7.5 % for ships acquired from abroad).

While SDFC has played an important role in the development of Indian shipping, in the present context of unprecedented global recession, SDFC has not been able to effectively recover its dues from shipping companies, Govt. have taken a decision to abolish SDFC by legislation. Upon abolition of SDFC the future ship financing to private sector and managing past commitments of SDFC will be looked after by new company called Shipping Investment and Credit Co. of India (SICCI) to be promoted by ICICI and , financial institutions/banks. The financing including past loans of public sector shipping company viz. SCI will be looked after by the Ministry of Surface Transport.

10. **The Shipping Corporation of India Limited :** The Shipping Corporatior of India came into being in October 1961, by merger of the Eastern and Western Shippin Corporations and it operates on all important sea-routes of theWorld. The Moghul Lin Ltd. was merged with the S.C.I. on 30.6.86. SCI also runs passenger services betwee mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, mainland and Lakshadweep Islands, Konka passenger service between Bombay to Goa and Haj pilgrim Service between Bombay an Jeddah. The subsidy provided to SCI is to cover the losses in the operation of thes passenger services. On mainland Andaman and Mainland-Lakshadweep Services, SCI

भूमि तथा लक्षद्वीप के बीच की यात्री सेवाओं के बारे में निगम को इन वर्षों में, जब उसे अपने क्रियाकलापों में कुल मिला कर घाटा हुआ है, हानि के 80 प्रतिशत राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है । कोंकण सेवा के मामले में भी, भारतीय नौवहन निगम को केवल उन वर्षों में 80 प्रतिशत हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है । जब उसे अपने क्रियाकलापों में कुल मिलाकर घाटा हुआ है और यह प्रतिपूर्ति महाराष्ट्र सरकार, गोवा और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 40:35:25 के अनुपात में की जाती है । हज सेवाओं के बारे में, भारतीय नौवहन निगम को उसकी हानि की शत-प्रतिशत प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है ।

11. **अन्य व्यय** : आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था मुख्यतः समुद्री यात्री कल्याण समिति को अनुदान देने और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री संगठन को अंशदान देने के लिए है ।

12. **जहाज-निर्माण-आर्थिक सहायता** : आयोजना-भिन्न सहायता हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड और कोचीन शिपयार्ड को आर्थिक सहायता देने और इसके अलावा ट्रालर विकास समर्थन निधि में अंशदान देने के लिए है । इन शिपयार्डों को जहाज-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सब्सिडी जहाजों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समता मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत की दर पर दी जाती है । ट्रालर विकास समर्थन निधि के लिए आर्थिक सहायता स्वदेशी शिपयार्डों को मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों के निर्माण की अनुमोदित लागत की 33 प्रतिशत तक राशि दी जाती है ।

13. **जहाजों के मरम्मत की सुविधाएं** : यह व्यवस्था, कलकत्ता/बम्बई पत्तन न्यासों को, जहाजों की मरम्मत करने की सुविधाओं के लिए ऋण देने के लिए है ।

14. **अन्य व्यय** : आयोजना-व्यवस्था मुख्यतः हुगली के मुहाने पर जल-धार में सुधार की व्यापक योजना के लिए कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को नदी नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए है । आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था श्रमिक बोर्डों के गोदी कर्मचारियों की स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए गोदी बोर्डों को ऋण देने के लिए है ।

15. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : सात प्रमुख पत्तनों में ऋण के रूप में निवेश पत्तनों में आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए है, ताकि ये वहां आने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के जहाजों और वहां आने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के माल की ढुलाई के अनुरूप समर्थ बन सकें । बजटीय समर्थन के अलावा आयोजना-भिन्न परिव्यय के कुछ भाग का वित्तपोषण पत्तनों के आन्तरिक संसाधनों द्वारा किया जा रहा है । हल्दिया गोदी के संबंध में 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कम व्यवस्था करने का कारण कुछ विशेष योजनाओं की अगले वर्ष स्थानान्तरित किया जाना है, क्योंकि ये परियोजना जापानी-सहायता से संबद्ध है । इसी प्रकार, कोचीन पत्तन न्यास के संबंध में 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान में व्यवस्था की कमी ड्रेजरों के अभिग्रहण के आस्थगन के कारण हुई है, जो डच सहायता से संबद्ध है । विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन के लिए बजट समर्थन में कमी इसकी आंतरिक संसाधन स्थिति में सुधार और तलकर्षण लागत में कमी के कारण हुई है ।

हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड में निवेश मुख्यतः इसकी जहाज-निर्माण और जहाज-मरम्मत की सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार के लिए है ।

reimbursed 80% of the losses during these years in which the company incurs overall losses in its operations. On the Konkan service also, only 80% losses in its operation and this reimbursement is shared by Governments of Maharashtra, Goa and the Central Govt. in the ratio of 40:35:25. On Haj services, SCI is reimbursed 100% of the losses.

11. **Other Expenditure:** The Non-Plan provision is mainly for grant to Sea Farer Welfare Society and contribution to the International Maritine Organisation.

12. **Ship-building-Subsidies:** The Non-plan provision is towards payment of subsidies to the Hindustan Ship-Yard and the Cochin Shipyard, besides contribution to the Trawler Developoment Fund. The ship-building subsidy to these shipyards is provided @20% of international parity price of ship. The subsidy for the Trawler Development Support Fund is provided to indigeneous shipyards to the extent of 33% of the approved cost of building a fishing trawler.

13. **Ship-repairing facilities:** The provision is for loans to Calcutta/ Bombay Port Trusts for ship repairing facilities.

14. **Other Ependiture:** The Plan provision is mainly on River Training Works in Calcutta Port Trust for a comprehensive scheme of improvement of draughts in the Hoogly Estuary. The Non-Plan provision is for Loans to Dock Labour Boards for implementation of voluntary retirement Schemes for Dock workers in the Dock Labor Boards.

15. **Investments in Public Enterprises:** The investments in the 7 Major Port Trust in the form of Loan is towards development of the in-frastructure in the Ports to match the type of vessels as also the volume and types of cargo being handled at them and for modernisating the facilities. Besides budgetary support, a portion of the Non-Plan outlay is being financed from the internal resources of the Ports. The lesser provision in respect of the Haldia Dack in RE 86-87 is due to shifting of certain schemes to the next year as the project is inked with Japanese assistance. Similarly, the reduction in the RE 86-87 in resspect of Cochin Port Trust is due to deferment in acquisition of dredger, which is linked with Dutch assistance. The reduction in Budget support for the Vishakapatnam Port is due to improvement of its internal resources position, and reduction in dredging cost.

The investments in Hindustan shipyard is mainly for its schemes of modernisation and improvement of ship-building and ship-repair facilities.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.72

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Ministry of Civil Aviation

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		11.99	44.51	56.50	10.71	50.47	61.18	1.33	54.50	55.83
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.04*	*35.00*	*38.04*	*55.14*	*28.00*	*83.14*	*8.67*	*0.00*	*8.67*
जोड़	**Total**		**15.03**	**79.51**	**94.54**	**65.85**	**78.47**	**144.32**	**10.00**	**54.50**	**64.50**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	1.35	1.35
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
2. रेलवे सुरक्षा पर कमीशन	2: Commission on Railway Safety	3075	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.51	0.51
नागर विमानन	**Civil Aviation**										
3. नागर विमानन का महा-निदेशक	3. Director General of Civil Aviation	3053	0.59	2.16	2.75	0.15	2.71	2.86	0.76	2.11	2.87
4. फ्लाइंग स्कूलों और एयरो क्लब आफ इंडिया को अनुदान	4. Grants to Flying Schools and Aero-Club of India	3053	11.00	0.00	11.00	10.36	0.00	10.36	0.32	0.00	0.32
5. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई कम्पनियों को बेचे जाने वाले विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	5. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on Aviation Fuel sold to International Airlines	3601	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	31.00	31.00	0.00	36.00	36.00
6. राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण को उधार	6. Loans to National Air Port Authority	7053	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. यात्री सेवा फीस संग्रह के बदले भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण को अदायगियां	7. Payments to IAAI against Passenger Service Fee collections	3053	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	8. Investments in Public Enterprises	5053	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.49	0.00	53.49	2.50	0.00	2.50
		7053	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*53.49*	*0.00*	*53.49*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Expenditure	3053	0.40	3.86	4.26	0.20	8.27	8.47	0.25	5.47	5.72
		3601	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
		5053	3.04	0.00	3.04	1.65	0.00	1.65	3.67	0.00	3.67
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***15.03***	***79.51***	***94.54***	***65.85***	***78.47***	***144.32***	***10.00***	***54.50***	***64.50***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investments in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.01 एयर इंडिया	8.01 Air India	13053	0.00	137.79	137.79	0.00	98.60	98.60	0.00	147.36	147.36
8.02 इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	8.02 Indian Airlines	13053	0.00	74.68	74.68	0.00	118.57	118.57	0.00	138.36	138.36
8.03 वायुदूत	8.03 Vayudoot	13053	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	5.99	5.99
8.04 भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	8.04 International Airport Authority of India	13053	0.00	31.20	31.20	0.00	34.91	34.91	0.00	32.00	32.00
8.05 राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	8.05 National Airport Authority	13053	0.00	35.50	35.50	0.00	35.50	35.50	5.00	50.00	55.00
8.06 आई.जी.आर.यू.ए.	8.06.I.G.R.U.A	13053	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.07 भारतीय हेलीकोप्टर निगम / 8.07 Helicopter Corporation of India	13053	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.49	60.07	113.56	0.00	48.29	48.29
जोड़ / Total		**0.00**	**279.97**	**279.97**	**53.49**	**350.25**	**403.74**	**5.00**	**432.00**	**437.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* / **C. Plan Outlay***										
नागर विमानन / Civil Aviation	13053	15.03	279.97	295.00	65.85	350.25	416.10	10.00	432.00	442.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण-कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1. **सचिवालय** :- इसमें नागर विमानन विभाग के सचिवालय और रेल सुरक्षा आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय** :- इसमें नागर विमानन सुरक्षा निदेशालय सहित महानिदेशक, नागर विमानन और उनके क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **फ्लाइंग स्कूलों और एयरो क्लब आफ इण्डिया को अनुदान** :- इसमें इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी और एयरो क्लब आफ इण्डिया को सहायता-अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **राज्य सरकारों को विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के बदले अदायगी** :- यह व्यवस्था संबंधित राज्यों में स्थित हवाई पत्तनों पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों (एयर इण्डिया सहित)को बिक्री किए जाने वाले विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर की अदायगी से छूट देने के कारण उन राज्यों को होने वाली राजस्व हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए की गई है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय हवाईपत्तन प्राधिकरण को ऋण** :- राष्ट्रीय हवाईपत्तन प्राधिकरण की स्थापना सांविधिक और विनियमनकारी कार्यों को छोड़कर नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय के अन्य सभी कार्यों को संभालने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 1-6-1986 को की गई थी । इसके लिए वर्ष 1986-87 के बजट में एक कार्यशील पूंजी ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

6. **भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को अदायगी** :- यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तनों पर की जा रही सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिए भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण की प्रतिपूर्ति करने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई व संग्रहित की गई यात्री सेवा शुल्क की इसे क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए की गई है ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :- भारतीय हेलीकोप्टर निगम लिमिटेड के मामले को छोड़कर, जिसके लिए बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में अदायगी के वास्ते वर्ष 1986-87 में 53.49 करोड़ रुपए का पूरक अनुदान लिया गया था निवेश स्वयं उपक्रमों द्वारा अपने आन्तरिक संसाधनों से किए गए है । अगले वर्ष के बजट में राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के लिए बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में 5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **अन्य व्यय** :- यह व्यवस्था फ्लाइंग/ग्लाइडिंग क्लबों को फ्लाइंग/ग्लाइडिंग में प्रशिक्षण देने, आई.सी.ए.ओ. के लिए अंशदान और अनुसंधान तथा विकास, प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा आदि पर पूंजी व्यय जैसे व्यय की विविध मदों के लिए की गई है ।

1. **Secrtariat:** Provides for the Secretariat of the Civil Aviation and the Commission of Railway Safety.

2. **DGCA:** Provision is for Directorate General, Civil Aviation including Directorate of Civil Aviation Security, and their Regional Directorates and field offices.

3. **Grants to Flying Schools & Aero Club of India:** Provision is for payment of grants-in-aid to Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy and Aero Club of India.

4. **Payment to State Governments in lieu of sales tax on Aviation fuel:** This provision is intended for compensating various State Governments for the revenue foregone by them by exempting international airlines (including Air India) from the payment of Sales Tax on the Aviation Turbine Fuel uplifted by them at the airports located in the concerned States.

5. **Loans to National Airports Authority :–** The National Air-Ports Authority was established from 1.06.1986, with the object of taking over all the functions of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, other than those relating to statutory and regulatory functions. It was provided with a working capital loan in the budget for the year 1986-87.

6. **Payments to International Airports Authority of India :–** The provision is for reimbursing the International Airports Authority of India for security arrangements being made by it at International Airports and for compensating it for the passenger service fee levied and collected by Central Government.

7. **Investments in Public Enterprises :–** The Investments are from the internal resources of the undertakings themselves, except in the case of Helicopter Corporation of India Ltd., for which a supplementary grant of Rs.53.49 crores was taken during 1986-87, to be paid as budgetary support. In the next Budget provision of Rs.5 crores have been made as budgetary support for investment in National Air Port Authority.

8. **Other Expenditure :–** The provision is for miscellaneous items of expenditure like grants to Flying/Gliding Clubs for imparting flying/gliding training, contribution to the I.C.A.O. and capital expenditure on Research and Development, Training and Education, etc.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.73

शहरी विकास और आवास Urban Development and Housing

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		4.40	37.23	41.63	3.82	53.53	57.35	4.30	65.10	69.40
	पूंजी *Capital*		*60.60*	*42.30*	*102.90*	*58.37*	*48.87*	*107.24*	*68.52*	*42.30*	*110.82*
	जोड़ Total		**65.00**	**79.53**	**144.53**	**62.19**	**102.40**	**164.59**	**72.82**	**107.40**	**180.22**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	2.34	2.34	0.00	2.81	2.81	0.00	2.71	2.71
शहरी विकास	**Urban Development**										
2. नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजन संगठन	2. Town & Country Planning Organisation	2217	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.82	0.82
3. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र	3. National Capital Region	2217	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22
		4217	4.25		4.25	4.25	0.00	4.25	6.00	0.00	6.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.25*	*0.17*	*4.42*	*4.25*	*0.22*	*4.47*	*6.00*	*0.22*	*6.22*
4. राज्य राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास	4. Development of State Capital Regions										
4.01 वृहद कलकत्ता विकास योजना	4.01 Greater Calcutta Development Scheme	3601	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.05	0.00	0.05
4.02 वृहद बम्बई विकास योजना	4.02 Greater Bombay Development Scheme	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.21*	*0.00*	*0.21*	*0.21*	*10.00*	*10.21*	*0.05*	*20.00*	*20.05*
5. छोटे और मध्यम नगरों का समेकित विकास	5. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	2217	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25
		7601	14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	15.25	0.00	15.25
		7602	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*15.50*	*0.00*	*15.50*	*15.50*	*0.00*	*15.50*	*16.00*	*0.00*	*16.00*
6. अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं	6. Other Urban Development Schemes	2217	0.52	0.69	1.21	0.52	1.02	1.54	0.57	0.97	1.54
		3601	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.50	0.00	0.50
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.97*	*0.69*	*1.66*	*0.96*	*1.02*	*1.98*	*1.12*	*0.97*	*2.09*
आवास	**Housing**										
7. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन	7. National Buildings Organization	2216	0.36	0.35	0.71	0.36	0.38	0.74	0.59	0.39	0.98
8. सम्पदा निदेशालय	8. Directorate of Estates	2216	0.00	7.19	7.19	0.00	7.03	7.03	0.00	8.37	8.37
9. सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	9. Govt Residential Buildings										
9.01 निर्माण	9.01 Construction	2216	0.00	1.47	1.47	0.00	2.27	2.27	0.00	2.42	2.42
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4216	24.00	31.94	55.94	23.84	43.37	67.21	24.00	31.30	55.30
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	4216	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.09
डेयरी विकास	Dairy Development	4216	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.40	0.00	0.40
पूर्ति-अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Supply - Other Scientific Services	4216	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.00	0.30
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	4216	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.10
गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4216	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	Ecology & Environment	4216	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.14
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4216	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.66	0.00	0.66
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour & Employment	4216	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.54	0.00	0.54	1.24	0.00	1.24
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	4216	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.50

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget योजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
खानें	Mines	4216	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.15	0.00	1.15
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	4216	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.25
विज्ञान और तकनीकी	Science and Technology	4216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	4216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.84
जोड़		*Total*	*27.90*	*33.41*	*61.31*	*27.91*	*45.64*	*73.55*	*29.67*	*33.72*	*63.39*
9.02 अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत	9.02 Maintenance & Repairs	2216	0.00	21.63	21.63	0.00	27.31	27.31	0.00	28.11	28.11
9.03 अन्य मदें	9.03 Other items	2216	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.98	0.98
जोड़- सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	**Total Govt. Residential Buildings**		**27.90**	**56.39**	**84.29**	**27.91**	**74.50**	**102.41**	**29.67**	**62.81**	**92.48**
10. अन्य आवासीय योजनाएं	10. Other Housing Schemes	2216	0.19	0.10	0.29	0.19	0.10	0.29	0.20	0.11	0.31
		3601	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*0.40*	*0.10*	*0.50*	*0.40*	*0.10*	*0.50*	*0.45*	*0.11*	*0.56*
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	**Water Supply and Sanitation**										
11.शहरी जल आपूर्ति और मल निकासी	11. Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	2215	1.96	0.00	1.96	1.39	0.00	1.39	1.84	0.00	1.84
		4215	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*2.01*	*0.00*	*2.01*	*1.40*	*0.00*	*1.40*	*2.34*	*0.00*	*2.34*
12.ब्याज अन्तर के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	12. Subsidy towards interest differential										
12.01 हुडको	12.01 HUDCO	2216	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	13. Non-plan loans to Public Enterprises										
13.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	13.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	6216	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	10.00	10.00
13.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि०	13.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	6216	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*11.00*	*11.00*	*0.00*	*5.50*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*11.00*	*11.00*
14. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	14. Investment in Public Enterprises	4216	10.40	0.00	10.40	8.20	0.00	8.20	13.20	0.00	13.20
		4217	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6216	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90
जोड़		Total	13.40	0.00	13.40	11.20	0.00	11.20	16.60	0.00	16.60
15. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	15. Less Anticipated Savings	2052	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2216	0.00	-0.71	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4216	0.00	-0.64	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-1.40*	*-1.40*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***65.00***	***79.53***	***144.53***	***62.19***	***102.40***	***164.59***	***72.82***	***107.40***	***180.22***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
14.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	14.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	4216	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
		6216	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90
जोड़		*Total*	*10.90*	*0.00*	*10.90*	*10.90*	*0.00*	*10.90*	*11.90*	*0.00*	*11.90*
14.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि०	14.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	4216	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
14.03 राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	14.03 National Housing Bank	4216	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	4.00	0.00	4.00

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14.04 नगर विकास और नगर जल आपूर्ति वित्त निगम	14.04 Urban Dev. & Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	4217	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	**Total**		**13.40**	0.00	**13.40**	**11.20**	0.00	**11.20**	**16.60**	0.00	**16.60**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1.जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता	1. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	2.01	0.00	2.01	1.40	0.00	1.40	2.34	0.00	2.34
2.आवास	2. Housing	22216	38.06	0.00	38.06	35.70	0.00	35.70	41.14	0.00	41.14
3.शहरी विकास	3. Urban Development	22217	21.03	0.00	21.03	21.02	0.00	21.02	23.67	0.00	23.67
जोड़	**Total**		**61.10**	**0.00**	**61.10**	**58.12**	**0.00**	**58.12**	**67.15**	**0.00**	**67.15**
*इस मांग में अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय को छोड़कर	* Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/Deptts. included in this Demand	22216	3.90	0.00	3.90	4.07	0.00	4.07	5.67	0.00	5.67

1. **सचिवालय** के अन्तर्गत, मंत्रालय के सचिवालय और विभागीयकृत लेखा प्रशाखा का व्यय सम्मिलित है।

2. **नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजन संगठन** : यह एक तकनीकी, परामर्शदात्री और सलाहकार संगठन है और नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्थल संबंधी आयोजन कार्य सम्पन्न करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। यह संगठन राज्य सरकारों को, उनकी शहरी और देहाती आयोजना विषयक गतिविधियों को संगठित रूप से आयोजित करने और सम्बद्ध कानून बनाने में भी मदद करता है।

3. **राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय में राष्ट्रीय राजधानी आयोजन बोर्ड निधि को दिया जाने वाला अंशदान सम्मिलित है। यह बोर्ड, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती राज्यों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में समारम्भ की जाने वाली काउन्टर मैगनेटिक परियोजनाओं का चयन करता है और उनकी वित्त व्यवस्था करता है।

4. **राज्यों के राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास** : इसके अन्तर्गत नीदरलैंड की सरकार की सहायता से गंगानगर, (उत्तर) में पूर्वी कलकत्ता ग्रीनरीच और हावड़ा में कार्यान्वित की जा रही परियोजना का व्यय शामिल है। बम्बई में गन्दी बस्तियों और शहरी नवीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 86-87 के संशोधित अनुमान में 10 करोड़ रुपए और 87-88 के बजट अनुमान में 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **छोटे और दरम्याने कस्बों का एकीकृत विकास** : यह वह चालू स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत नगरों और क्षेत्रीय आयोजना तथा विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्यों की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार एक लाख तक की आबादी वाले छोटे और दरम्याने शहरों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए राज्यों को सामान्य मार्ग दर्शन तथा ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध करती है।

6. **अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं** : इसमें प्रशिक्षण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, तथा शहरी आधारभूत सेवा योजना पर होने वाला व्यय सम्मिलित है। बजट व्यवस्था में शहरी कार्यों के डी.यू.ए.सी. राष्ट्रीय संस्थान और नगरीकरण विषयक राष्ट्रीय आयोग को शामिल किया गया है जिसका पूर्ण वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

1. **Secretariat** includes expenditure of the Secretariat and the departmentalised accounting wing of the Ministry.

2. **Town and Country Planning Organisation** is a technical, advisory and consultative organisation and plays an important role in spatial urban and regional Planning. It also guides the State Governments in organising their town and country planning activities and in formulating allied legislation.

3. **National Capital Region** : Expenditure under this scheme includes contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board Fund. The Board selects and finances counter-magnet projects in areas falling within the adjoining States of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P.

4. **Development of State Capital Regions** includes expenditure on the project being implemented at Ganganagar, East Calcutta in Green Reach (North) and Howrah, with the assistance from Government of Netherlands. A provision of Rs.10 crores in RE 86-87 and Rs.20 crores in BE 87-88 has been made for improvement of slums and urban renewal schemes in Bombay.

5. **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns** : This is a continuing Scheme under which Central Government provides broad guidelines and gives loan assistance to the States for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with a population of upto 1 lakh.

6. **Other Urban Development Schemes:** This includes expenditure on training, international cooperation, and Urban Basic Services scheme, research and training in urban planning, training centres etc. The budget provision also includes maintenance grants to D.U.A.C. National Institute of Urban Affairs and National Commission on Urbanisation which are fully funded by the Central Government.

7. **राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन** : शहरी आवास सहित यह संगठन भवन निर्माण संबंधी अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देता है और उसके अनुप्रयोग को इस आशय से प्रोत्साहित करता है कि निर्माण की लागत में कमी आए और भवनों की गुणवत्ता तथा भवनों के निर्माण की किस्म में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

8. **सम्पदा निदेशालय** : यह निदेशालय सामान्य आवासन पूल में से सरकारी स्थान और रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन करने, सरकारी आवासन बस्तियों में दुकानों को आवंटित करने और सरकारी होस्टलों, विज्ञान भवन, मावलंकर आडीटोरियम तथा अवकाशगृहों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

9. **सरकारी रिहायशी भवन** : इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी भवनों तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन के मुख्य निर्माण कार्यों, लघु निर्माण कार्य, मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, सज्जा व्यवस्थापन पर होने वाला व्यय, पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्य, उनके अनुरक्षण तथा किरायों पर पट्टे के प्रभारों की व्यवस्था है । अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों पर इस प्रकार होने वाला व्यय भी इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है । 1986-87 के संशोधित बजट में बढ़ोतरी श्रम और सामग्री की लागत में वृद्धि, अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के बंगलों में सुरक्षा संबंधी आवश्यक कार्यों, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से एशियाड फ्लैटों की खरीद (केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के लिए भूमि की खरीद के लिए 10.20 करोड़ रुपए) के कारण हुई है ।

10. **अन्य आवासन योजनाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत, ग्रामीण आवासन तथा विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की बस्ती आवासन योजना के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों आदि का व्यय शामिल किया जाता है ।

11. **नगरीय जलपूर्ति और मल निकासी** : भारत सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक-स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणात्मक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सहायता और तकनीकी मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करती है । इस मांग में प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों, कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन, अनुवीक्षण तथा प्रबंध और प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं का व्यय शामिल है ।

12. **ब्याज के अन्तर के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** : 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में ब्याज अन्तर से संबंधित हडको को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इस आर्थिक सहायता को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने निर्णय ले लिया है ।

13. **सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : इसके अन्तर्गत 10 करोड़ रुपए की वह राशि शामिल है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास योजनाओं के निष्पादन के प्रयोजन से हडको के लिए रखी गई है और एक करोड़ रुपए की वह राशि भी शामिल है जिसकी व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फैब लिमिटेड के लिए की गई है जो कि पूर्व निर्मित पूर्वबलित सीमेंट-कंकरीट के संघटकों, पूर्व-रापित विद्युत पारेषण स्तंभों और अन्य कयचित ब्लाकों तथा काष्ठ सामग्री आदि के निर्माण के कार्य में लगी हुई है ।

14. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश** : संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में कमी का कारण इस वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक और शहरी वित्त निगम की स्थापना का नहीं किया जाना है । 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में इन प्रस्तावित संस्थानों के लिए 4 करोड़ और 1 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees

7. **National Buildings Organisation:** This promotes building research and its application with the objective of effecting reduction in cost and improvement in the quality of building and house construction including Rural Housing.

8. **Directorate of Estates** is responsible for allotment of office and residential accommodation in the general pool, shops in Government housing colonies and also management of Government hostels, Vigyan Bhavan, Mavlankar Auditorium and Holiday Homes.

9. **Government Residential Buildings:** This includes expenditure on major works, minor works, repair and maintenance, furnishings rents, capital construction works, lease charges on Government Residential Buildings and Rashtrapati Bhavan. Such expenditure on account of some other Ministries/Departments is also included here. The increase in R.E. 1986-87 is mainly accountable to increase in the cost of labour and material, execution of urgent works of security in VIP's bunglows, purchase of Asiad flats from D.D.A. (Rs.10.20 crores) and purchase of land for C.B.D.T.

10. **Other Housing Schemes** include expenditure on rural housing, grants-in-aid to Govt. of West Bengal for housing scheme for displaced persons' colonies etc.

11. **Urban Water Supply and Sewerage** Government of India provide central assistance and technical guidance to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO). The demand includes expenditure on Pilot Project Feasibility Studies, Evaluation of programmes, Monitoring and Management, and training schemes.

12. **Subsidy towards interest differential:** No provision has been made in R.E. 1986-87 and B.E. 1987-88 for payment of subsidy to HUDCO towards interest differential as a decision has been taken by the Govt. to dis continue this subsidy.

13. **Non plan loans to Public enterprises** : include Rs.10 crores to HUDCO for housing schemes for Central Govt. employees and Rs.1 crore to Hindustan Prefab Limited which is engaged in the manufacture of pre-fabricated reinforced cement-concrete components: pre-cast electricity transmission poles, and other insulation blocks, wood works etc.

14. **Investment in Public enterprises:** The decrease in R.E. 1986-87 is due to non setting up of the National Housing Bank and the Urban Financing Corporation during this year. Provision of Rs.4 crores and Rs.1 crore has been made for these proposed institutions in B.E. 1987-88.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.74

लोक निर्माण कार्य Public Works

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है . A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	0.21	39.65	39.86	0.25	51.08	51.33	0.19	51.71	51.90
पूंजी Capital	40.98	33.81	74.79	30.11	33.02	63.13	36.77	33.84	70.61
जोड़ Total	**41.19**	**73.46**	**114.65**	**30.36**	**84.10**	**114.46**	**36.96**	**85.55**	**122.51**

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	1986-87 Budget Plan	1986-87 Budget Non-Plan	1986-87 Budget Total	1986-87 Revised Plan	1986-87 Revised Non-Plan	1986-87 Revised Total	1987-88 Budget Plan	1987-88 Budget Non-Plan	1987-88 Budget Total
लोक निर्माण	**Public Works**										
1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1. Central Public Works Deptt.	2059	0.21	11.94	12.15	0.25	16.55	16.80	0.19	15.76	15.95
2. गैर-आवासीय इमारतों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	2. Maintenance and Repair of Non-Residential Buildings	2059	0.00	25.50	25.50	0.00	30.18	30.18	0.00	31.92	31.92
3. कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण	3.Construction of Office Buildings	4059	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	2.61	2.61	0.00	3.44	3.44
3.01 लेखा परीक्षा	3.01 Audit	4059	0.00	13.10	13.10	0.00	12.19	12.19	0.00	11.37	11.37
3.02 वित्त (राजस्व)	3.02 Finance (Revenue)	4059	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.59	7.59	0.00	7.83	7.83
3.03 गृह मंत्रालय	3.03 Ministry of Home Affairs	4059	6.00	2.85	8.85	5.44	3.75	9.19	5.00	2.73	7.73
3.04 शहरी विकास	3.04 Urban Development	4059	1.01	0.00	1.01	5.74	0.00	5.74	3.40	0.00	3.40
3.05 खानें	3.05 Mines	4059	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.15	0.00	0.15
3.06 अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3.06 Other Communication Services	4059	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.35	0.00	0.35
3.07 पूर्ति- अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	3.07 Supply - Other Scientific Services	4059	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.67	0.00	0.67
3.08 गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	3.08 Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4059	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.25	0.31	0.56
3.09 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	3.09 Science & Technology	4059	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.31	0.19	0.50	0.20	0.16	0.36
3.10 लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	3.10 Stationery & Printing	4059	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.11 ग्रामीण विकास	3.11 Rural Development	4059	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.12 सांख्यिकी	3.12 Statistics	4059	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
3.13 अन्य	3.13 Personnel - Training	2059	0.00	2.35	2.35	0.00	3.56	3.56	0.00	3.23	3.23
	3.14 Others	4059	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.34	1.34	0.00	1.53	1.53
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4.03*	*4.03*	*0.00*	*4.90*	*4.90*	*0.00*	*4.76*	*4.76*
जोड़ कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण	**Total Construction of Office Bldgs.**		**9.37**	**30.68**	**40.05**	**12.66**	**31.26**	**43.92**	**12.02**	**30.60**	**42.62**
4. शिक्षा के लिए इमारतें	4. Buildings for Education	4202	0.15	0.36	0.51	0.26	0.25	0.51	0.43	0.16	0.59
5. कला तथा संस्कृति के लिए इमारतें	5. Buildings for Arts & Culture	4202	13.00	0.00	13.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	7.94	0.01	7.95
6.पारिस्थितिक विज्ञान और पर्यावरण के लिए इमारतें	6. Buildings for Ecology & Environment	5425	1.72	0.00	1.72	1.06	0.00	1.06	1.16	0.00	1.16
7.भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के लिए इमारतें	7. Buildings for Survey of India	5425	1.00	1.30	2.30	0.32	0.86	1.18	1.00	2.11	3.11
8.मौसम विज्ञान के लिए इमारतें	8. Buildings for Metereology	5455	1.30	0.28	1.58	1.08	0.28	1.36	1.50	0.28	1.78
9.केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए इमारतें स्वास्थ्य योजना	9. Buildings for Central Government Health Scheme	4210	5.22	1.00	6.22	4.10	0.94	5.04	3.02	1.63	4.65
10.श्रम तथा रोजगार के लिए इमारतें	10. Buildings for Labour and Employment	4250	1.27	0.01	1.28	1.52	0.00	1.52	1.72	0.00	1.72
11.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन संबंधी इमारतें	11. Buildings for Forestry & Wildlife	4406	2.74	0.44	3.18	1.57	0.21	1.78	1.50	0.09	1.59
12.ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग संबंधी इमारतें	12. Buildings for Village & Small Industries	4885	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.57	0.00	1.57	1.80	0.00	1.80

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
13. नौवहन संबंधी इमारतें / 13. Buildings for shipping	5052	1.77	0.00	1.77	0.94	0.00	0.94	2.95	0.00	2.95
14. अन्य / 14. Others										
14.01 परिवार कल्याण / 14.01 Family Welfare	4211	0.00	0.28	0.28		0.28	0.28	0.14	0.02	0.16
14.02 कृषि कार्य / 14.02 Crop Husbandry	4401	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.43	0.17	0.60
14.03 पशुपालन / 14.03 Animal Husbandry	4403	0.76	0.00	0.76	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.99	0.00	0.99
14.04 डेयरी विकास / 14.04 Dairy Development	4404	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.17
जोड़	*Total*	*1.64*	*0.28*	*1.92*	*2.03*	*0.28*	*2.31*	*1.73*	*0.19*	*1.92*
15. अन्य संगठन / 15. Other Organisations	2059	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.80	0.80
16. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश / 16. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises										
16.01 राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम में इक्विटी / 16.01 Equity in NBCC	4875	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
16.02 राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम को ऋण / 16.02 Loans to NBCC	6875	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*
17. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें / 17. Less Anticipated savings	2059	0.00	-0.77	-0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4059	0.00	-0.69	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*-1.46*	*-1.46*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		41.19	73.46	114.65	30.36	84.10	114.46	36.96	85.55	122.51

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* / C. Plan Outlay*:

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. लोक निर्माण कार्य / 1. Public Works	32059	6.21	0.00	6.21	5.69	0.00	5.69	5.19	0.00	5.19
जोड़ / Total		**6.21**	**0.00**	**6.21**	**5.69**	**0.00**	**5.69**	**5.19**	**0.00**	**5.19**
*अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण परिव्यय को छोड़कर इस मांग में शामिल है / *Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/ Deptts. included in this Demand		34.43	0.00	34.43	24.36	0.00	24.36	31.57	0.00	31.57
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण / Stationery & Printing		0.55	0.00	0.55	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़ / Total		**34.98**	**0.00**	**34.98**	**24.67**	**0.00**	**24.67**	**31.77**	**0.00**	**31.77**

1.**केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग** : यह विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त सरकारी रिहाइशी भवनों और गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों का डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका निर्माण और रख-रखाव करने के लिए एक प्रमुख अभिकरण के रूप में कार्यरत है । यह विभाग सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछेक उपक्रमों के लिए निर्माण के कार्य, राष्ट्रीय राजपथों तथा सडकों आदि के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । इसके अलावा यह संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के लोक निर्माण विभागों पर नियंत्रण रखता है और असैनिक उड्डयन कार्यों के लिए परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं और तकनीकी परामर्श प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था भी करता है ।

2-14. गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों (मद संख्या 2), और बडे और छोटे निर्माण कार्यों के अनुरक्षण तथा उनकी मरम्मत के लिए और सामान्य पूल तथा अन्य सरकारी इमारतों के निर्माण (मद संख्या 3) और स्कूलों, कालेजों, प्रयोगशालाओं, हस्पतालों, औषधालयों आदि (मद 4-14) जैसे कार्य प्रधान भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । अनुमान है कि भवन गिरा कर प्राप्त की गई सामग्री की बिक्री से 10.67 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होगी ।

15. **अन्य संगठन** : इसमें भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय व्यय के और राजघाट समाधि समिति को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों का व्यय सम्मिलित है । यह कार्यालय दिल्ली में नजूल भूमि पट्टों के प्रशासन का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करता है ।

16. **आयोजना-भिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश** : इस का संबंध राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम से है, जो कि इस प्रयोजन से निर्माण परियोजनाओं जैसे इमारतें, कम्पलैक्स, पुल, महत्वपूर्ण निर्माण कार्य आदि का कार्य सम्पन्न करता है । यह विदेशों में हवाई अड्डों, होटलों और हस्पतालों जैसे भवनों का निर्माण और लीबिया, ईराक, उत्तरी यमन तथा नेपाल में रेलवे स्टेशनों का निर्माण भी कर रहा है ।

1. **Central Public Works Department** is the primary agency for designing, construction and maintenance of all Central Government residential and non-residential buildings. It also undertakes construction works for some public sector undertakings, construction and maintenance of national highways, roads etc. In addition it exercises technical control over the Public Works Department of Union Territories and provides consultancy services and technical advice for civil aviation works.

2-14. Provision has been made for maintenance and repair of non-residential buildings (Item No.2) major and minor works on construction of General Pool and other office buildings (Item No.3) and functional buildings like Schools, Colleges Laboratories, Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. for other Ministries/Departments (Item 4-14). The receipts by way of sale of dismantled material are estimated at Rs.10.67 crores.

15. **Other Organisations** Include expenditure of Land and Development Office and grants-in-aid to Rajghat Samadhi Committee. L&DO is responsible for administration of Nazul Land leases in Delhi.

16. **Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises:** relates to National Buildings Construction Corporation, which undertakes construction projects such as building complex, bridges, important works etc. It is also executing projects in the foreign countries like airports hotels, hospitals and railway stations in Libya, Iraq, North Yemen and Nepal.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.75

लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण Stationery & Printing

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		1.45	36.22	37.67	4.45	49.87	54.32	0.05	40.86	40.91
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.75*	*1.73*	*3.48*
	जोड़ Total		**1.45**	**36.22**	**37.67**	**4.45**	**49.87**	**54.32**	**1.80**	**42.59**	**44.39**
1. नियंत्रक लेखन सामग्री	1. Controller of Printing and Stationery	2058	0.00	21.65	21.65	0.00	30.07	30.07	0.00	26.08	26.08
2. मुद्रणालय	2. Printing Presses	2058	1.45	11.45	12.90	4.45	16.86	21.31	0.05	11.59	11.64
		4058	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.73	3.48
3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक	3. Controller of Publications	2058	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.21	1.21
4. अन्य संगठन	4. Other Organisations	2058	0:00	2.77	2.77	0.00	1.73	1.73	0.00	1.74	1.74
		2202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2.77*	*2.77*	*0.00*	*1.73*	*1.73*	*0.00*	*1.98*	*1.98*
5. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	5. Less anticipated savings	2058		-0.74	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1.45***	***36.22***	***37.67***	***4.45***	***49.87***	***54.32***	***1.80***	***42.59***	***44.39***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* C. Plan Outlay*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण	1. Stationery & Printing	32058	2.00	0.00	2.00	4.76	0.00	4.76	2.00	0.00	2.00
* मांग संख्या 74 में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सहित	*inclusive of Works Outlay provided in Demand No. 74		0.55	0.00	0.55	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.20	0.00	0.20

1. **लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक** : यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा विदेश स्थित राजदूतावासों के लिए लेखन सामग्री इत्यादि की खरीद करने और उसकी सप्लाई करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों की व्यवस्था में वृद्धि फार्म प्रिंटिंग प्रेसों के लिए कागज की अतिरिक्त मात्रा की आवश्यकता के कारण से है ।

2. **प्रिंटिंग प्रेसें** : सरकार द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले प्रेसों की संख्या 20 हैं । इनमें सरकारी छपाई का अधिकांश कार्य पूरा किया जाता है । अनुमान है कि मुद्रणकार्य से 17.50 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होगी । 1987-88 की बढ़ी हुई व्यवस्था में मशीनरी की लागत, संसद प्रेस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए संयंत्र की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. **प्रकाशन नियंत्रक** : यह संगठन एक केन्द्रीयकृत संगठन है जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले पत्रों, भारत का राजपत्र का स्टाक रखने, उनका विक्रय और वितरण करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । प्रकाशनों की बिक्री से अनुमानतया 1.30 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होगी ।

4. **अन्य संगठन** : इसके अन्तर्गत फार्म स्टोर कलकत्ता तथा अन्य स्रोतों के द्वारा किए जाने वाले मुद्रण का व्यय शामिल है ।

1. **Controller of Stationery** is responsible for purchase and supply of stationery stores for all the Central Government Ministries/Departments/ Embassies abroad.

The increased provision in RE 86-87 and BE 87-88 is mainly due to requirement of additional quantities of paper for the Forms Printing Presses.

2. **Printing Presses:** There are 20 presses run by Govt. which attend to bulk of Govt. printing. The receipts for printing work are estimated at Rs.17.50 crores. Increase in provision for 1987-88 includes cost of machinery & plant for modernisation of Parliament Press.

3. **Controller of Publications** is a centralised organisation dealing with stocking, sale, and distribution of Publications brought out by various Ministries as well as Gazette of India. Receipts by way of sale of publication are estimated at Rs.1.30 crores.

4. **Other organisations** includes Forms Stores, Calcutta, and cost of printing by other sources.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.76

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय Ministry of Water Resources

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		102.99	51.36	154.35	235.50	49.64	285.14	193.95	51.55	245.50
	पूंजी Capital		62.01	1.10	63.11	60.22	2.48	62.70	62.45	2.48	64.93
	जोड Total		**165.00**	**52.46**	**217.46**	**295.72**	**52.12**	**347.84**	**256.40**	**54.03**	**310.43**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाए	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	0.02	2.00	2.02	0.02	2.32	2.34	0.00	2.45	2.45
वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	**Major and Medium Irrigation**										
2. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	2. Central Water Commission	2701	1.93	14.00	15.93	1.93	15.00	16.93	2.73	15.26	17.99
		4701	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.32	0.00	0.32
जोड़		*Total*	*2.01*	*14.00*	*16.01*	*2.01*	*15.00*	*17.01*	*3.05*	*15.26*	*18.31*
3. केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र	3. Central Water and Power Research Stations	2701	0.75	2.98	3.73	0.76	1.35	2.11	0.97	1.35	2.32
		4701	2.94	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	2.94	3.08	0.00	3.08
जोड़		Total	3.69	2.98	6.67	3.70	1.35	5.05	4.05	1.35	5.40
4. सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2701	2.18	0.00	2.18	2.95	0.00	2.95	3.30	0.00	3.30
5. वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	1.45	1.77	3.22	1.51	1.81	3.32	2.10	2.15	4.25
		3601	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.45	0.00	0.45
		4701	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.60	0.00	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*2.10*	*1.77*	*3.87*	*2.29*	*1.81*	*4.10*	*3.15*	*2.15*	*5.30*
6. राज्य आयोजना	6. State Plan										
6.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	6.01 Additional Central Assistance -										
6.02 सतलज,यमुना लिंक केन्द्रीय योजना	6.02 Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.00	0.00	126.00	69.40	0.00	69.40
	Special Central Assistance - Border Areas	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*126.00*	*0.00*	*126.00*	*84.40*	*0.00*	*84.40*
जोड़-मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई	**Total - Major and Medium Irrigation**		**9.98**	**18.75**	**28.73**	**136.95**	**18.16**	**155.11**	**97.95**	**18.76**	**116.71**
लघु सिंचाई	**Minor Irrigation**										
7. केन्द्रीय भू-गत जल योजनाएं	7. Central Ground Water Board	2702	15.85	5.74	21.59	22.93	7.50	30.43	15.75	9.14	24.89
		4702	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		Total	16.15	5.74	21.89	23.61	7.50	31.11	16.05	9.14	25.19
8. भू-गत जल योजनाएं	8. Ground Water Schemes	2702	1.04	0.00	1.04	0.88	0.00	0.88	0.70	0.00	0.70
		3601	7.76	0.00	7.76	7.11	0.00	7.11	11.20	0.00	11.20
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*8.85*	*0.00*	*8.85*	*8.19*	*0.00*	*8.19*	*11.95*	*0.00*	*11.95*
जोड़-लघु सिंचाई	**Total - Minor Irrigation**		**25.00**	**5.74**	**30.74**	**31.80**	**7.50**	**39.30**	**28.00**	**9.14**	**37.14**
9. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	9. Command Area Development	2705	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
		3601	58.00	0.00	58.00	58.00	0.00	58.00	58.00	0.00	58.00
		3602	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
		7601	28.00	0.00	28.00	24.20	0.00	24.20	25.00	0.00	25.00
		7602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़		*Total*	*89.00*	*0.00*	*89.00*	*85.20*	*0.00*	*85.20*	*86.00*	*0.00*	*86.00*
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Flood Control**										
10. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	10. Central Water Commission	2711	3.75	7.51	11.26	1.97	7.34	9.31	3.25	7.80	11.05
11.ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड	11. Brahamaputra Board	2711	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.90	0.00	7.90	8.00	0.00	8.00
12. बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा समुद्र कटाव रोधी निर्माण कार्य	12. Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion works:										
12.01 ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी	12.01 Brahamaputra Valley	7601	13.50	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00	13.50	21.00	0.00	21.00
12.02 अन्य	12.02 Others	7601	4.30	0.00	4.30	7.30	0.00	7.30	2.65	2.00	4.65
जोड़		*Total*	*17.80*	*0.00*	*17.80*	*20.80*	*0.00*	*20.80*	*23.65*	*2.00*	*25.65*
13. बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes of Flood Control	2711	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.48	0.02	0.50	0.55	0.01	0.56
जोड़-बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Total - Flood Control**		**29.00**	**7.51**	**36.51**	**31.15**	**7.36**	**38.51**	**35.45**	**9.81**	**45.26**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
14. फरक्का बराज परियोजना	14. Farakka Barrage Project	3075	0.00	10.36	10.36	0.00	9.07	9.07	0.00	10.39	10.39
		5075	8.00	-0.26	7.74	6.60	-0.27	6.33	5.00	-0.27	4.73
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	*10.10*	*18.10*	*6.60*	*8.80*	*15.40*	*5.00*	*10.12*	*15.12*
15. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग-नेपाल हितकारी योजनाएं	15. Technical and Economic Cooperation with Other countries - Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	1.00	1.00
16. गंडक,पश्चिम कोसी नहर तथा जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्य	16. Gandak, Western Kosi Canal and Jalpapur Flood Control Works	3601	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.98	2.98	0.00	2.00	2.00
		7601	0.00	1.36	1.36	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	0.75	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4.36*	*4.36*	*0.00*	*5.73*	*5.73*	*0.00*	*2.75*	*2.75*
17. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	17. Investments in Public Enterprises/ Financial Institutions	6705	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
18. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	18. Less anticipated savings	2701	0.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**165.00**	**52.46**	**217.46**	**295.72**	**52.12**	**347.84**	**256.40**	**54.03**	**310.43**
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
17.01 नाबार्ड	17.01 NABARD	12705	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1.सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	13451	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	2. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	9.98	0.00	9.98	10.95	0.00	10.95	13.55	0.00	13.55
3. लघु सिंचाई	3. Minor Irrigation	12702	25.00	0.00	25.00	31.80	0.00	31.80	28.00	0.00	28.00
4. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	4. Command Area Development	12705	93.00	0.00	93.00	89.20	0.00	89.20	90.00	0.00	90.00
5. बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Flood Control	12711	29.00	0.00	29.00	31.15	0.00	31.15	35.45	0.00	35.45
6. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	6. Other Transport Services	13075	8.00	0.00	8.00	6.60	0.00	6.60	5.00	0.00	5.00
		Total	*165.00*	*0.00*	*165.00*	*169.72*	*0.00*	*169.72*	*172.00*	*0.00*	*172.00*
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plans**										
अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	Additional Central Assistance	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.00	0.00	126.00	69.40	0.00	69.40
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - Border Areas	43601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
		Total	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*126.00*	*0.00*	*126.00*	*84.40*	*0.00*	*84.40*
	TOTAL		**165.00**	**0.00**	**165.00**	**295.72**	**0.00**	**295.72**	**256.40**	**0.00**	**256.40**

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिवालयिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग** :- राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से देश भर में सिंचाई, नौचालन और बाढ नियंत्रण के प्रयोजनों के लिए जल संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, अनुरक्षण तथा उपयोग हेतु स्कीमें शुरु करने, समन्वित करने तथा उन्हें और आगे बढाने के बारे में सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व आयोग को सौंपा गया है । देश में जल संसाधनों के विकास और उपयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख तकनीकी संगठन होने के कारण यह बहुप्रयोजनी नदी घाटी तथा बाढ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में आयोजना, अन्वेषण, डिजाइन तथा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला** :- 1917 में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला, पुणे नदी इंजीनियरी, जलाशय और आनुषंगिक संरचनाओं, तटीय तथा अपतटीय इंजीनियरी, पोत-जल-गतिकी, द्रवचालित मशीनरी, स्तरित प्रवाहों, नीवों तथा संरचनाओं, भू-तकनीकों, भूकम्प इंजीनियरी, गणितीय प्रतिरूपण और यंत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए उत्तरदायी है । इस समय अनुसंधानशाला में 6 यू.एन.डी.पी.परियोजनाएं कार्य-निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण** :- सोन नदी आयोग और राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण द्वारा मुख्य नदी प्रणालियों में बेसिन अध्ययन और जल वैज्ञानिक प्रेक्षण का कार्य भी शुरु किया जा रहा है ।

5. **बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं** :- इसमें केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधानशाला से संबंधित अनुसंधान योजनाओं, नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के लिए आधारभूत अनुसंधान, राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान और राष्ट्रीय सिंचाई प्रबन्ध संस्थान तथा अन्य मदों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **राज्य आयोजना**

6.01 **अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता - सतलुज यमुना सिंध नहर परियोजना** - सतलुज यमुना लिंक परियोजना पर संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों के व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के संबंध में सरकार के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इसका केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में वित्तपोषण करने के लिए 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र:- यह राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का द्योतक है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड** :- केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड, देश में जल भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों को हाथ में लेने तथा भूगत जल वाले क्षेत्रों को अंकित करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग के लिए उत्तरदायी है । संशोधित अनुमान में अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता रिग के अभिग्रहण और केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड (मुख्यालय) की इमारत के लिए भूमि खरीदने के लिए है । 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान के आयोजना -भिन्न भाग में यह आवश्यकता आयोजना पदों को आयोजना-भिन्न पदों में परिवर्तित करने के कारण है ।

8. **भूगत जल योजनाएं** :- सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में नए कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, निम्नलिखित पांच केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं शुरु की गई हैं :-

(1) भूगत और भूतल जल संगठनों को सुदृढ करना ।
(2) स्प्रिंकलर, सौर और वायु पम्पों, हाइड्रम्स आदि के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना ।
(3) पंपसेटों की मरम्मत

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** - This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Water Resources.

2. **Central Water Commission:** It is charged with the responsibility of giving advice in consultation with the State Governments, concerned on,initiating coordinating and furthering schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources for the purposes of irrigation and navigation and flood control throughout the country. Being the premier technical organisation in the country in the field of development and utilisation of water resources, it plays an important role in the field of planning, investigation, design and research in connection with multipurpose river valley and flood control projects.

3. **Central Water and Power Research Stations :-** The CWPRS, Pune established in 1917, is responsible for conducting research in the field of river engineering reservoir and appurtenant structures, coastal and off shore engineering, ship hydrodynamics hydraulic machinery stratefied flows, foundation and structures, geo-techniques, earthquake engineering, mathematical modelling and instrumentation. Presently six UNDP projects are in various stages of execution at the Research Station.

4. **Survey & Investigation:-** Basin studies and Hydrological observations in major river systems are also being undertaken by Sone River Commission and National Water Development Agency.

5. **Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation :-**This includes provision for Research Schemes relating to Central Soil and material Research Station, fundamental and Reseach for River Valley Projects, National Institute of Hydrology and National Institute of Irrigation Management and other items.

6. **State Plan**

6.01 **Additional Central Assistance- Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project-** Provision has been made in R.E. 1986-87 and B.E. 1987-88 in view of Government's decision to reimburse the expenditure on SYL Project to the State Governments concerned and to finance it in Central sector.

6.02 Special Central Assistance - Border Areas - This represents Special Central Assistance to Border areas under state plan schemes.

7. **Central Ground Water Board :-**The Central Ground Water Board is responsible for undertaking hydrological surveys and exploratory drilling for dilineating ground water-worthy areas in the country. Additional requirement in R..E. is on account of acquisition of rigs and for purchase of land for C.&WB (H.Qrs.) building. On the non-plan side in B.E. 87-88 it is due to conversion of Plan posts to non-plan.

8. **Ground Water Schemes :** In order to encourage new programmes in the field of irrigation, five centrally sponsored schemes have been taken up as under -

(1) Strengthening of ground and surface water organisations
(2) Encouraging use of sprinklers, solar and wind pumps, hydrams etc.
(3) Rectification of Pumpsets

(4) सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना ।
(5) लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों की गणना ।

इसके अतिरिक्त गुजरात, केरल और उड़ीसा राज्यों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त सहायता से कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट योजनाएं भी छठी आयोजना अवधि में शुरु की गई हैं, जो इस समय चल रही हैं ।

9. **कमान क्षेत्र विकास** :- देश में कुछ चुने हुए कमान क्षेत्रों में एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम सन 1975 में शुरु किया गया । सातवीं आयोजना में इस कार्यक्रम में 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लगभग 173 लाख हेक्टेयर कुल कृषि कमान क्षेत्र वाली 132 चुनी हुई बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण तीन स्रोतों से किया जाता है अर्थात् कतिपय चुनी हुई मदों के लिए समतुल्य आधार पर राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकारों के अपने संसाधन और खेत (फारम) विकास, विपणन तथा भंडारण के लिए संस्थात्मक उधार/कमान क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकारियों की स्थापना लागत, सामान्य फारम विकास कार्यों की तैयारी, आयोजन, कार्यान्वयन और निरीक्षण तथा स्थलाकृतिक, भूमि और हवाई सर्वेक्षण, वारबन्दी, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन अध्ययन आदि के लिए समतुल्य आधार पर अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.आर.डी.पी.) की पद्धति पर भूमि को समतल करने और सही आकार देने के लिए छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों को ऋण देने, खेत में नालियों का निर्माण करने, स्प्रिंकलर और ड्रिप सिंचाई आदि करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) देने के लिए भी समतुल्य आधार पर अनुदान दिया जाता है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य परियोजना के एकीकृत और समन्वित प्रबंधन के माध्यम से चुनी हुई परियोजनाओं के अधीन सिंचाई क्षमता के तीव्रतर और बेहतर प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करना है ।

10. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग** :- इसमें बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनी केन्द्रों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । ये केन्द्र देश में अन्तर्राज्यीय नदियों के सम्बन्ध में बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनी प्रणाली के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं ।

11. **ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड** :- सिंचाई, जल विद्युत उत्पादन, नौचालन आदि जैसे बहु प्रयोजनी लाभों के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन के जल संसाधन विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना तैयार करने में मदद देने के वास्ते सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण करने के अतिरिक्त ब्रह्मपुत्र एवं बारक घाटियों के बाढ़ तथा तट कटाव के नियंत्रण और जल विकास में सुधार के लिए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा, इस बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी । बोर्ड को अपना कार्य करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया जा रहा है ।

12. **बाढ़ नियन्त्रण और समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्य** -: ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपाय करने लिए आसाम सरकार को ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है । इसके साथ-साथ, उड़ीसा में ब्राह्मणी नदी पर बंगाली बांध परियोजना के बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी घटकों के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार को ऋण सहायता दी जाती है । समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन की गति को तेज करने के लिए केरल सरकार को भी ऋणसहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

13. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं** :- इसमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग और कतिपय अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. **फरक्का बराज परियोजना** :- फरक्का बराज परियोजना इस मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । गंगा नदी के आर-पार फरक्का पर मुख्य बराज और जंगीपुर के पास भागीरथी पर एकबराज, रेल तथा सड़क पुल और बराज से निकाली गई तथा भागीरथी में गिरती हुई पोषण नहर के कार्य 1975 में पूरे कर लिए गए थे । नौवहन लाक तथा अन्य सुविधाओं संबंधी कार्य, निम्न प्राथमिकता के कारण देर से हुए थें । ये कार्य भी जून, 1986 में पूरे कर दिए गए थे । फरक्का पर लाक का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर, हल्दिया से फरक्का तक और पटना से इलाहाबाद तक के अन्तर्देशीय नौवहन मार्ग, परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित किए जा रहे एक अलग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फिर चालू

(4) Rationalisation of Irrigation Statistics
(5) Census of Minor Irrigation Works.

Besides specific schemes for the states of Gujarat, Kerala and Orissa were also taken up with UNDP assistance during the VI Plan period, which are continuing.

9. **Command Area Development** :- A Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme was initiated in 1975 in certain selected command areas. In the VII Plan the programme covers 132 selected major and medium irrigation projects with a total CCA of about 17.3 million hectares in 18 States and one Union Territory. The financing of the CAD programme is from three sources (viz.) Central assistance to States on a matching basis for certain selected items, State Govt. resources and institutional credit for on-farm development, marketing and storage. Grants are given for establishment costs of CAD authorities, for preparation, planning, implementation and supervision of OFD works and for topography, soil and aerial survey, warabandi training, evaluation studies etc. Grants are also given on a matching basis for subsidy on loans to small and marginal farmers on the IRDP pattern for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinkler drip irrigation. The objective of this programme is to ensure a faster and better utilisation of irrigation potential under selected projects through integrated and coordinated management of the project.

10. **Central Water Commission** :- This includes provisions for flood forecasting and warning Centres. These centres are responsible for the flood forecasting and warning on key sites on interstate rivers in the country.

11. **Brahamaputra Board** :- This Board was constituted by Government of India with the specific objective of preparing a Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of the drainage of the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valleys, besides carrying out surveys and investigations for facilitating the preparation of the Master Plan, keeping in view the water resources development of the Brahmaputra Basin for multipurpose benefits. The Board is being paid grants in aid for discharging its function.

12. **Flood control and Anti-sea erosion works** :- Loan assistance is being provided to the Government of Assam, for execution of flood control measures in Brahamaputra valley. Simultaneously, loan assistance is given to the Government of Orissa for the flood control component of Rengali Dam Project on river Brahmani in Orissa. Central Loan assistance is also provided to Government of Kerala to accelerate the tempo of the execution of anti sea erosion works. This also includes provision for special fund for assistance to States in the non-plan side.

13. **Other Schemes of Flood Control** :- This includes provision for Ganga flood Control Commission and certain Research and Development Schemes.

14. **Farakka Barrage Project** :- The Farakka Barrage Project is under execution by this Ministry. The main barrage at Farakka across the river Ganga and a barrage on Bhagirathi near Jangipur, a rail-cum road bridge and feeder canals taking off from the barrage and falling into Bhagirathi were completed in 1975. The navigation lock and other facilities were delayed due to lower priority. These works also were completed in June 1986. With the completion of the lock at Farakka, the inland navigation routes from Haldia to Farakka and from Patna to Allahabad will be restored under a separate programme being developed by the Ministry of Transport. In the VII Plan

किए जाएंगे । पूरे कर दिए गए भाग को सुदृढ़ और समेकित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा तथा कटाव-रोधी कार्यों को हाथ मे लेने के लिए छठी आयोजना में 49 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है । फरक्का बराज, जंगीपुर बराज और पोषक नहर के नियमित अनुरक्षण के लिए भी आयोजना-भिन्न के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की गई है । आयोजना में संशोधित अनुमान में बचत का कारण पंचाट का फैसला न होने और मानसून जल्दी आने में परिणामस्वरूप परियोजना के निष्पादन में विलम्ब होना है ।

15.नेपाल हितकारी योजनाः-चन्द्रा नहर आदि के नवीकरण और विस्तार के लिए नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच शुरु में अप्रैल, 1978 में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । यह सहमति हुई थी कि नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त कार्य को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार 18.05 करोड़ रुपए (नेपाली मुद्रा) की वित्तीय सहायता देगी । करार के अनुसार कार्य जून, 1981 तक पूरा किया जाना था जिसके लिए यह व्यवस्था थी कि कार्य पूरा करने की तारीख आपसी करार द्वारा बढ़ाई जा सकेगी । तथापि नेपाल द्वारा कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरा नहीं किया जा सका । भारत सरकार से 41.30 करोड़ रुपए (नेपाली मुद्रा) अर्थात् 28.44 करोड़ रुपए (भारतीय मुद्रा) की वित्तीय सहायता के साथ, परियोजना की संशोधित लागत के अनुमानों को सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है । इस परियोजना को जून, 1987 तक पूरा किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है । अगले वर्ष बजट अनुमान में कम व्यवस्था का कारण लागत अनुमान और पूरा होने के समय में संशोधित किया जाना है ।

16. **गंडक, पश्चिमी कोसी नहर और जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य** :-

(i) पश्चिमी कोसी नहर - इस परियोजना में नेपाल क्षेत्र में कोसी बराज की पश्चिमी ओर से, बिहार में भारतीय क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने से पहले, एक नहर का निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । नेपाल हितकारी कार्यों की लागत भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जा रही है । बिहार में नहर की सम्पूर्ण लागत बिहार सरकार को ऋण सहायता के रूप में दी जा रही है ।

(ii) **गंडक परियोजना** :- गंडक परियोजना के लिए, जो नेपाल हितकारी कार्यों का एक भाग है, बिहार सरकार और उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को सहायता अनुदान दिए जा रहे हैं । गंडक परियोजना बिहार और उत्तरप्रदेश द्वारा अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में कम व्यवस्था करने का कारण गंडक परियोजना के कार्य का पूरा होना है ।

(iii) **जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य** :- नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार के साथ किए गए संशोधित कोसी करार के अन्तर्गत कोसी बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में नदी की दाईं ओर नेपाल क्षेत्र में कटाव के रोकथाम के उपाय किए जाने हैं । इस क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा की योजना बिहार सरकार की एजेंसी द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देती है ।

17. **सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश** :- कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसानों को वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को ऋण देने के वास्ते व्यवस्था की गई है ।

an allocation of Rs.49 crores has been made to take up important protection and anti-erosion works to strengthen and consolidate the completed portion. Provision for regular maintenance of the Farakka Barrage, Jangipur Barrage and feeder canal is also made under non-plan. The saving in R.E. in plan is due to non-finalisation of Arbitration awards and delay in execution of the project owing to early monsoon.

15. **Nepal Benefit Scheme** .- An agreement for renovation and extension of Chandra Canal etc. was originally signed betreem HMG Nepal and the Govt. of India in April 1978. It was agreed that the Govt. of India would provide financial aid of Rs.18.05 crores (Nepal currency) for execution of the above work by HMG Nepal. As per the agreement, the work was to be completed by June 1981 with a provision that the date of completion might be extended by mutual agreement. The work however could not be completed by Nepal as scheduled. Approval of Govt. to revised cost estimates of the Project with the financial assistance from Govt. of India of Rs.41.30 crores (Nepal currency) i.e. Rs.28.44 crores (Indian currency) has been given. This Project is now scheduled to be completed by June 1987. Less provision in B.E. next year is due to revision of cost estimates and schedule of completion.

16. **Gandak, Western Kosi Canal and Jalpapur Flood Control Works** .-

(i) Western Kosi Canal - This Project envisages the construction of a Canal taking off from the Western side of the Kosi barrage in Nepal territory before entering Indian territory in Bihar. The cost of Nepal benefit works is being provided by the Govt. of India as grants-in-aid while the cost of the Canal in Bihar is being provided as loan assistance to the Govt. of Bihar.

(ii) **Gandak Project** :- Grants-in-aid are being given to Govt. of Bihar and U.P. for Gandak Project which is a part of Nepal Benefit Works. The Gandak Project is being implemented by Bihar and U.P. in thier respective sectors. Less requirement in B.E. 87-88 has been provided for as the work of Gandak Project is nearing completion.

(iii) **Jalpapur flood control works** :- Under the revised Kosi agreement entered into with HMG, Nepal preventive measures are to be undertaken against erosion of areas in Nepal on the right side of the river up stream of Kosi barrage. The scheme for protecting the areas is being implemented through the agency of Bihar Govt. The Central Govt. provides grants-in-aid to Bihar Govt. for this work.

17. **Investments in Public Enterprises/Financial Institutions:** - Provides for loans to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for financing farmers under the Command Area Development Programme.

कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.77

कल्याण मंत्रालय Ministry of Welfare

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		401.86	20.31	422.17	401.86	21.06	422.92	437.50	21.88	459.38
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.70*	*0.70*	*0.00*	*0.70*	*0.70*	*0.00*	*0.70*	*0.70*
	जोड़ Total		**401.86**	**21.01**	**422.87**	**401.86**	**21.76**	**423.62**	**437.50**	**22.58**	**460.08**
1.सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.49	1.49	0.00	1.55	1.55
अनुसूचित जातियों,अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Welfare Of Scheduled Castes,Scheduled Tribes And Other Backward Classes**										
अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Castes**										
2. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता संघटक आयोजना	2. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	2225	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.68
		3601	173.15	0.00	173.15	173.15	0.00	173.15	173.15	0.00	173.15
		3602	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
जोड़		*Total*	*175.00*	*0.00*	*175.00*	*175.00*	*0.00*	*175.00*	*175.00*	*0.00*	*175.00*
3. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति योजना	3. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10
		3601	8.84	0.00	8.84	8.84	0.00	8.84	16.96	0.00	16.96
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*8.90*	*0.00*	*8.90*	*8.90*	*0.00*	*8.90*	*17.11*	*0.00*	*17.11*
4. सिविल अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के संरक्षण के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तंत्र	4. Machinery for implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	2225	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		3601	8.47	0.00	8.47	8.47	0.00	8.47	9.40	0.00	9.40
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*8.58*	*0.00*	*8.58*	*8.58*	*0.00*	*8.58*	*9.50*	*0.00*	*9.50*
5. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता	5. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corpn.	3601	12.75	0.00	12.75	12.75	0.00	12.75	13.00	0.00	13.00
6. कन्या छात्रावास	6. Girls Hostels	3601	3.05	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.00	3.05	3.40	0.00	3.40
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*3.15*	*0.00*	*3.15*	*3.15*	*0.00*	*3.15*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*
7. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	7.Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2225	1.08	0.20	1.28	1.08	0.20	1.28	1.21	0.20	1.41
		3601	2.47	0.00	2.47	2.47	0.00	2.47	2.58	0.00	2.58
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*3.60*	*0.20*	*3.80*	*3.60*	*0.20*	*3.80*	*3.94*	*0.20*	*4.14*
जोड़- अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes.**		**211.98**	**0.20**	**212.18**	**211.98**	**0.20**	**212.18**	**222.05**	**0.20**	**222.25**
8.अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए समान कार्यक्रम	8. Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2225	0.22	1.09	1.31	0.22	1.20	1.42	0.28	1.26	1.54
अनुसूचित जन जातियों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**										
9. कन्या होस्टल	9. Girls Hostels	2225	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
		3601	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.30	0.00	1.30

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		Total	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.50	0.00	1.50
10. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	10. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.04
		3601	1.99	0.00	1.99	1.99	0.00	1.99	9.50	0.00	9.50
		3602	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
जोड़		Total	2.10	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.10	9.62	0.00	9.62
11. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	2225	0.71	0.25	0.96	0.71	0.24	0.95	0.90	0.24	1.14
		3601	0.59	0.13	0.72	0.59	0.13	0.72	0.65	0.13	0.78
जोड़		Total	1.30	0.38	1.68	1.30	0.37	1.67	1.55	0.37	1.92
राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central Assistance for State Plans**										
12. जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप आयोजना	12. Tribal Area sub plan	2225	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
		3601	154.54	0.00	154.54	154.54	0.00	154.54	167.93	0.00	167.93
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़		Total	155.00	0.00	155.00	155.00	0.00	155.00	168.50	0.00	168.50
13. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परन्तुकों (i) के अधीन योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	13. Assistance for schemes under proviso (i) to Article 275 of the Constitution	3601	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total- Central Assistance for State Plans**		**175.00**	**0.00**	**175.00**	**175.00**	**0.00**	**175.00**	**188.50**	**0.00**	**188.50**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**		**179.80**	**0.38**	**180.18**	**179.80**	**0.37**	**180.17**	**201.17**	**0.37**	**201.54**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.**		**392.00**	**1.67**	**393.67**	**392.00**	**1.77**	**393.77**	**423.50**	**1.83**	**425.33**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Handicapped**										
14. नेत्रहीन, मूक, मानसिक रूप से अविकसित तथा शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान	14. National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped	2235	2.25	3.71	5.96	2.25	3.93	6.18	3.50	4.05	7.55
15. विकलांगों तथा कुष्ठ रोग मुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण संबंधी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता	15. Assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of handicapped and leprosy cured persons	2235	0.85	1.80	2.65	0.85	1.75	2.60	1.25	1.75	3.00
16. विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	16. Other programmes for the welfare of handicapped	2235	2.18	0.60	2.78	2.18	0.59	2.77	2.71	0.59	3.30
		3601	0.84	1.50	2.34	0.84	1.50	2.34	1.02	1.56	2.58
		3602	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09
जोड़		Total	3.06	2.15	5.21	3.06	2.14	5.20	3.77	2.20	5.97
जोड़-विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Total- Welfare of Handicapped**		**6.16**	**7.66**	**13.82**	**6.16**	**7.82**	**13.98**	**8.52**	**8.00**	**16.52**
महिला तथा शिशु कल्याण	**Women and Child Welfare**										
17. द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तु सहायता पर वितरण व्यय	17. Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under Bilateral Agreements	2235	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	8.76	8.76	0.00	8.76	8.76

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
18. अन्य योजनाएं	18. Other schemes	2235	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.14
		3601	2.35	0.00	2.35	2.35	0.00	2.35	2.50	0.00	2.50
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.13
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.08*	*2.58*	*2.50*	*0.07*	*2.57*	*2.70*	*0.07*	*2.77*
जोड़-महिला तथा शिशु कल्याण	**Total-Women and Child Welfare**		**2.50**	**9.08**	**11.58**	**2.50**	**8.83**	**11.33**	**2.70**	**8.83**	**11.53**
19.समाज कल्याण की विविध मदें	19. Misc. Items of Social Welfare	2235	0.80	0.74	1.54	0.80	0.72	1.52	1.93	1.23	3.16
		3601	0.34	0.01	0.35	0.34	0.01	0.35	0.80	0.01	0.81
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*1.20*	*0.75*	*1.95*	*1.20*	*0.73*	*1.93*	*2.78*	*1.24*	*4.02*
जोड़-सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	**Total-Social Security and Welfare**		**9.86**	**17.49**	**27.35**	**9.86**	**17.38**	**27.24**	**14.00**	**18.07**	**32.07**
20. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	20. Other Social Services	2252	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.43	0.43
21. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय - कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	21. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	6875	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70
22. घटाइए प्रत्याशित बचतें	22. Less Anticipated Savings	2235	0.00	-0.52	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***401.86***	***21.01***	***422.87***	***401.86***	***21.76***	***423.62***	***437.50***	***22.58***	***460.08***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछडे वर्गों का कल्याण	1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	22225	217.00	0.00	217.00	217.00	0.00	217.00	235.00	0.00	235.00
2. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	2. Social Security and Welfare	22235	9.86	0.00	9.86	9.86	0.00	9.86	14.00	0.00	14.00
जोड़- केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Total-Central Sector Plan**		**226.86**	**0.00**	**226.86**	**226.86**	**0.00**	**226.86**	**249.00**	**0.00**	**249.00**
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plan**										
1 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
2.जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	2. Tribal Sub-Plan	43601	155.00	0.00	155.00	155.00	0.00	155.00	168.50	0.00	168.50
जोड़-राज्य आयोजना	**Total - State Plan**		**175.00**	**0.00**	**175.00**	**175.00**	**0.00**	**175.00**	**188.50**	**0.00**	**188.50**
जोड़	**Total**		**401.86**	**0.00**	**401.86**	**401.86**	**0.00**	**401.86**	**437.50**	**0.00**	**437.50**

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **अनुसूचित जातियों की संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता** : राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी । इसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों, विशेष-तौर से प्रमुख क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कृषि, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग, पशु पालन आदि पर आवश्यक बल देना है । इस योजना को 20 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपना लिया है । इस योजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर वित्तपोषित किया जाता है । कोई वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जा

1. **Secretariat:- Social Services** - Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

2. **Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan:** It is additive to the special component plan for the scheduled castes prepared by the States/U.Ts, the intention of which is to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the S.Cs. particularly in core sectors like agriculture, village and cottage industry, animal husbandry etc. The scheme has been adopted by 20 States and 4 Union Territories. The scheme is financed by the Govt. of India on 100%

सकता है चूंकि राशि केवल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष संघटक योजनाओं को दी जाएगी।

3. **मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों को अर्थव्यवस्था के, विशेष तौर पर सरकारी सेवाओं के, माध्यमिक और तृतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के योग्य बनाना है। 1984-85 के अंत में प्राप्त व्यय के वचनबद्ध स्तर के अतिरिक्त इस योजना को शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। इस योजना से लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या जो 1980-81 में 5.63 लाख थी, 1984-85 में बढ़कर 9.02 लाख तक पहुंच गई है। 1985-86 के दौरान संख्या को 9.90 लाख तक बढ़ाए जाने की आशा है। बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि यह एक खुली योजना है और वास्तविक आवश्यकता राज्यों को दी जानी है।

4. **नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए तन्त्र** : राज्य सरकारों को इस अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन के लिए तन्त्र को सुदृढ बनाने और साथ ही मौजूदा शुष्क शौचालयों को फ्लश शौचालयों में बदलने के द्वारा झाड़ूकशों की मुक्ति और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के बराबर के आधार पर सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

5. **अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, इन निगमों, जिनकी स्थापना अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है, की शेयर पूंजी में योगदान देती है। इस प्रकार के निगमों की स्थापना 18 राज्य सरकारों और 3 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई है।

6. **लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों की मिडिल और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास भवनों के निर्माण और उनके विस्तार के लिए 50:50 आधार पर राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1985-86 के दौरान 162 (अनुमानित) छात्रावासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया।

7. **अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम** : उपर्युक्त केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों के शैक्षिक विकास के लिए बराबर आधार पर राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है :

(i) अस्वच्छ कारोबार में लगे व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के लिए मैट्रिक पूर्व शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां।
(ii) चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरी कालेज में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुस्तक बैंक।
(iii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए शिक्षण और सम्बद्ध योजना।

8. **अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मिले जुले कार्यक्रम** : अनसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मिले जुले कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त आयोग का व्यय, परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास**: इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिए राज्य को सहायता दी

basis. No physical target can be fixed as the amount is only additive to the special component plans for States/U.Ts..

3. **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme:** It is to enable SC/ST students to enter secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, specially in the public services. The scheme is financed by Government of India on 100% basis over and above the committed level of expenditure reached at the end of 1984-85. The number of beneficiaries has risen from 5.63 lakh students in 1980-81 to 9.02 lakhs in 1984-85. The number is expected to be raised to 9.90 lakhs during 1985-86. The increase in BE 1987-88 is because this is an open ended scheme and the actual requirement is to be given to the States.

4. **Machinery for implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:** Matching assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States on 50:50 basis for strengthening of machinery for the enforcement of the Act as well as for a scheme of liberation of scavengers by conversion of the existing dry latrines into flush latrines and their rehabilitation.

5. **Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations:** Under this scheme the Central Government along with State Governments contributes on 49:51 basis towards the share capital of these Corporations which have been set up to tackle the credit needs of S.Cs.Such Corporations have been set up by 18 State Governments and 3 U.Ts.

6. **Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes:** Under this scheme Central grants are given to the State Governments/Union Territories on 50:50 basis for the construction and extension of hostel buildings for S.C. girls who are pursuing middle and higher level of education. The number of hostels completed under this scheme during 1985-86 was 162 (estimated).

7. **Other Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes:** In addition to the above Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central grant is also provided to the State Govts/U.Ts. on matching basis for the educational development of Scheduled Castes under the following Centrally sponsored schemes:-

i) Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
ii) Book Banks scheme for SC/ST students in Medical/Engg. College.
iii) Coaching & Allied scheme for SC/ST candidates.

8. **Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :** Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provide for expenses of Commissioner/Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and grants to non-Government institutions for running pre-examination training centres etc.

9. **Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes:** Under this scheme assistance is given to the State for construction/ expansion of hostels for Scheduled Tribes Girls. The scheme

जाती है । इस योजना को राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के आधार पर वित्तपोषित किया जाता है । इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, विशेष रूप से स्कूल अवस्था पर, में आदिवासी लड़कियों के पर्याप्त भरती को सुनिश्चित करना है । व्यावसायिक संस्थानों जैसे कि टंकण, आशुलिपि, नर्सिंग, सहायक नर्सिंग, प्रसूति विद्या आदि में अध्ययन कर रहीं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियां भी इन छात्रावासों में प्रवेश के लिए पात्र हैं ।

10. **मैट्रिकोत्तर शिक्षावृत्ति योजना**: उपर्युक्त मद 3 में शामिल है ।

11. **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षा, आवास, उनके स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अखिल भारतीय अथवा अन्तर-राज्यीय स्वरूप की सहायक परियोजनाओं और जातीय मामलों पर विशेषज्ञ परामर्श देने वाले जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **जनजातीय उप-आयोजना** : इस आयोजना की परिकल्पना सघन जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास और जनजातीयों के आर्थिक विकास को तेज करने के लिए की गई है । इसके अन्तर्गत 184 एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं, संशोधित क्षेत्र विकास प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत जनजातीय केन्द्रीकरण के 277 पाकेट और 73 आदिम जनजातीय समूह शामिल हैं । जनजातीय उप-आयोजना प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत 19 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जिसमें लगभग 3.71 लाख अनुसूचित जनजातीय जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने वाला लगभग 5.01 लाख वर्ग मील का क्षेत्र शामिल है । राज्यों को एकीकृत विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय योगदान के रूप में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि टी.एस.पी. लक्ष्य के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हुई है ।

13. **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के पहले परन्तुक के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं के लिए सहायता** : इसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शामिल हैं : परिवर्तनशील खेती करने वाले जनजातीय लोगों का पुनर्वास, वन, गावों के विकास की योजना, विशिष्ट रोगों से ग्रस्त जनजातीय लोगों की सहायता, विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं जिनके लिए विद्यमान आयोजनागत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हो, जनजातीय महिला संगठनों की आमदनी बढ़ाने वाली योजनाएं, विशेष जनजातीय दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण-एवं-उत्पादन केन्द्र, बंधुआ मामलों में भूमि हस्तान्तरण का पता लगाने के लिए तथा उपयुक्त विधान के अन्तर्गत न्यायालयों में मामले दाखिल करने के लिए विशेष तन्त्र, पुरातन जनजातीय लोगों के लिए आवासीय स्कूलों की स्थापना आदि शामिल है ।

14. **नेत्रहीन, बधिर, मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान**: राष्ट्रीय संस्थान विकलांगों के कल्याण का कार्य कर रहे हैं, इनकी स्थापना विकलांगों आदि की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास, अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा सेवा कार्यों में सुधार लाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । ये संस्थान ये हैं: श्रवण दोष से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अली यावर जंग राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, मानसिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, दृष्टि दोषयुक्त विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान । पुर्नवास के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के अलावा, उनके क्षेत्रों के अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए संस्थान की स्थापना की गई है ।

15. **विकलांगों और कुष्ठ रोगियों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता** : योजना का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्यरत ऐसे संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना है, जो विकलांगों को विकलांगता की प्राथमिक अवस्था का पता लगाने और उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने और असमर्थता को रोकथाम करने और उनकी शिक्षा और/या प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने तथा विकलांगों का शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनर्वास करने और कोढ़ मुक्त रोगियों को व्यवसाय का प्रशिक्षण देकर उनका पुर्नवास करने का कार्य कर रहे है ।

is funded on 50:50 basis by the State and the Central Government. The main object of the scheme is to ensure adequate enrolment of Adivasi girls in educational institutions particularly at the school stage. Scheduled Tribe girls studying in professional institutions like those for typing, shorthand, nursing, auxiliary nursing, midwifery etc. are also eligible for admission in these hostels.

10. **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme**: Covered by item 3 above

11. **Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** Provide for education, housing, voluntary organisations for scheduled tribes and supporting projects of All-India or inter- State nature for scheduled tribes and Tribal Research Institutes ,for rendering expert advice on tribal matters.

12. **Tribal Area Sub Plan:** The concept was designed for the integrated development of the tribal areas and for accelerating the economic development of the tribal people. It covers 184 Integrated Tribal Development projects, 277 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development approach and 73 primitive tribal groups. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach extends to about 5.01 lakh Sq. miles catering to a Scheduled tribe population of about 3.71 crores in 19 States/UTs. Special Central assistance is given to the States as a central additive for integrated development. The increase in BE 1987-88 is because the coverage of Scheduled Tribe population under TSP strategy has increased.

13. **Assistance for Schemes under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** The schemes covered are: resettlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation, schemes of development of forest villages, help to tribals suffering from special diseases, specific health schemes not already funded by existing plan schemes, income generating schemes of tribal women's organisations, special tribals crafts training-cum-production centres, special machinery for detection of bonded labour/land alienation among bonded cases and filing of court case under appropriate legislation, residential schools for primitive tribes etc.

14. **National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped:** National Institutes engaged in the welfare of Handicapped have been set up to provide facilities for education, training and rehabilitation, carrying out research, improving the services for the handicapped etc. These institutes are Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped and National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped. Besides National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research and Institute for the Physically Handicapped have been set up to provide research-cum-training facilities in their fields. These Institutes are fully financed by the Central Government.

15. **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of Handicapped and Leprosy Cured persons:** This scheme envisages financial assistance to organisations working for detection, intervention of primary nature, prevention of disability, education and/or training, research survey and study and physical, psychological, social and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped and to rehabilitate leprosy cured persons by providing training in vocational trades etc.

16. **विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम** : विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रमों में उनके लिए रोजगार, छात्रवृत्तियां, तकनीकी उपस्करों के संबंध में अनुसंधान और पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की स्थापना शामिल है ।

17. **द्विपक्षीय करारों के अन्तर्गत राहतः** कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा सम्पन्न किए गए द्विपक्षीय करारों का प्रचालन कार्य कर रहा है जिसमें विदेशों से प्राप्त उपहार संबंधी प्रेषणाओं का निपटान शामिल है । इन करारों में, बिना किसी जाति वंश या धर्म के भेद-भाव के गरीब और जरुरतमंद लोगों की सहायतार्थ और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए दान स्वरूप दी गई आपूर्तियों के भारत में निःशुल्क प्रवेश की व्यवस्था है ।

18. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनमें देखभाल और सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरतमंद बच्चों का कल्याण शामिल है । इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि निराश्रित बच्चों को कल्याणकारी सेवाएं प्रदान करना है ताकि उन्हें समुदाय जिससे वे संबंधित हैं, में सामान्य नागरिकों की तरह पुनः बसाया जा सके ।

19. **समाज कल्याण के लिए विविध कार्यक्रम** : इन कार्यक्रमों में मद्य निषेध, सामाजिक कार्य करने वाले विद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संबंधी अध्ययन और अनुसंधान संबंधी प्रकाशनों, सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अखिल भारतीय स्वैच्छिक संगठन, सूचना और जन शिक्षा कक्ष, कैदियों का कल्याण और किशोर अपचार की रोकथाम और नियन्त्रण कार्यों के लिए अनुदान शामिल हैं । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि मुरव्य रूप से विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय से अन्तरित शहरी वक्फ परिसम्पत्तियों के विकास और शराब पीने और औषधी दुरुपयोग के विरूद्ध अभियान की गति तेज करने के लिए नई योजना के शामिल किए जाने के कारण है ।

20. **अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं** : इसमें अल्प संरव्यक आयोग और भाषाई अल्प संरव्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारों की व्यवस्था है ।

21. **कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम को ऋण** : निगम कृत्रिम अंग-प्रोस्थेटिक और और्थेटिक अंगों तथा पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण करता है और इसका उद्देश्य जरुरतमंद व्यक्तियों को इन्हें उचित लागत पर उपलब्ध कराना है ।

16. **Other Programmes for the welfare of Handicapped:** In the other programmes for the welfare of handicapped, provision is included for employment, scholarships, research on technical aids and establishment of rehabilitation centres for them.

17. **Relief Assistance under Bilateral Agreements:** The Ministry of Welfare is operating bilateral agreements entered into by the Government of India which involve handling of gift consignments received from abroad. These agreements envisage duty free entry into India of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy without discrimination of caste, creed or race.

18. **Other Schemes:** Include welfare of children in need of care and protection. The objective is to provide welfare services to destitute children so as to rehabilitate them as normal citizens in the community they belong to.

19. **Miscellaneous Programmes for Social Welfare:** Provide for prohibition, grants to Schools of Social Work, research studies and research publications, All India voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare, Information and Mass Education Cell, Welfare of Prisoners and prevention and control of juvenile maladjustments. The increase in the BE 1987-88 is mainly due to the inclusion of the new scheme for the development of urban wakf properties transferred from the Ministry of Law and Justice and increase the tempo of the campaign against the drinking of liquor and drug abuse.

20. **Other Social Services:** Provides for Minorities Commission and Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

21. **Loans to Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation:** The Corporation is manufacturing artificial limbs - prosthetic, orthotic and rehabilitation aids-and aims at supplying them to needy persons at reasonable cost.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.78

परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है .- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्यशीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		18.63	155.95	174.58	19.43	160.85	180.28	24.83	177.31	202.14
	पूंजी *Capital*		*289.37*	*109.44*	*398.81*	*336.89*	*110.08*	*446.97*	*330.21*	*139.45*	*469.66*
	जोड़ Total		**308.00**	**265.39**	**573.39**	**356.32**	**270.93**	**627.25**	**355.04**	**316.76**	**671.80**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं **परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान तथा उद्योग**	1.Secretariat-Economic Services **Atomic Energy Research and Industry**	3451	0.00	1.53	1.53	0.00	1.59	1.59	0.00	1.84	1.84
2. भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	2. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre										
2.01 अनुसंधान तथा विकास	2.01 Research & Development	3401	3.41	45.56	48.97	2.64	46.06	48.70	3.70	51.28	54.98
2.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	2.02 Common Services	3401	0.25	16.78	17.03	0.20	18.62	18.82	0.25	19.96	20.21
2.03 औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	2.03 Industrial Projects	2852	0.00	12.18	12.18	0.00	12.92	12.92	0.00	13.34	13.34
जोड़		*Total*	*3.66*	*74.52*	*78.18*	*2.84*	*77.60*	*80.44*	*3.95*	*84.58*	*88.53*
2.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	2.04 Capital Projects	4861	3.21	0.00	3.21	3.51	0.00	3.51	5.00	0.00	5.00
		5401	15.81	0.00	15.81	16.48	0.00	16.48	14.76	0.00	14.76
जोड़		*Total*	*19.02*	*0.00*	*19.02*	*19.99*	*0.00*	*19.99*	*19.76*	*0.00*	*19.76*
2.05 फ्युलिंग रिप्रोसेसिंग प्लांट	2.05 Fueling Reprocessing Plant										
(i) तारापुर	(i) Tarapur	2852	0.00	2.82	2.82	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	3.16	3.16
		4861	5.68	0.00	5.68	4.78	0.00	4.78	2.80	0.00	2.80
(ii) कल्पक्कम	(ii) Kalpakkam	4861	34.51	0.00	34.51	51.67	0.00	51.67	91.64	0.00	91.64
जोड़		*Total*	*40.19*	*2.82*	*43.01*	*56.45*	*2.94*	*59.39*	*94.44*	*3.16*	*97.60*
जोड़- भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	**Total - BARC**		**62.87**	**77.34**	**140.21**	**79.28**	**80.54**	**159.82**	**118.15**	**87.74**	**205.89**
3. इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	3. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research										
3.01 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं को चालू करना	3.01 Commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor & Other Facilities	3401	2.30	3.66	5.96	3.03	4.35	7.38	3.30	5.27	8.57
3.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	3.02 Common Services	3401	0.71	3.44	4.15	0.78	3.64	4.42	0.84	4.45	5.29
3.03 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर फ्यूल रीप्रोसेसिंग	3.03 FBTR fuel reprocessing	4861	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	2.20
3.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	3.04 Capital Projects	5401	8.41	0.00	8.41	7.54	0.00	7.54	9.26	0.00	9.26
जोड़-इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र	**Total - IGCAR**		**11.42**	**7.10**	**18.52**	**11.35**	**7.99**	**19.34**	**15.60**	**9.72**	**25.32**
4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	4. Centre for Advanced Technology	3401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46
		5401	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.03	0.00	4.03	9.40	0.00	9.40
जोड़-उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	**Total - CAT**		**4.50**	**0.00**	**4.50**	**4.03**	**0.00**	**4.03**	**9.40**	**0.46**	**9.86**
5. परिवर्ती ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र	5. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	3401	0.00	3.40	3.40	0.00	3.61	3.61	0.00	3.48	3.48
		5401	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.11*	*3.40*	*3.51*	*0.06*	*3.61*	*3.67*	*0.50*	*3.48*	*3.98*
6. क्रय तथा भंडार संगठन	6. Purchase & Store Organisation	3401	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.40	0.40
7. बम्बई में निर्माण और सेवा संगठन	7. Construction & Services Organisation at Bombay	3401	0.22	3.54	3.76	0.08	3.70	3.78	0.71	4.15	4.86
		5401	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.56	0.00	0.56
जोड़											

(करोड़ रुपये)(In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		Total	*0.68*	*3.54*	*4.22*	*0.54*	*3.70*	*4.24*	*1.27*	*4.15*	*5.42*
8. सामान्य सेवा संगठन, कल्पक्कम	8. General Services Organisation, Kalpakkam	3401	0.00	2.07	2.07	0.00	2.12	2.12	0.00	2.15	2.15
9. टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान	9. Grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	3401	3.79	9.15	12.94	3.06	9.95	13.01	4.79	11.43	16.22
10.टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र को अनुदान	10. Grants to Tata Memorial Centre	3401	1.55	6.60	8.15	1.55	7.12	8.67	2.50	8.31	10.81
11. अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान	11. Grants to other Institutes	3401	4.40	2.76	7.16	6.15	3.00	9.15	5.00	3.72	8.72
12. आवास परियोजनाएं	12. Housing Projects	5401	8.99	0.00	8.99	7.86	0.00	7.86	7.38	0.00	7.38
13. परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग	13. Atomic Minerals Division	3401	2.00	10.83	12.83	1.94	11.32	13.26	3.74	12.38	16.12
		4861	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.93	0.00	0.93	1.62	0.00	1.62
		5401	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.26	0.00	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*3.74*	*10.83*	*14.57*	*3.41*	*11.32*	*14.73*	*5.62*	*12.38*	*18.00*
न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Nuclear Fuel**										
14. न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स	14. Nuclear Fuel Complex										
14.01 ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	14.01 Fuel Fabrication Facilities:										
14.001 राजस्व व्यय	14.001 Revenue Expenditure	2852	0.00	47.65	47.65	0.00	50.30	50.30	0.00	55.42	55.42
14.002 घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	14.002 Less-Receipts	0852	0.00	-39.16	-39.16	0.00	-36.16	-36.16	0.00	-42.62	-42.62
14.003 निवल	14.003 Net		0.00	8.49	8.49	0.00	14.14	14.14	0.00	12.80	12.80
14.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	14.02 Common Services	2852	0.00	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.86	0.86	0.00	1.28	1.28
14.03 इस्पात ट्यूब संयंत्र	14.03 Steel Tubes Plant	2852	0.00	20.24	20.24	0.00	11.39	11.39	0.00	14.18	14.18
14.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	14.04 Capital Projects	4861	12.04	0.00	12.04	7.06	0.00	7.06	14.00	0.00	14.00
जोड़-न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Total-Nuclear Fuel**		**12.04**	**29.62**	**41.66**	**7.06**	**26.39**	**33.45**	**14.00**	**28.26**	**42.26**
भारी पानी	**Heavy Water**										
15. भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	15.Heavy Water Projects										
15.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र मनुगुरु	15.01 Heavy Water Plan Manuguru	4861	123.28	0.00	123.28	160.30	0.00	160.30	59.13	0.00	59.13
15.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र थाल वैशेट	15.02HeavyWaterPlantThal Vaishet	4861	11.20	0.00	11.20	18.39	0.00	18.39	2.11	0.00	2.11
15.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, हाजिरा	15.03 Heavy Water Plant,Hazira	4861	10.00	0.00	10.00	9.70	0.00	9.70	27.95	0.00	27.95
15.04 अन्य भारी पानी संयंत्र आदि	15.04 OtherHeavyWater Plants etc.	2852	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.54	0.54
		4861	15.68	0.00	15.68	17.85	0.00	17.85	22.81	0.00	22.81
जोड़		*Total*	*15.68*	*0.49*	*16.17*	*17.85*	*0.50*	*18.35*	*22.81*	*0.54*	*23.35*
जोड़- भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	**Total-Heavy Water Projects**		**160.16**	**0.49**	**160.65**	**206.24**	**0.50**	**206.74**	**112.00**	**0.54**	**112.54**
16. भारी पानी का उत्पादन	16. Heavy Water Production										
16.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ोदा	16.01 Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	4861	0.00	22.12	22.12	0.00	22.40	22.40	0.00	30.54	30.54
16.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र, कोटा	16.02 Heavy Water Plant, Kota	4861	0.00	-1.63	-1.63	0.00	-3.91	-3.91	0.00	9.14	9.14
16.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, टयूटीकोरिन	16.03 Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	4861	0.00	11.62	11.62	0.00	12.07	12.07	0.00	12.68	12.68
16.04 भारी पानी संयंत्र,तेलचर	16.04 Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	4861	0.00	5.70	5.70	0.00	5.78	5.78	0.00	5.12	5.12
16.05 भारी पानी संयंत्र, थाल	16.05 Heavy Water Plant, Thal	4861	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.05	9.05
16.06 घटाइए : भारी पानी क्रय/अभिग्रहण को अन्तरण	16.06 Less: Transfer to Heavy Water Purchase/ Aquisition	4861	0.00	-62.50	-62.50	0.00	-45.50	-45.50	0.00	-90.00	-90.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-24.69*	*-24.69*	*0.00*	*-9.16*	*-9.16*	*0.00*	*-23.47*	*-23.47*
17.भारी पानी का क्रय और अभिग्रहण	17.Heavy Water Purchases and Acquisition	4861	0.00	134.18	134.18	0.00	117.18	117.18	0.00	162.91	162.91
जोड़- भारी पानी	**Total - Heavy Water**		**160.16**	**109.98**	**270.14**	**206.24**	**108.52**	**314.76**	**112.00**	**139.98**	**251.98**
18. अन्य कार्यक्रम	18.Other Programmes	2852	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.19	0.19
		3401	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	2.40	2.40	0.00	2.54	2.54
		4425	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
		4861	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.18	0.00	2.18

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आययोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		5401	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		Total	0.25	4.13	4.38	0.25	2.79	3.04	2.23	2.74	*4.97*
19.सरकारी उद्यमों के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (इलेक्ट्रोनिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया)	19. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises Electronic Corporation of India	6859	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	20. Investment inPublicEnterprises	4859	4.72	0.00	4.72	4.72	0.00	4.72	4.45	0.00	4.45
		4861	14.63	0.00	14.63	8.30	0.00	8.30	25.51	0.00	25.51
		6859	7.40	0.00	7.40	7.40	0.00	7.40	8.89	0.00	8.89
		6861	6.75	0.00	6.75	5.06	0.00	5.06	17.75	0.00	17.75
जोड़		*Total*	*33.50*	*0.00*	*33.50*	*25.48*	*0.00*	*25.48*	*56.60*	*0.00*	*56.60*
21. घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	21. Less Anticipated Savings	2852	0.00	-0.20	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3401	0.00	-2.22	-2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3451	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4861	0.00	-2.23	-2.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-4.68*	*-4.68*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़- परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और उद्योग	**Total-Atomic Energy Research and Industries**		**308.00**	**263.86**	**571.86**	**356.32**	**269.34**	**625.66**	**355.04**	**314.92**	**669.96**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***308.00***	***265.39***	***573.39***	***356.32***	***270.93***	***627.25***	***355.04***	***316.76***	***671.80***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.इलेक्ट्रोनिक कारपोरेशन आफइंडिया	1. Electronic Corporation of India	12859	12.12	2.00	14.12	12.12	11.84	23.96	13.34	8.83	22.17
2.यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	2. Uranium Corporation of India	12859	13.71	0.00	13.71	5.71	0.00	5.71	16.55	0.00	16.55
3.इंडियन रेअर अर्थस लि0	3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	12859	5.67	0.00	5.67	5.65	0.00	5.65	18.71	3.13	21.84
4.राष्ट्रीय उरवर्क लि0	4. National Fertilizers Ltd.	12861	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
जोड़	**Total**		**33.50**	**2.00**	**35.50**	**25.48**	**11.84**	**37.32**	**56.60**	**11.96**	**68.56**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	12.12	2.00	14.12	12.12	11.84	23.96	13.34	8.83	22.17
2. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	2. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	237.87	0.00	237.87	287.55	0.00	287.55	274.70	0.00	274.70
3. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3. Atomic Energy Research	13401	58.01	0.00	58.01	56.65	0.00	56.65	67.00	3.13	70.13
जोड़	**Total**		**308.00**	**2.00**	**310.00**	**356.32**	**11.84**	**368.16**	**355.04**	**11.96**	**367.00**

*निर्माण कार्य व्यय भी शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-

इस मांग में निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/परियोजनाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

1. **सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं:-** इस में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के सचिवालय के साथ परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

2. **भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र:-** भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र न्यूकलीय ऊर्जा तथा

This Demand deals with provisions for following programmes/projects.

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:-** This includes provisions for the Secretariat of the Department of Atomic Energy as well as for the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre:-** The BARC is the national centre for

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

तत्संबंधी विषयों के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इसकी सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान रिएक्टर, त्वरक संगणक और कई प्रयोगशालाएं आते हैं । इसमें एक यूरेनियम संयंत्र, एक ईंधन तत्व निर्माण संयंत्र तथा एक प्लूटोनियम संयंत्र भी है । बजट में भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिये अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं सहित कुल मिलाकर 115.30 करोड़ रुपए और विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रभागों, प्रयोगशालाओं और केन्द्र के अन्य संयंत्रों के प्रचालन संबंधी कार्यकलाप के लिए 97.84 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

केन्द्र की जिन पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है उनमें ये शामिल है :-

अनुसंधान रिऐक्टर (ध्रुव) प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम को ईंधन के रूप में काम में लाने वाला भारी पानी से मंदित और शीतित तापीय न्यूट्रान रिएक्टर है जिसकी स्थापना विद्युत रिएक्टरों के ईंधन तत्वों के आदिप्रारुपों की जांच उपयुक्त अभिवाह स्तरों पर करने की इंजीनियरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से ट्राम्बे में की जाल रही है । परियोजना का काम 1985-86 में चालू हो चुका है । निर्माण कार्य और उपस्कर के लिए बकाया राशि की अदायगी के संबंध में बजट में 0.65 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

कलपक्कम में एक विद्युत रिऐक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । बजट में 91.64 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्कर प्राप्त करने तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई है ।

ध्रुव और भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र से प्राप्त तरल अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को संसाधित करने और उन्हें ठोस बनाने के लिए ट्राम्बे में एक अपशिष्ट पदार्थ अचलीकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । बजट में 3.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए की गई है ।

वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों (राजस्व भाग) में 3.75 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि दर्शाई गई है जो मुख्यतः चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों, अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते, बोनस आदि के कारण किए गए भुगतान के फलस्वरूप हुई है । वर्ष 1985-86 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों में 8.19 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः भाभा अनुसंधान केन्द्र के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास गतिविधियों, समर्थन सुविधाओं और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों की व्यवस्था के कारण है ।

3. **प्रगत प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रः-** संलयन और त्वरक संबंधी अनुसंधानों के लिए इंदौर में एक नए अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । पूंजीगत बजट में 10.15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में आधारभूत संरचनाओं अर्थात् प्रयोगशालाओं भवन आदि के लिए और लेसर प्रौद्योगिकी और त्वरक के क्षेत्र में नई अनुसंधान योजनाओं को शुरु करने के लिए की गई है

4. **इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** :- लेसर प्रौद्योगिकी और त्वरक के क्षेत्र में इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों और थोरियम टैक्नोलाजी से संबंधित अनुसंधान तथा विकास-कार्य करता है । सुविधाओं में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न विशेष प्रयोगशालाएं तथा संयंत्र शामिल हैं जिनकी स्थापना फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर के निर्माण और प्रचालन में देने और भावी फास्ट ब्रीडर अटेस्ट रिऐक्टर के निर्माण और प्रचलन देने और भावी फास्ट रिएक्टरों के संबंध में अनुसंधान करने के लिए टैस्ट रिएक्टर को काम में लाने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है, व्यवस्था में 25.32 करोड़ रुपए का मुख्य भाग फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर परियोजना, प्रोटोटाइप, फास्ट रिएक्टर के लिए इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान, सुविधा और सहायक प्रयोगशाला तथा रेडियो धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, रेडियो रसायन प्रयोगशाला, इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन प्रयोगशाला इंजीनियरिंग कक्षों जैसी सुविधाओं तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास सुविधाएं देने के लिए है ।

फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर फास्ट न्यूट्रान मल्टिप्लिकेशन पर आधारित 40-50 मेगावाट वाला तापीय विद्युत रिऐक्टर है । इसमें 12 से 15 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिए इस परियोजना में मामूली से परिवर्तन किये गए हैं । बजट में की गई 1.71 करोड़ों रुपये की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से ऐसी

research and development work in the nuclear energy and related disciplines. Its facilities include research reactors, accelerators, computers and several laboratories. It has also a uranium plant, fuel elements fabrication plant and plutonium plant. A total amount of Rs.115.30 crores has been provided in the Budget for the capital projects of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre including both research and development and industrial projects and Rs. 97.84 crores for the operational activities of various research and development divisions, laboratories and other plants of the Centre.

Among the capital projects for which provision has been included in the Budget are: –

The Research Reactor (Dhruva) is a thermal neutron natural uranium fuelled heavy water moderated and cooled reactor being set up at Trombay to provide engineering facilities to test prototype fuel elements for power reactors at appropriate flux levels. The Project has already been commissioned in 1985-86. The provision of Rs.0.65 crore in the Budget is mainly for residual payments for works and equipment.

The Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant is being set up at Kalpakkam. Provision of Rs.91.64 crores in the Budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil works.

The Waste Immobilisation Plant at Trombay is being set up to process and solidify liquid wastes from Dhruva and other reactors of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The provision of Rs.3.60 crores in the budget is mainly for procurement of equipment.

The revised estimates for 1986-87 (Revenue Section) show an increase of Rs.3.75 crores mainly on account of payments arising out of IV Pay Commission recommendations, additional DA, Bonus etc. The increase of Rs.8.19 crores in Budget Estimate 1987-88 over the revised estimate 1986-87 is mainly on account of larger provisions for R&D activities, supporting facilities and industrial activities of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

3. **Centre for Advanced Technology**:- A new research Centre is being set up at Indore for fusion and accelerator research. Provision of Rs.10.15 crores in the Capital Budget is to provide infrastructural facilities like laboratory buildings and for taking up new research schemes in the field of Laser Technology and Accelerator as part of Seventh Five Year Plan programme.

4. **Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research**: Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam conducts research and development works relating to fast breeder reactors and thorium technology. Its facilities include the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and various special laboratories and plants being set up to help in the construction and operation of the fast breeder test reactor and use of the test reactor for studies in connection with future fast reactors. A major portion of the provision of Rs.25.32 crores is for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) Project, Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor and Facilities like radio metallurgy laboratory, radio chemistry laboratory, instrumentation laboratory, engineering halls and providing housing facilities for the staff.

The Fast Breeder Test Project is a 40-50 MW thermal power reactor based on fast neutron multiplication which is slightly modified to produce electrical power of 12 to 15

सामग्री तथा भंडार, जिनको इस वर्ष सुपुर्द कर दिए जाने की संभावना है, प्राप्त करने के लिए तथा सिविल तथा वातानुकूलन संबंधी कार्यों के लिए है । राजस्व बजट में फास्त ब्रीडर रेस्ट रिएक्टर और अन्य प्रयोगशालाओं के काऊरचालन के संबंध में 13.85 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग** : परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग खनिजों के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण, पूर्वेक्षण तथा खनन और विकास कार्य करता है । बजट में की गई 18.81 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था में खनन विकास प्रयोगशालाओं तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास निर्माण जैसे पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 2.69 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 3.61 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः परमाणु खनिजों के सर्वेक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए व्यवस्था में वृद्धि किए जाने के कारण है ।

6. **अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा अन्य निकायों के लिए सहायता अनुदान** : जिन मुख्य संस्थानों को सरकार से सहायता मिल रही है उनके नाम हैं :

(i) बम्बई स्थित टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान न्यूक्लियर विज्ञान और गणित का एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है तथा इसके दो विभाग हैं गणित विभाग और भौतिकी विभाग । इसकी विशेष सुविधाओं में राष्ट्रीय संगणक केन्द्र, गुब्बारे बनाने और उड़ाने की सुविधा तथा जल विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन के लिए ट्रिशियम प्रयोगशाला शामिल है । बजट में संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए 16.22 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल निर्माण कार्य करने, अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और पहले से चल रही अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

(ii) कलकत्ता स्थित साहा न्यूक्लियर भौतिकी संस्थान इलेक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोपी, मास स्पैक्ट्रोमीटरी, आण्विक जीव-विज्ञान, न्यूक्लियर स्पैक्ट्रोस्कोपी आदि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करता है । बजट में 4.24 करोड़ रुपए के सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यों पर आने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने, पूंजीगत उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और विभिन्न अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के चालू खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

(iii) टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र जिसमें टाटा स्मारक अस्पताल और कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थान शामिल है । देश में कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली अग्रणी संस्थाओं में से एक है तथा यह कैंसर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य भी करता है ।बजट में निर्धारित 10.81 करोड़ रुपए का सहायता अनुदान मुख्यतः केन्द्र के लिए उपस्कर प्राप्त करने सिविल निर्माण कार्यों पर आने वाले व्यय तथा चालू खर्चों के लिए है ।

वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 4.96 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान, टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र, साहा न्यूक्लियर भौतिकी और भौतिकी संस्थान भुवनेश्वर के लिए अनुदान सहायता की व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण है

7. **नाभिकीय ईंधन कम्प्लैक्स**:- न्यूक्लियर विद्युत रिएक्टरों की ईंधन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हैदराबाद में इस कम्प्लैक्स की स्थापना की गई है । परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक ईंधन तत्वों तथा कलैंड्रिया ट्यूबों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा यह कम्प्लैक्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक अति शुद्ध धातुओं तथा सामग्रियों का निर्माण भी करता है । जरकोनियम आक्साइड संयंत्र, सिरेमिक ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्र आदि और स्टैनलैस स्टील की जोड़रहित ट्यूब बनाने वाला संयंत्र और बाल बेयरिंग स्टील ट्यूब संयंत्र जैसे अनेक संयंत्र पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं । पूंजी-व्यय के लिए 14.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल कार्यों के लिए और बाल वियरिंग ट्यूब संयंत्र के लिए मशीनरी और उपस्करों की प्राप्ति पर आने वाले व्यय और कम्प्लैक्स में ईंधन बनाने वाली सुविधाओं के विस्तार पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई है और विभिन्न सुविधाओं संयंत्रों आदि के चालू खर्चों के लिए 70.88 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

MW. The budget provision of Rs.1.71 crores for capital expenditure is mainly to cover expenditure on procurement of material and stores expected to be delivered during the year for civil and airconditioning works.A provision of Rs.13.85 crores in Revenue Budget is for operation of F.B.T.R. & various laboratories.

5. Atomic Minerals Division: The Atomic Minerals Division carries out survey, prospecting and development of mining for atomic minerals. The provision of Rs.18.81 crores in the Budget includes Rs.2.69 crores for capital expenditure such as development of mining, construction of laboratories and the staff housing.

The increase of Rs. 3.61 crores in BE 1987-88 over RE 1986-87 is mainly on account of larger provisions for survey and prospecting for Atomic Minerals.

6. **Grant-in-aid to research institutions and other bodies**: The main institutions which are receiving grant-in-aid from Government are:

(i) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at Bombay is the national centre for nuclear science and mathematics and has two schools, the School of Mathematics, and the School of Physics. Its special facilities include a National Computer Centre, a balloon fabrication and flying facility and tritium laboratory for hydrological studies. The provision of Rs.16.22 crores in the Budget for grants-in-aid to the Institute is mainly to cover the expenditure on civil works and procurement of equipment required for its research programmes and running expenses of its ongoing research activities.

(ii) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta conducts research in electron microscopy, mass spectrometry, molecular biology, nuclear spectroscopy etc. Grants-in-aid of Rs.4.24 crores is provided in the Budget to cover expenditure on civil works, procurement of capital equipment and running expenses of the various research facilities.

(iii) Tata Memorial Centre which comprises the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Cancer Research Institute is one of the foremost cancer treatment centre in the country and it also conducts research on cancer. The grant-in-aid of Rs.10.81 crores provided in the Budget mainly covers procurement of equipment, expenditure on civil works and running expenses of the Centre.

The increase of Rs.4.96 crores in BE 1987-88 over RE 1986-87 is mainly on account of larger provisions for grant-in-aid to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar.

7. **Nuclear Fuel Complex**: This Complex at Hyderabad has been established to meet the fuel requirements of the nuclear power reactors. Besides producing the fuel elements, calandria tubes etc. required for the atomic power stations, it also produces special high purity metals and materials, required for electronic industry. A number of fuel fabrication facilities like zirconium oxide plant, ceramic fuel fabrication plant, enriched uranium oxide plant etc. and stainless steel seamless tubes plant and ball bearing steel tubes plant are already operational. A provision of Rs.14.00 crores has been made for capital expenditure on civil works and procurement of machinery and equipment, for the ball bearing steel tubes plant and expansion of fuel fabrication facilities at the complex and Rs.70.88 crores has also been made for running expenses of the various facilities and plants etc.

वर्ष 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों 8.33 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः ईंधन निर्माण और न्यूक्लिय ईंधन काम्पलैक्स के ट्यूब संयंत्र के प्रचालन व्यय की व्यवस्था में वृद्धि के कारण है। वर्ष 1987-88 में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं से वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां 42.62 करोड़ रुपए की है।

8. भारी पानी संयंत्र, थाल-वैशट, मानुगुरु और हजीरा में परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए भारी पानी संयंत्रों के पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 120 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें कोटा, बड़ौदा, तूतीकोरिन और हजीरा, थाल-वैशट तथा मानुगुरु में भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए आवासीय बस्तियां बनाने के लिए 10.38 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है। नए भारी पानी संयंत्र पर काम शुरु करने तथा कोटा, तूतीकोरिन और बड़ौदा के भारी पानी संयंत्र में सुधार के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

बजट में तूतीकोरिन, बड़ौदा, कोटा तथा तलचर के भारी पानी संयंत्रों और भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ौदा के मेटिलिक पोटाशियम संयंत्र तथा अमोनिया सिन्थेसिस गैस सुविधा के बल पर सकल प्रचालन व्यय के लिए और कर्मचारियों की आवासीय बस्तियों के रख-रखाव के लिए 82.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

बजट में परमाणु बिजली घरों की प्रचालन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के प्रयोजन से भारी पानी की खरीद के लिए 162.91 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमः**-(i) इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन, आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड परमाणु बिजली संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक परिष्कृत इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण तैयार करता है। यह कम्पनी भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान में तैयार किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रानिक साज-सामान का निर्माण वाणिज्यिक आधार पर करती है। यह कम्पनी अन्य वाणिज्यिक वस्तुओं, अर्थात् कम्प्यूटरों, टी. वी. सैटों आदि का भी निर्माण करती है। बजट में कम्पनी के स्वीकृत विस्तार कार्यक्रम को वित्त पोषित करने के वास्ते कम्पनी की इक्विटी में निवेश के लिए 4.45 करोड़ रुपए और ऋण के तौर पर 8.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। 31-3-86 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 30 करोड़ रुपए थी।

(ii) इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड खनिज रेत को अलग करने तथा मोनाजाइट से विरल मृदा निकालने का काम करती है। यह कम्पनी ट्राम्बे में भारत सरकार के थोरियम संयंत्र की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था भी देखती है। कम्पनी ने उड़ीसा रेत कम्पलैक्स परियोजना की स्थापना का काम भी शुरु कर दिया है जिसमें पहले 110.76 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृत लागत से खनिज रेत पृथक्करण संयंत्र और सिंथेटिक स्टाइल संयंत्र की स्थापना की जाएगी। बजट में 8.96 करोड़ रुपए कम्पनी में निवेश के लिए और 9.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कम्पनी को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए की गई है। 31-3-86 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 57.365 करोड़ रुपए थी।

(iii) यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, खानों से यूरेनियम निकालती है तथा उसकी पिसाई करती है। जादुगुडा में इस निगम की एक खान और एक मिल है। यह कम्पनी अन्य खनिजों निक्षेपों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनिज निकालना चाहती है। 31-3-86 को इस कम्पनी की कुल चुकता पूंजी 17.14 करोड़ रुपए थी। मूसाबनी में यूरेनियम निकालने वाले संयंत्र, भाटिन नरवापहाड़ तथा बिहार में तुरमडीह तथा मध्य प्रदेश में खानों के विकास, जादुगुडा स्थित मिल के विस्तार और आवास संबंधी व्यय को पूरा करने में कम्पनी को सहायता देने के लिए इक्विटी में निवेश के वास्ते 16.55 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

पूंजी भागः- 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 45.70 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था में हुई वृद्धि कर कारण है : (i) निर्माणाधीन भारी पानी संयंत्र (46.08 करोड़ रुपए),(ii) कलपक्कम स्थित विद्युत रिऐक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र (17.60 करोड़ रुपए), यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में कमी के कारण प्रतिसंतुलित हुई है (i) नाभिकीय ईंधन कम्पलैक्स (4.99 करोड़ रुपए), और (ii) यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड को वित्तीय सहायता (8.00 करोड़ रुपए)।

बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि (18.22 करोड़ रुपए) मुख्यतः न्यूक्लीय ईंधन परिसर के ईंधन निर्माण और बाल बियरिंग इस्पात ट्यूब संयंत्रों (6.94 करोड़ रुपए) तथा भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लिमिटेड (10.84 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था के कारण अंशतः वृद्धि हुई है।

The increase of Rs.8.33 crores in BE 1987-88 over the RE 1986-87 is mainly on account of provision for operational expenses of Fuel Fabrication and Tubes Plant of Nuclear Fuel Complex. In BE 1987-88 commercial receipts for Fuel Fabrication Facilities is Rs.42.62 crores.

8. **Heavy Water Plants:** A provision of Rs. 120 crores has been made in the Budget for meeting capital expenditure on the heavy water plants at Thal-Vaishet, Manuguru and Hazira for producing heavy water required for the use in the atomic power stations. This also includes provision of Rs .10.38 crores for the housing colonies for the Heavy Water Plants at Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin and Hazira, Thal-Vaishet and Manuguru. Provisions have also been made for commencing work on new heavy water plants and for improvement works at Kota, Tuticorin and Baroda plants.

The Budget provides Rs.82.40 crores for the gross operational expenses of heavy water plants at Tuticorin, Baroda, Kota, Talcher and Thal-Vaishet as also for the metallic potassium plant and the ammonia synthesis gas facility of heavy water plant, Baroda and the maintenance of staff housing colonies.

A provision of Rs.162.91 crores for the acquisition of heavy water required to meet the operational needs of the nuclear power stations has been made in the Budget.

9. **Public Sector Undertakings:-** (i) Electronics Corporation of India Limited produces sophisticated electronic instruments required for the atomic power programme. The company also undertakes commercial manufacture of various electronic equipment developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and other commercial products like computers, TV sets etc. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.4.45 crores for investment in equity and Rs.8.89 crores for loan assistance to the company for financing its approved expansion programme. The total paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1986 amounted to Rs.30 crores.

(ii) Indian Rare Earths Limited undertakes the separation of mineral sands and extraction of rare earths from monazite. The company also manages the Government Thorium Plant at Trombay. It has completed the establishment of Orissa Sands Complex Project in Orissa comprising initially a mineral sands separation plant and a synthetic rutile plant at the estimated cost of Rs110.76 crores. The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 8.96 crores for investment in equity and Rs.9.75 crores for loan assistance to the Company. The total paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1986 was Rs.57.365 crores.

(iii) Uranium Corporation of India Limited is responsible for mining and milling of uranium. It has a mine and a mill at Jaduguda. The Company proposes to undertake, in due course, commercial exploitation of other uranium deposits. The total paid up capital of the Company was Rs.17.14 crores as on 31.3.1986. Provision of Rs.16.55 crores for investment in equity has been made in the Budget to assist the Company in meeting expenditure on its uranium recovery plant at Mosabani, as well as on mine development works at Bhatin, Narwapahar and Turamdih in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and expansion of mill at Jaduguda and housing.

Capital Section : The increase of Rs.45.70 crores in the revised estimates 1986-87 is mainly due to increased provision for (i) Heavy Water Plant under construction (Rs.46.08 crores), (ii) Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant at Kalpakkam (Rs.17.60 crores); counterbalanced by reduced provisions for (i) Nuclear Fuel Complex (Rs.4.99 crores) and (ii) financial assistance to Uranium Corporation of India Limited (Rs.8.00 crores).

The increase of Rs.18.22 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1987-88 is mainly on account of increased provisions for Fuel Fabrication and Ball Bearing Steel Tubes Plants of Nuclear Fuel Complex (Rs6.94 crores), and Uranium Corporation of India Limited (Rs.10.84 crores)

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.79

न्यूकलीय विद्युत संबंधी स्कीमें Nuclear Power Schemes

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है . A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue			1.57	-40.66	-39.09	1.04	-26.04	-25.00	2.15	-20.65	-18.50
पूंजी *Capital*			*238.43*	*0.00*	*238.43*	*254.64*	*-7.24*	*247.40*	*293.85*	*0.00*	*293.85*
जोड़ Total			**240.00**	**-40.66**	**199.34**	**255.68**	**-33.28**	**222.40**	**296.00**	**-20.65**	**275.35**
न्यू कलीय विद्युत संबंधी स्कीमें	**Nuclear Power Projects**										
1. तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station:										
1.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	58.12	58.12	0.00	64.89	64.89	0.00	67.30	67.30
1.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-73.89	-73.89	0.00	-77.36	-77.36	0.00	-63.47	-63.47
1.03 *निवल*	1.03 Net		0.00	-15.77	-15.77	0.00	-12.47	-12.47	0.00	3.83	3.83
1.04 पूंजी व्यय	1.04 Capital Expenditure	4801	5.27	0.00	5.27	2.73	0.00	2.73	4.40	0.00	4.40
जोड़		*Total*	*5.27*	*-15.77*	*-10.50*	*2.73*	*-12.47*	*-9.74*	*4.40*	*3.83*	*8.23*
2. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र:	2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:										
2.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	65.12	65.12	0.00	61.08	61.08	0.00	63.12	63.12
2.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-80.09	-80.09	0.00	-87.29	-87.29	0.00	-85.10	-85.10
2.03 *निवल*	*2.03 Net*		*0.00*	*-14.97*	*-14.97*	*0.00*	*-26.21*	*-26.21*	*0.00*	*-21.98*	*-21.98*
2.04 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4801	9.85	0.00	9.85	11.18	-4.59	6.59	11.89	0.00	11.89
जोड़		*Total*	*9.85*	*-14.97*	*-5.12*	*11.18*	*-30.80*	*-19.62*	*11.89*	*-21.98*	*-10.09*
3. मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	3.Madras Atomic Power Station:										
3.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	3.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	64.95	64.95	0.00	68.35	68.35	0.00	79.45	79.45
3.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	3.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-84.08	-84.08	0.00	-67.42	-67.42	0.00	-103.02	-103.02
3.03 *निवल*	*3.03 Net*		*0.00*	*-19.13*	*-19.13*	*0.00*	*0.93*	*0.93*	*0.00*	*-23.57*	*-23.57*
3.04 पूंजी व्यय	3.04 Capital Expenditure	4801	8.21	0.00	8.21	4.58	-2.65	1.93	4.60	0.00	4.60
जोड़		*Total*	*8.21*	*-19.13*	*-10.92*	*4.58*	*-1.72*	*2.86*	*4.60*	*-23.57*	*-18.97*
4. नरौरा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	4. Narora Atomic Power Station	4801	58.98	0.00	58.98	72.81	0.00	72.81	49.00	0.00	49.00
5. ककरापाड़ा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	5. Kakrapara Atomic Power Station	4801	81.08	0.00	81.08	85.59	0.00	85.59	120.00	0.00	120.00
6. कैगा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	6. Kaiga Atomic Power Project	4801	6.93	0.00	6.93	7.01	0.00	7.01	5.00	0.00	5.00
7. 500 मैगावाट परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	7. 500MW Atomic Power Station	4801	8.90	0.00	8.90	7.18	0.00	7.18	9.70	0.00	9.70
8. तारापुर और कलपक्कम में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं	8. Waste Management Facilities at Tarapur and Kalpakam	2801	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.00	3.30	3.30
		4801	2.89	0.00	2.89	2.72	0.00	2.72	1.33	0.00	1.33
जोड़		*Total*	*2.89*	*3.34*	*6.23*	*2.72*	*3.06*	*5.78*	*1.33*	*3.30*	*4.63*
9. भारी पानी पूल प्रबन्ध :	9. Heavy Water Pool Management :										
9.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	9.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	36.51	36.51	0.00	36.02	36.02	0.00	48.12	48.12
9.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	9.02 Less-Revenue Receipt	4801	0.00	-31.81	-31.81	0.00	-28.00	-28.00	0.00	-31.00	-31.00
9.03 *निवल*	*9.03 Net*		*0.00*	*4.70*	*4.70*	*0.00*	*8.02*	*8.02*	*0.00*	*17.12*	*17.12*
10. उचन्त	10. Suspense	4801	53.60	0.00	53.60	57.98	0.00	57.98	85.00	0.00	85.00
11. अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other Schemes	2801	1.57	1.17	2.74	1.04	0.63	1.67	2.15	0.65	2.80
		4801	2.72	0.00	2.72	2.86	0.00	2.86	2.92	0.00	2.92
		6801	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*4.29*	*1.17*	*5.46*	*3.90*	*0.63*	*4.53*	*5.08*	*0.65*	*5.73*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***240.00***	***-40.66***	***199.34***	***255.68***	***-33.28***	***222.40***	***296.00***	***-20.65***	***275.35***

(करोड़ रुपये) *(In crores of rupees)*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
न्यूकलीय विद्युत कंपनी (प्रस्तावित)	Nuclear Power Company (Proposed)	12801	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
ग. योजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	240.00	0.00	240.00	255.68	0.00	255.68	296.00	0.00	296.00

इस मांग में न्यूक्लियर विद्युत बोर्ड पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए तथा तारापुर, राजस्थान और मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघरों जैसे चालू किए जा चुके बिजलीघरों के प्रचालन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इस मांग में विभिन्न बिजलीघरों अर्थात् तारापुर, राजस्थान, मद्रास, नरोरा और कलपक्कम स्थित बिजलीघरों और अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को नियंत्रित करने वाली तथा अन्य तरह की सहायक सुविधाओं, जैसे कि 500 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले रिएक्टरों के संबंध में विकास-कार्य करना, सालिड स्टोरेज सर्विलेन्स फैसिलिटी और भुक्तशेष ईंधन के परिवहन की सुविधा के लिए पूंजी निवेश की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1. **राजस्व भाग:** संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में 4.29 करोड़ रुपए की जो कमी हुई है वह मुख्यतः तारापुर के लिए आयात किए गए यूरेनियम के लिए फ्रांक और रुपए के बीच विनिमय घट बढ़ (6.77 करोड रूपए), मद्रास परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए ईंधन की खरीद (3.40 करोड रूपए) के कारण हुई है । यह वृद्धि राजस्थान बिजलीघर के लिए ईंधन की प्राप्ति और बिजलीघर के रख रखाव और प्रचालन संबंधी व्यय (4.04 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में कमी के कारण अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 की तुलना में 29.03 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः (i) मद्रास बिजलीघर के प्रचालन और रख रखाव (11.08 करोड़ रुपए), तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर (2.42 करोड़ रुपए) और राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर (3.34 करोड़ रुपए) और (ii) स्टाक में पड़े भारी पानी पर लगे ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है (12.09 करोड रुपए) ।

2. **पूंजी भाग :**
बजट अनुमान 1986-87 और संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं है ।

बजट 1987-88 में 55.42 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः (i) भविष्य में लगाए जाने वाले परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री और उपस्कर पहले से प्राप्त करने (32 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) ककरापाड़ा परमाणु बिजलीघर परियोजना (38.91 करोड़ रुपए), के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण हुई है ।

यह वृद्धि नरोरा परमाणु बिजलीघर परियोजना के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में कमी के कारण अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है (16.47 करोड़ रुपए) ।

3. उपर्युक्त बिजलीघरों और सहायक कार्यकलाप का संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया जा रहा है:-

3.1 बम्बई के निकट स्थित तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर भारत का पहला परमाणु बिजलीघर है ।

This Demand provides for expenditure of the Nuclear Power Board and for the operational expenses of the Atomic Power Stations which have already been commissioned, such as the Tarapur, Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Stations. The Demand also includes provisions for the capital investment in the various power stations viz. those at Tarapur, Rajasthan, Madras, Narora and Kalpakkam and Waste Management and Other Ancilliary Facilities such as the Development Works of 500 MWe Reactors, Solid Storage Surveillance Facility and Spent Fuel Transportation Facility.

1. **Revenue Section:** The Revised Estimate for 1986-87 shows an increase of Rs.4.29 crores mainly on account of exchange variation between French Franc and Rupee in the import of enriched uranium for Tarapur (Rs.6.77 crores), increase in the procurement of fuel for Madras Atomic Power Station (Rs.3.40 crores). This increase is partly offset by decreased provision for procurement of fuel and other operation and maintenance expenses of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Rs.4.04 crores).

The increase of Rs. 29.03 crores in the Budget over Revised Estimate for 1986-87 is mainly due to increased provisions (i) for the operation and maintenance of Madras Atomic Power Station (Rs.11.08 crores), Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Rs.2.42 crores) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Rs.3.34 crores) and (ii) for payment of interest charges on heavy water held in stock (Rs.12.09 crores).

2. **Capital Section:**
There is no variation between the BE 1986-87 and RE 1986-87.

The increase of Rs. 55.42 crores the Budget for 1987-88 is mainly on account of larger provision for (i) advance procurement of materials and equipment for future Atomic Power Stations (Rs. 32 crores), (ii) Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (Rs. 38.91 crores).

This increase is partly offset by reduced provisions for Narora Atomic Power Project (Rs. 16.47 crores)

3. A brief description of the above mentioned power stations and ancillary activities of the Department is given below:-

3.1 Tarapur Atomic Power Station near Bombay is the first atomic power station of India and has two boiling water reactors fuelled by enriched uranium with a total output of 320 MWe of

इसमें समृद्ध यूरेनियम को ईंधन के रूप में काम में लाने वाले दो वायलिंग वाटर किस्म के रिएक्टर है और इसकी विद्युत उत्पादन की कयल क्षमता 320 मेगावाट है । इस बिजलीघर के लिए बजट में 71.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित के लिए शामिल की गई है :

(i) बिजलीघर का प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण जिसमें मूल्यहास आरक्षित निधि तथा आकस्मिकता आरक्षित निधि, ब्याज प्रभार तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक व्यय (67.30 करोड़ रुपए) तथा

(ii) बिजलीघर के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यों पर होने वाला पूजी व्यय (4.40 करोड़ रुपए) तथा

3.2 राजस्थान में स्थित राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर में मर्यादित भारी पानी द्वारा दावित दो हैवी वाटर रिएक्टर है जिसमें प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम डाला जाता है । इसकी कुल निवल बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता 440 मेगावाट है । बजट में बिजली घर के लिए 65.01 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जो -

(i) बिजली घर का कार्यचालन तथा अनुरक्षण जिसके मूल्यहास प्रारक्षित निधि तथा आकस्मिकता प्रारक्षित निधि, में दिए जाने वाले अंशदान, ब्याज प्रभारों तथा अन्य आकस्मिक व्यय (63.12 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल है, तथा

(ii) बिजली घर के दोनों एककों के कार्य-संचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक कतिपय शेष निर्माण कार्यों से संबंधित उपस्कर तथा मशीनरी पर होने वाले पुंजीगत व्यय (1.89 करोड़ रुपए) को पूरा करने के लिए ।

दूसरा यूनिट अप्रैल 1981 से चालू हुआ है ।

3.3 मद्रास के समीप स्थित मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर में दाबित भारी पानी किस्म के दो रिएक्टर है जिनकी बिजली पैदा करने की कुल क्षमता 470 मेगावाट है । बजट में इन दो यूनिटों के लिए की गई (84.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः बिजलीघर को चलाने और उसका रखरखाव करने के लिए (79.45 करोड़ रुपए) और उपस्करों को प्राप्त करने पर होने वाले पुंजीगत व्यय के लिए तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और बिजली के काम के लिए (4.60 करोड़ रुपए) है ।

3.4 उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन नरोरा परमाणु बिजलीघर में सुधरी हुई किस्म के दो यूनिट है जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट है । बजट में किया गया 49.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान मुख्यतः उपस्कर प्राप्त करने तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और बिजली के काम के लिए है ।

3.5 गुजरात के काकरापार परमाणु बिजलीघर में दो यूनिट होंगे, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट होगी । बजट में की गई 120 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः उपस्कर प्राप्त करने, तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और विद्युत तथा यांत्रिक कार्यों के लिए है ।

3.6 भविष्य में बनाए जाने वाले बिजलीघरों के लिए सामग्री और उपस्करों की अग्रिम प्राप्ति के लिए बजट में 85 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.7 न्यूक्लियर विद्युत बोर्ड परमाणु बिजलीघरों के अभिकल्पन, निर्माण और चालू करने का काम करता है । दावित भारी पानी किस्म के रिएक्टरों के लिए भारी पानी के भंडारण और वितरण का दायित्व भी इस बोर्ड का है । आजकल यह बोर्ड नरोरा परमाणु बिजलीघर और काकरपार परमाणु बिजलीघर बना रहा है । बजट में की गई 2.15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से आंकडे इकट्ठा करने वाली प्रणाली, कम्प्यूटर की सहायता से काम करने वाली डिजायन प्रणाली तथा अन्य विकास कार्यों के लिए है, बजट में 48.12 करोड़ रुपए भारी पानी पूल के प्रबन्ध के लिए है । जिसमें से ज्यादातर रकम भंडार में रखे भारी पानी की लागत पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याज प्रभार की द्योतक है ।

electricity. The Budget includes Rs. 71.70 crores for this Station for:

(i) Operation and maintenance of the station including contributions to the depreciation reserve fund and contingency reserve fund, interest charges and other incidental expenses (Rs.67.30 crores) and

(ii) capital expenditure on works necessary for improving the performance of the Station (Rs. 4.40 crores).

3.2 Rajasthan Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan has two natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated pressurised heavy water reactors with a total output of 440 MWe of electricity. The Budget provision of Rs. 65.01 crores for the station is for:

(i) Operation and maintenance requirements of the stations including contributions to the depreciation reserve fund and other expenses (Rs.63.12 crores).

(ii) Capital expenditure on machinery and equipment and certain additional works necessary for the improvement of the functioning of both the units of the station (Rs. 1.89 crores).

The second unit is operational since April 1981.

3.3 The Madras Atomic Power Station near Madras has two pressurised heavy water reactors with a total capacity of 470 MWe of electricity. The provision of Rs. 84.05 crores for these two units in the Budget is mainly for operation and maintenance of the station (Rs.79.45 crores) and for capital expenditure on procurement of equipment and for civil and electrical works (Rs. 4.60 crores).

3.4 The Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh consists of two units of 235 MWe each of modified designs. The provision of Rs. 49.00 crores in the Budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil and electrical works.

3.5 The Kakrapar Atomic Power Station in Gujarat consists of two units of 235 MWe each. The provision of Rs. 120 crores in the Budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil, electrical and mechanical works.

3.6 A provision of Rs.85 crores has also been made in Budget for advance procurement of materials and equipment for future atomic power stations.

3.7 The Nuclear Power Board undertakes the designs, construction and commissioning of the nuclear power plants and is also responsible for storage and distribution of heavy water required for the pressurised heavy water reactors. It is presently engaged in building the Narora Atomic Power Station and Kakrapara Atomic Power Station. A provision of Rs. 2.15 crores has been made in the Budget for the development works mainly relating to data acquisition system, computer aided design system and other developmental works. A provision of Rs.48.12 crores has also been made in the Budget for the heavy water rool Management, bulk of the expenditure represent payment of interest charges on the cost of heavy water held in stock.

500 मेगावाट क्षमता के रिएक्टरों के डिजाइन और विकास के लिए बजट में 4.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। देश में 500 मेगावाट क्षमता के दो और परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी बजट में की गई है।

4. **अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का प्रबंध** :- पूंजी बजट में 1.33 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः तारापुर की ठोस पदार्थ भंडारण निरीक्षण सुविधा (1.08 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए की गई है।

राजस्व भाग में तारापुर तथा कलपाक्कम स्थित अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबंध सुविधा के कार्यचालनी व्यय के लिए 3.34 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

A provision of Rs. 4.70 crores has also been made in the Budget for development of design for 500 MWe Reactors. The Budget also includes provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for 2 more atomic power stations of 500 MWe capacity in the country.

4. **Waste Management:** The main facility for which provisions of Rs. 1.33 crores has been included in the capital Budget relate to solid storage surveillance facility at Tarapur (Rs. 1.08 crores).

A provision of Rs. 3.30 crores has also been made in the Revenue Section for the operational expenses of waste Management facilities at Tarapur and Kalpakkam.

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.80

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग Department of Electronics

क. वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)(In Crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		53.31	1.84	55.15	54.01	0.12	54.13	73.74	-1.39	72.35
पूंजी	Capitl		46.39	0.34	46.73	54.31	0.44	54.75	57.19	0.00	57.19
जोड़	Total		99.70	2.18	101.88	108.32	0.56	108.88	130.93	-1.39	129.54
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग	1. Secretariat-Economic Services Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	3451	0.50	2.33	2.83	0.60	2.45	3.05	0.75	2.45	3.20
2. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं	2. Technology Development Council Projects	2852	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.24	0.00	2.24	3.49	0.00	3.49
		3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		6859	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*
3. संगणक विकास कार्यक्रम	3. Computer Development Programme	2852	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
4. औद्योगिक इलैक्ट्रानिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	4. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	2852	2.05	0.00	2.05	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
		4859	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.80	0.00	0.80	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*2.80*	*0.00*	*2.80*	*4.50*	*0.00*	*4.50*
5. राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र	5. National Informatics Centre	2852	4.00	-2.20	1.80	5.00	-4.00	1.00	13.00	-6.00	7.00
		4859	16.00	0.00	16.00	22.00	0.00	22.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	*-2.20*	*17.80*	*27.00*	*-4.00*	*23.00*	*33.00*	*-6.00*	*27.00*
6. इलेक्ट्रानिकी डिजाइन प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	6. Electronics Design Technology Centres	2852	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
7. बड़े स्तर/अत्यंत बड़े स्तर के समाकलित सर्किटों का विकास	7. Development of Large Scale/Very large Scale Integrated Circuits	2852	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	6.00	0.00	6.00
8. प्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव सोसायटी इलैक्ट्रानिकी इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान	8. Society for applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research	2852	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.75	0.00	2.75	4.00	0.00	4.00
9. अंकवाली इलैक्टानिकी स्विच प्रणाली का विकास और इंजीनियरी कार्यक्रम	9. Development and Engineering Programme of Digital Electronics Switches System	2852	5.95	0.00	5.95	5.80	0.00	5.80	3.02	0.00	3.02
10. राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रानिकी परिषद् परियोजना	10. National Micro Electronics Council Project	2852	1.84	0.00	1.84	1.84	0.00	1.84	1.50	0.00	1.50
		3601	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.10
		4859	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.20
		6859	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
11. क्लास- कार्यक्रम	11. Class-Programme	2852	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
12. राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. प्रयोगात्मक लाइन कार्यक्रम	12. National HVDC Experimental Line Programme	2852	1.90	0.00	1.90	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.15	0.00	2.15
13. मानकीकरण गतिविधियां	13. Standardisation Activities	2852	1.82	1.30	3.12	1.82	1.42	3.24	2.00	1.48	3.48
		3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
		4859	2.08	0.00	2.08	2.08	0.00	2.08	4.16	0.00	4.16
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	*1.30*	*5.30*	*4.00*	*1.42*	*5.42*	*6.26*	*1.48*	*7.74*

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आययोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14. संगणकों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का निर्माण	14. Generation of Special Manpower for Computers	2852	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
15. राष्ट्रीय सिलीकान सुविधा	15. National Silicon Facility	2852	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
		4859	2.20	0.00	2.20	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		Total	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
16. अन्य कार्यक्रम	16. Other Programmes	2252	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.60	0.60
(21 कार्यक्रमों के लिए)	(Spread over 21 Programmes)	2852	13.02	-0.06	12.96	13.39	0.11	13.50	20.52	-0.06	20.46
		3453	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.14	0.14
		3601	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10*
		4859	8.65	0.00	8.65	6.37	0.00	6.37	5.62	0.00	5.62
		6859	0.70	0.00	0.70	5.20	0.00	5.20	10.65	0.00	10.65
जोड़		*Total*	*22.39*	*0.44*	*22.83*	*25.01*	*0.25*	*25.26*	*36.89*	*0.68*	*37.57*
17. सरकारी उद्यम-सेमिकन्डक्टर काम्पलेक्स को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	17. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises -Semiconductor Complex	6859	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	18. Investment in Public Enterprises	4859	8.29	0.00	8.29	8.29	0.00	8.29	5.75	0.00	5.75
		6859	7.07	0.00	7.07	7.07	0.44	7.51	6.61	0.00	6.61
जोड़		*Total*	*15.36*	*0.00*	*15.36*	*15.36*	*0.44*	*15.80*	*12.36*	*0.00*	*12.36*
19. घटाइए- प्रत्याशित बचतें	19. Less:Anticipated Savings	3451	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**99.70**	**2.18**	**101.88**	**108.32**	**0.56**	**108.88**	**130.93**	**-1.39**	**129.54**

•कम्प्यूटर मुख्य संरचना निर्माण कार्यक्रम शामिल है

* Includes Computer mainframe manufacturing programme

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश

B. Investment in Public Enterprises

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	अवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	अवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	अवबास IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सेमि-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि0	1. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	12859	9.36	0.00	9.36	9.36	1.25	10.61	3.86	0.00	3.86
2. सी एम सी लि0	2. CMC Ltd.	12859	5.00	6.00	11.00	5.00	0.38	5.38	7.00	3.00	10.00
3. ई टी टी डी सी लि0	3. ETTDC Ltd.	12859	1.00	2.30	3.30	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	1.87	3.37
जोड़	**Total**		**15.36**	**8.30**	**23.66**	**15.36**	**1.63**	**16.99**	**12.36**	**4.87**	**17.23**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•

C. Plan Outlay*

1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	99.20	8.30	107.50	107.72	1.63	109.35	130.18	6.07	136.25
2. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.75	0.00	0.75
जोड़		Total	99.70	8.30	108.00	108.32	1.63	109.95	130.93	6.07	137.00

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग के कार्यकलाप मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के लिए हैः-

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं:** इसमें इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी आयोग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग

2. **प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद्‌ परियोजनाएं (टी.डी.सी)** टी.डी.सी. ने अब तक लगभग 300 परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है जिसमें से लगभग 230 परियोजनाएं पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी हैं जिनसे इलेक्ट्रोनिकी के क्षेत्र में देश की अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी क्षमताओं पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा है । वर्ष 1987-88 में कुछ नई परियोजनाएं शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. **कम्प्यूटर विकास कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ताऔर चण्डीगढ़ में 2 क्षेत्रीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं जिनका उद्देश्य अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में कम्प्यूटरों के बारे में जानकारी बढ़ाना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया जा रहा है ।

4. **औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायताअनुदान एपरोप्रिएट आटोमेशन प्रोमोशन केन्द्रों, सू क्ष्म-संसाधन अनुप्रयोग इंजीनियरी केन्द्र और खनन इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उपकरण विकास के लिए दिया जा रहा है । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण इस कार्यक्रम के बढ़ते हुए कियाकलाप है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र(एन.आई.सी.)** एन.आई.सी. का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों /विभागों/संलग्न कार्यालयों को कम्प्यूटर आधारित प्रबन्ध सूचना सेवाएं प्रदान करना और इसके अलावा सभी राज्य सरकारों को जिला स्तरों / केन्द्रों के स्तर तक सूचनाएं प्रदान करना है । राज्य के भीतरी जिले से राज्य के मुख्यालय तक और राज्य के मुख्यालय से केन्द्र तक सूचना सम्बन्धी कार्य की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा मिनी-कम्प्यूटरों से बढ़ाकर सुपर-कम्प्यूटरों का कर दिया गया है । मदर अर्थ स्टेशन को जल्दी ही दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जाएगा और माइक्रो-अर्थ सिस्टम को राज्यों की राजधानियों में और लगभग 100 जिला केन्द्रों पर स्थापित किया जाएगा । सरकारी कार्यालयों का आधुनिकीकरण भी बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाएगा । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में हुई वृद्धि का कारण राज्य और जिला-स्तरीय केन्द्रों के लिए दूरसंचार उपग्रह और अन्य कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियों की जल्दी खरीद करना और इन प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए स्थल तैयार करना है ।

6. **इलेक्ट्रोनिक डिजाइन प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र:** इलेक्ट्रानिकी और इलेक्ट्रो यांत्रिकी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र में डिजाइन प्रौद्योगिकी में विशेषज्ञता का निर्माण करने और विनिर्माण तकनीकों को लागू करने के लिए दक्षिण में बंगलौर में और उत्तर में श्रीनगर में केन्द्र पहले से ही काम कर रहे हैं । पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के लिए इसी प्रकार का केन्द्र औरंगाबाद और पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए इम्फाल में स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

7. **बड़े स्तर/अत्यन्त बड़े स्तर के समाकलित सर्किटों का विकास:** सेमि कन्डक्टर कम्पलैक्स इलेक्ट्रान-बीम प्रणाली की प्राप्ति के बाद 1987-88 के दौरान कुछ निवेश करके 2-माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास कर रहा है । वर्तमान 5/3 माईक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकियों को 2-माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी में परिवर्तित करके एल.एस.आई.यन्त्रों का उत्पादन करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है और इससे उत्पादन तथा लाभकारिता में भी वृद्धि होगी ।

8. **प्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलैक्ट्रानिक्स इन्जीनियरिंग अनुसंधान सोसायटी:** सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत इस विभाग की 6 स्वायत्त निकायों में से एक है ।

The Departmental activities broadly cover the following programmes :-

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** :- It provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Electronics and Electronics Commission.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES

2. **Technology Development Council Projects (TDC)** :-The Technology Development Council has so far supported about 300 projects out of which about 230 have already been completed which have made much impact on the R&D capabilities of the country in Electronics. Some new projects are proposed to be initiated during 1987-88.

3. **Computer Development Programme** :- Under this programme 2 Regional Computer Centres are functioning at Calcutta and Chandigarh to increase the awareness of Computers in the respective regions. Grants-in-aid is being released under this programme for the augmentation of facilities in the Centres.

4. **Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme:-** Under this programme Grants-in-aid is being released for Appropriate Automation Promotion Centres, Micro-processorApplication Engineering Centre and Mining Electronics Equipment Development. The increase in B.E. 1987-88 as compared to RE-1986-87 is due to the increase in activities of the Programme.

5. **National Informatics Centre(NIC).-** NIC is to provide Computer Based Management Information Services and related support facilities to the various Ministries/Departments/Attached offices of the Government of India and also to provide informatics to all the State Governments down to the district levels/Centres. The State Centres have been up-dated from the Mini-computers to the Super-computers in view of the needs to handle informatics within each state from the district to the state Headquarters and from State Headquarters to the Centre. Mother Earth Station(MES) will be installed at Delhi shortly and Micro-Earth Systems in the state capitals and about 100 district centres. Modernisation of Government Offices will also be taken up in a big way. The increase in BE-1987-88 as compared to RE-1986-87 is due to purchase of Communication Satellite and other Computer Systems for the State and District level Centres and for site preparation for the installation of these systems.

6. **Electronic Design Technology Centres.-** To build expertise in Design Technology, Introduction and fabrication techniques i n the area of electronics and electro-mechanical system, Centres are already functioning at Bangalore in the South and Srinagar in the North. Similar centre for the Western region is being set up at Aurangabad and for Eastern region at Imphal.

7. **Development of Large Scale/Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits.-** Semi-conductor Complex(SCL) is developing 2-micron technology with some investment during 1987-88 on the procurement of Electron-Beam System. This is necessary to produce LSI devices modules/ Sub-systems from the present 5/3 micron technologies to 2-micron technology which will result in additional turnover and profit. A Design Centre has recently been set up at Bangalore for this purpose.

8. **Society for Appplied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research (SAMEER).-** It is one of the 6 autonomous bodies of this Department registered under the

यह सोसायटी टी.आई.एफ.आर. बम्बई में 1984 में गठित की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य सामरिक आवश्यकताओं के कस्टम निर्मित माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों का नमूना तैयार करना और उनकी सप्लाई करना तथा कुछ चुने हुए माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों का निर्माण करना है। यह केन्द्र मुख्य रूप से अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों में लगा हुआ है और कैंसर के उपचार के लिए लाइनक ट्यूब का विकास और उसका निर्माण भी कर रहा है।

9. **अंकवाली इलैक्ट्रानिकी स्विच प्रणाली का विकास और इन्जीनियरी कार्यक्रम:** यह केन्द्र एक पंजीकृत वैज्ञानिक सोसाइटी के रूप में अगस्त 1984 में स्थापित किया गया था और इसका उद्देश्य स्टेट-आफ-आर्ट अंकवाली इलैक्ट्रनिक स्विचिंग प्रणाली का विकास करना था और साथ ही भविष्य में भारतीय पर्यावरण के लिए उपयुक्त आई एस डी एन का शुरू किया जाना था। इस केन्द्र का उद्देश्य आधारभूत टेलिफोन सेवा के लिए बड़े मुख्य टेलिफोन एक्सचेंजों का नमूना तैयार करना और उनका विकास करना तथा 36 महीनों में अपने उत्पादों के निर्माण की क्षमता की स्थापना करना है। इसके बाद यह केन्द्र और आगे की आर एण्ड डी का विकास करेगा ताकि आई एस डी एन को शुरू किया जा सके और इसमें देश में निर्मित उपस्कर भी इस्तेमाल किए जाएंगे।

10. **राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म इलैक्ट्रानिकी परिषद परियोजना:** इस परिषद की स्थापना जनवरी 1985 में माइक्रो-इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विकास और उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का समन्वय करने, तैयार करने तथा उसका कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए, एल एस आई / वी एल एस आई के लिए गठित कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिश पर की गई थी। परिषद तथा इसके कार्यकारी दलों की बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णय के आधार पर कुछ विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

11 **कम्प्यूटर सम्बन्धी साक्षरता तथा स्कूलों में अध्ययन कार्यक्रम:** विद्यार्थियों को कम्प्यूटर सम्बन्धी स्थूल जानकारी देने तथा उसके इस्तेमाल के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए, मार्च, 1986 तक इस कार्यक्रम को लगभग 1500 स्कूलों में पहले ही लागू कर दिया गया है। 1986-87 के दौरान 500 और स्कूल इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए जाएंगे तथा 1987-88 के लिए भी इतना ही लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

12. **राष्ट्रीय एच वी डी सी प्रायोगिक लाइन कार्यक्रम:** इसका उद्देश्य 100 के वी और 100 मेगावाट पारेषण लाइनों के माध्यम से प्रयोग के आधार पर आंध्रप्रदेश की लोअर सिलरू को मध्य प्रदेश की बरसूर से जोड़ कर एच वी डी सी प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना है, ताकि उच्च प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अनुभव प्राप्त करने, उच्च अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को नाभिकीय बनाने तथा तापीय बिजली संयंत्रों में इलेक्टानिकी के प्रयोग के लाभों को गुणात्मक तथा परिमाणात्मक आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया जा सके।

13. **मानकीकरण तथा गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी गतिविधियां:** इसका उद्देश्य देश में निर्मित किए गए इलैक्ट्रानिक उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाना और उनको टिकाऊ बनाना है तथा उनको राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानक तक लाना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 3 क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं तथा 4 केन्द्र इस विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के रूप में कार्यरत हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के लिये जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के अन्तर्गत भी सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है। 1987-88 के बजट में 7.74 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था रखी गई है।

14. **कम्प्यूटरों के लिये विशेष जनशक्ति जुटाना:** कम्प्यूटर क्षेत्र में विशेष जनशक्ति विकास करने हेतु चुनींदा विश्वविद्यालयों/कालिजों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में विभिन्न नये पाठयक्रम आरम्भ किये गये हैं। इस कार्यक्रम में कुछ और संस्थानों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा कुछ और नये पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किये जायेंगे।

15. **राष्ट्रीय सिलिकन सुविधा (एन एस एफ):** सिलिकन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और इससे संबद्ध अनुसंधान तथा विकास के बारे में राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना की नये सिरे से पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है तथा इस परियोजना के आगे क क्रियान्वयन के बारे में निर्णय उसके बाद लिया जायेगा।

16. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** अन्य कार्यक्रमों की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत 20 विभिन्न कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित है। इसके अन्तर्गत कम्प्यूटर के मुख्य ढांचों का निर्माण, विशेष जनशक्ति विकास, राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद परियोजनाएं तथा फाइबर प्रकाशिकी का उन्नयन सम्मिलित हैं। कम्प्यूटर मुख्य फ्रेम का निर्माण करना एक नई योजना है और इसे 1986-87 के बाद बड़े पैमाने पर आरम्भ किया जाना होगा।

Societies Registration ACT. SAMMER was spun off from TIFR, Bombay in March, 1984, to design and supply custom built Micro-wave product for strategic needs and batch fabrication of selected microwave products. The Centre is mainly engaged in R&D activities and is also working in the development and fabrication of medical linac tube for Cancer therapy.

9. **Development Engineering Programme of Digital Electronics Switching System.**- The Centre was established in August 1984 as Registered Scientific Society to develop the state-of-art Digital Electronic Switching System with capability for future introduction of ISDN suited for Indian environment. The centre is to design and develop a large main exchange to cater for the basic telephone services and to establish manufacturing capability for its products within a span of 36 months. The Centre will subsequently undertake further R&D for introduction of ISDN in which the indigenously available components will also be used.

10. **National Micro-Electronics Council Project (NMC).**- NMC was set up in January 1985 based on the recommendations of the Task Force in LSI/VLSI to co-ordinate, formulation and implementation of micro-electronics development and production programme. Based on the decisions taken in the meetings of NMC and its working groups, specific projects are being considered for implementation.

11. **Computer Literacy And Studies in Schools (CLASS) Programme.**- About 1500 schools have already been covered upto March,1986 under this programme to provide students broad understanding of Computers and their use. additional 500 schools are being covered during 1986-87 and the target for 1987-88 is also same.

12. **National HVDC Experimental Line Programme.**- It is aimed to develop the HVDC technology by linking Lower Sileru in Andhra Pradesh with Barsoor in Madya Pradesh through 100 KV and 100 MW transmission lines on experimental basis to gain experience in high technology area, to nucleate advanced research Centres and to demonstrate qualitatively and quantitatively the benefits of electronics application in Thermal Power Plants.

13. **Standardisation and Quality Control Activities.**- It aims to improve the quality and reliability of electronic products manufactured in the country and their conforming to the National/ International standards. 3 Regional Laboratories and 4 Centres are functioning as subordinate offices of this Department under this programme. Aid is also being received for this programme under FRG Aid programme. B.E. 1987-88 has been kept at Rs.7.74 crores.

14. **Generation of Special Manpower for Computers.**- Various new courses have been started at selected universities/colleges and other institutions to develop special manpower for Computer Sector. Some more institutions are proposed to be covered under this programme and some more new courses will be initiated.

15. **National Silicon Facility(NSF).**- The project was initiated to undertake production and R&D for silicon materials to meet national needs. The project is being reviewed a fresh by the Govenment and the decision for the further implementation of the project will be taken-up thereafter.

16. **Other programmes.**- 20 different programmes are covered in the category of other programmes. The main programmes covered under it are Manufacture of Computer Main-frame Special Manpower Development, National Radar Council projects and promotion of Fibre optics. Manufacture of computer Main-frame is a new scheme and it has to be started on large scale from

इसी कारण बजट अनुमान और संशोधित अनुमान के बीच काफी अन्तर है ।

(करोड़ रुपए)

बजट अनुमान 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88
0.70	5.20	10.65

17. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेशः** इस विभाग के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के तीन उपक्रम है यथाः कम्प्यूटर मेन्टेनेन्स कारपोरेशन लि. (सी एम सी), इलेक्ट्रोनिक ट्रेड एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन (ई टी और टी) तथा सेमिकन्डक्टर लि. (एस सी एल) । ई टी और टी में निवेश करने का उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रानिकी के क्षेत्र में व्यापार को बढ़ाना, सी एम सी में निवेश का लक्ष्य इलेक्ट्रानिक प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने तथा समस्त सहायक सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना है । एस.सी.एल. द्वारा एल. एस/बी.एल.एस. एकीकृत सर्किट तैयार किये जाते है।

1986-87 onwards. That is why there is major variation between B.E. and R.E.

(Rs. in crores)

BE 1986-87	RE 1986-87	BE 1987-88
0.70	5.20	10.65

17. **Investment in Public Enterprise.**- There are 3 Public Sector Undertakings under the control of this Department namely CMC, ET&T and SCL. The investment in ET&T is to promote the growth of trade in electronics, CMC for augmenting facilities to provide total support services and promote application of Electronics Technology. SCL produces LS/VLS integrated circuits.

महासागर विकास विभाग DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.81

महासागर विकास विभाग Department of Ocean Development

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क- वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		19.80	7.03	26.83	15.05	6.73	21.78	17.69	6.73	24.42
	पूंजी *Capital*		*1.20*	*0.00*	*1.20*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.50*	*2.31*	*0.00*	*2.31*
	जोड़ Total		**21.00**	**7.03**	**28.03**	**15.55**	**6.73**	**22.28**	**20.00**	**6.73**	**26.73**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.38	0.38
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Oceanographic Research**										
2. समुद्र वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण	2. Oceanographic Survey	3403	0.00	6.10	6.10	0.00	5.90	5.90	0.00	6.60	6.60
3. एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान (बर्फ तोड़ने वाले यंत्रों सहित)	3. Antarctic Research (Including ice-breakers)	3403	9.30	0.00	9.30	7.35	0.00	7.35	7.09	0.00	7.09
		5403	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	2.31	0.00	2.31
जोड़		*Total*	*10.50*	*0.00*	*10.50*	*7.85*	*0.00*	*7.85*	*9.40*	*0.00*	*9.40*
4. बहुधात्विक कोषिका कार्यक्रम	4. Polymetallic Nodules Programme	3403	6.55	0.00	6.55	4.55	0.00	4.55	6.75	0.00	6.75
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	3403	3.95	0.75	4.70	3.15	0.65	3.80	3.85	0.71	4.56
6. घटाइए - प्रत्याशित बचतें	6. Less:Anticipated Savings	3403	0.00	-0.14	-0.14	0.00	-0.14	-0.14	0.00	-0.96	-0.96
जोड़-समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Total Oceanographic Research**		**21.00**	**6.71**	**27.71**	**15.55**	**6.41**	**21.96**	**20.00**	**6.35**	**26.35**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***21.00***	***7.03***	***28.03***	***15.55***	***6.73***	***22.28***	***20.00***	***6.73***	***26.73***

ख - आयोजना परिव्यय **C. Plan Outlay**

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आबबाअं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आबबाअं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आबबाअं IEBR	जोड़ Total
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान Oceanographic Research	13403	21.00	0.00	21.00	15.55	0.00	15.55	20.00	0.00	20.00

महासागर विकास विभाग की स्थपना जुलाई, 1981 में मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय के एक भाग के रूप में की गई थी और मार्च, 1982 से यह विभाग एक स्वतंत्र विभाग के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है।

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसमें विभाग के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **समुद्र वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणः** सजीव और निर्जीव साधनों का व्यवस्थित ढंग से मूल्यांकन करना समुद्र वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण कार्य का एक हिस्सा है। इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों में समुद्र विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण कार्य तथा अन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र एवं महाद्वीपीय क्षेत्र की साधन क्षमता के मानचित्रण एवं रेखांकन कार्य के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य करना शामिल है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए "सागर कन्या" और "सागर सम्पदा" नामक दो अनुसंधान पोत प्राप्त किए गए हैं, 1987-88 की बजट व्यवस्था में 3.80 करोड़ रुपए "सागर कन्या" के लिए और 2.30 करोड़ रुपए "सागर सम्पदा" के लिए रखे गए है। 1986-87 के दौरान एक करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था को संशोधित (50 लाख रुपए) कर दिया गया है और अन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिए छोटे अनुसंधान पोतों के वास्ते 2 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

The Department of Ocean Development was set up in July, 1981 as a part of the Cabinet Secretariat and since March, 1982 it has been functioning as an independent Department.

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:**—Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

2. **Oceanographic Survey:** Systematic assessment of living and non-living resources is a part of the oceanographic survey. The objective of this programme includes research and training in marine science and survey for mapping and delineation of resource potential of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental area. Two research vessels 'Sagar Kanya' and "Sagar Sampada" have been acquired for the purpose; 1987-88 budget provision are Rs. 3.80 crores for 'Sagar Kanya' and Rs. 2.30 crores for 'Sagar Sampada'. The Budget provision of Rs. 1 crore during 1986-87 was revised (to Rs. 50 lakhs) and a provision of Rs. 2 crores have been kept for Small research vessels for survey in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

3. **एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान:** एंटार्कटिक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान का कार्यक्रम पहले से ही चल रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य एन्टार्कटिक में सजीव और निर्जीव साधनों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करना है। एंट्रार्कटिका में "दक्षिण गंगोत्री" नामक एक स्थायी स्टेशन की स्थापना की गई है। विभाग का प्रस्ताव एक एंटार्कटिक अध्ययन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का है जिसका संभार तन्त्र (लाजिस्टिक) का स्कन्ध गोआ में बनाया जाएगा। विभाग का एक प्रस्ताव अगले एंटार्कटिक अभियान के दौरान शिरमाचिर पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में एक दूसरा स्टेशन स्थापित करने का है। वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 9.5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

संशोधित अनुमानों में 7.35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 9.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम:** बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाएं, मैंगनीज, निकल, तांबा, कोबाल्ट आदि जैसी वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण धातुओं का एक प्रचुर स्रोत है। अनुमान है कि भारतीय महासागर में 100 से लेकर 150 लाख वर्ग किलो मीटर तक के क्षेत्र में ये धातुएं विद्यमान है। इन कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैः-

(क) सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण,
(ख) खोजी मौसम विज्ञान (संसाधन),
(ग) लघु पर्यावरणिक अध्ययन,
(घ) परिवहन और विपणन,

विभाग द्वारा, सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण का कार्य तथा खोजी धातु विज्ञान के संबंध में अनुसन्धान और विकास का कार्य भुवनेश्वर, जमशेदपुर, उदयपुर और खेतड़ी में स्थित 4 राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के जरिए किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1986-87 में 6.55 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था में संशोधन करके उसे अब 4.55 करोड़ रुपए (आयोजना) कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 9.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था अनुमोदित की गई है।

5. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इनमें समुद्री अनुसंधान और विकास, महासागर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षण और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

3. **Antarctic Research:** The Antarctic Scientific Research is an on-going programme. The objective of the Programme is to undertake scientific studies of Antarctica's living and non-living resources. A permanent station named Dakshin Gangotri has been set up in Antarctica. The Department proposes to establish an Antarctic Study Centre with logistic wing located in Goa. The department proposes to set up a second Station at Schirmacher hill region during the next Antarctic expedition. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 9.5 crores has been provided for the programme.

The Revised Estimates have been placed at Rs.7.85 crores. For this year 1987-88 a provision.9.40 crores has been kept.

4. **Polymetallic Nodules Programme:** Polymetallic nodules are an abundant source of the commercially important metals like manganese, nickel, copper, cobalt etc. These are estimated to cover an area ranging from 10 to 15 million sq. kilometers into the Indian Ocean. The programmes consist of:-

(a) Survey and exploration;
(b) Extracted meteorology (processing)
(c) Minor environmental study;
(d) Transportation and marketing;

The Department is continuing the survey and exploration work and R & D work on extractive metallurgy through 4 national laboratories at Bhubaneswar, Jamshedpur, Udaipur and Khetri. Budget provision of Rs. 6.55 crores for the year 1986-87 has now revised to Rs. 4.55 crores (Plan). For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 6.75 crores has been approved.

5. **Other Programmes:** Include Marine Research andDevelopmentnt, Ocean Energy Programmes, Training and International Cooperation.

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.82

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग Department of Space

(करोड़ रुपए) ((In crores of rupees))

क- वसूलियां घटाने के बाद आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं .A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		87.57	48.38	135.95	102.96	51.29	154.25	144.52	51.88	196.40
पूंजी	*Capital*		*129.43*	*-0.01*	*129.42*	*156.04*	*0.00*	*156.04*	*151.48*	*0.00*	*151.48*
जोड़	**Total**		**217.00**	**48.37**	**265.37**	**259.00**	**51.29**	**310.29**	**296.00**	**51.88**	**347.88**
1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.65	0.65
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	**Space Research**										
राकेट विकास	**Rocket Development**										
2. संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए.एस.एल.वी.-निरन्तरता सहित)	2. Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicles (including ASLV continuation)	3402	3.08	0.00	3.08	2.07	0.00	2.07	3.55	0.00	3.55
		5402	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.20*	*0.00*	*3.20*	*2.42*	*0.00*	*2.42*	*3.55*	*0.00*	*3.55*
3. पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन	3. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles	3402	28.34	0.00	28.34	39.26	0.00	39.26	37.92	0.00	37.92
		5402	28.58	0.00	28.58	33.74	0.00	33.74	29.06	0.00	29.06
जोड़		*Total*	*56.92*	*0.00*	*56.92*	*73.00*	*0.00*	*73.00*	*66.98*	*0.00*	*66.98*
4. क्रायोजेनिक्स (इंजन एंड स्टेज)	4. Cryogenics (Engine & Stage)	3402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69
		5402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	1.81
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*
जोड़ - राकेट विकास	**Total - Rocket Development**		**60.12**	**0.00**	**60.12**	**75.42**	**0.00**	**75.42**	**73.03**	**0.00**	**73.03**
केन्द्र/एकक	Centres/Units										
5. विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र	5. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	3402	5.00	19.88	24.88	4.96	19.62	24.58	5.03	20.67	25.70
		5402	12.95	0.00	12.95	5.98	0.00	5.98	11.27	0.00	11.27
जोड़		*Total*	*17.95*	*19.88*	*37.83*	*10.94*	*19.62*	*30.56*	*16.30*	*20.67*	*36.97*
6. श्री हरिकोटा केन्द्र	6. Srihari Kota Centre	3402	3.74	7.61	11.35	4.39	7.26	11.65	4.47	7.32	11.79
		5402	1.96	0.00	1.96	2.36	0.00	2.36	1.26	0.00	1.26
जोड़		*Total*	*5.70*	*7.61*	*13.31*	*6.75*	*7.26*	*14.01*	*5.73*	*7.32*	*13.05*
7. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन टेलीमेटरी ट्रैकिंग तथा दूर-नियंत्रण नेटवर्क	7. I.S.R.O Telemetry Tracking & Telecommand Network	3402	3.73	0.00	3.73	2.68	0.00	2.68	3.46	0.00	3.46
		5402	3.85	0.00	3.85	4.64	0.00	4.64	1.95	0.00	1.95
जोड़		*Total*	*7.58*	*0.00*	*7.58*	*7.32*	*0.00*	*7.32*	*5.41*	*0.00*	*5.41*
8. तरल नोदन प्रणाली यूनिट	8. Liquid Propulsion System Unit	3402	0.00	1.66	1.66	2.22	1.58	3.80	2.18	1.61	3.79
		5402	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.98	0.00	0.98
जोड़		*Total*	*0.23*	*1.66*	*1.89*	*2.55*	*1.58*	*4.13*	*3.16*	*1.61*	*4.77*
9. अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा	9. Accoustic Test Facility	3402	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़ - केन्द्र / एकक	**Total - Centres/Units**		**31.64**	**29.15**	**60.79**	**27.74**	**28.46**	**56.20**	**30.90**	**29.60**	**60.50**
उपग्रह विकास	**Satellite Development**										
10. विस्तारित रोहिणी उपग्रह श्रृंखला (एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. निरंतरता सहित)	10. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (including SROSS continuation)	3402	1.51	0.00	1.51	1.42	0.00	1.42	1.78	0.00	1.78
		5402	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.22	0.00	0.22
जोड़		*Total*	*1.75*	*0.00*	*1.75*	*1.52*	*0.00*	*1.52*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*

((करोड़ रुपए) 9In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
11. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.निरन्तरता सहित)	11. Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (including IRS continuation)	3402	9.87	0.00	9.87	9.33	0.00	9.33	6.45	0.00	6.45
		5402	2.04	0.00	2.04	2.54	0.00	2.54	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*11.91*	*0.00*	*11.91*	*11.87*	*0.00*	*11.87*	*6.75*	*0.00*	*6.75*
12 इनसैट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान	12. INSAT - II Test Space Craft	3402	11.80	0.00	11.80	13.83	0.00	13.83	48.40	0.00	48.40
		5402	10.20	0.00	10.20	21.17	0.00	21.17	27.40	0.00	27.40
जोड़		*Total*	*22.00*	*0.00*	*22.00*	*35.00*	*0.00*	*35.00*	*75.80*	*0.00*	*75.80*
13. आई.एस.आर.ओ.उपग्रह केंद्र	13. I.S.R.O. Satellite Centre	3402	3.34	4.00	7.34	3.86	3.55	7.41	4.46	3.53	7.99
		5402	2.21	0.00	2.21	2.29	0.00	2.29	1.75	0.00	1.75
जोड़		*Total*	*5.55*	*4.00*	*9.55*	*6.15*	*3.55*	*9.70*	*6.21*	*3.53*	*9.74*
जोड़ - उपग्रह विकास	**Total - Satellite Development**		**41.21**	**4.00**	**45.21**	**54.54**	**3.55**	**58.09**	**90.76**	**3.53**	**94.29**
अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Space Applications**										
14. आई.आर.एस. के उपयोग सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम	14. IRS Utilisation Programme	3402	0.97	0.00	0.97	1.18	0.00	1.18	1.36	0.00	1.36
		5402	0.63	0.00	0.63	1.07	0.00	1.07	0.64	0.00	0.64
जोड़		*Total*	*1.60*	*0.00*	*1.60*	*2.25*	*0.00*	*2.25*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
15. माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम	15. Microwave Remote Sensing Programmes	3402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
		5402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*2.70*	*0.00*	*2.70*
16. डाटा प्रोडक्टस फेसिलिटि आगमेन्टेशन	16. Data Products Facility Augmentation	3402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		5402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
जोड़		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
17. चित्र प्राप्त करने वाले उपग्रह के लिए सुविधाओं का विस्तार	17. Expansion of Satellite Imagery	3402	1.31	0.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	1.31	1.14	0.00	1.14
		5402	1.55	0.00	1.55	1.49	0.00	1.49	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*2.86*	*0.00*	*2.86*	*2.80*	*0.00*	*2.80*	*1.34*	*0.00*	*1.34*
18.राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली/क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र	18. National Natural Resources Management System/Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres	3402	1.31	0.00	1.31	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.35	0.00	1.35
		5402	2.37	0.00	2.37	1.22	0.00	1.22	1.66	0.00	1.66
जोड़		*Total*	*3.68*	*0.00*	*3.68*	*2.22*	*0.00*	*2.22*	*3.01*	*0.00*	*3.01*
19.अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र	19. Space Applications Centre	3402	3.30	6.66	9.96	3.77	5.81	9.58	4.46	5.91	10.37
		5402	1.45	0.00	1.45	3.08	0.00	3.08	0.97	0.00	0.97
जोड़		Total	4.75	6.66	11.41	6.85	5.81	12.66	5.43	5.91	11.34
20. विकास तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संचार एकक	20. Development and Educational Communication Units	3402	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	1.01	1.01
		5402	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.59	0.00	0.59	1.18	0.00	1.18
जोड़		*Total*	*0.43*	*0.62*	*1.05*	*0.59*	*0.61*	*1.20*	*1.18*	*1.01*	*2.19*
21. राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी	21. National Remote Sensing Agency	3402	5.20	1.70	6.90	5.71	1.80	7.51	8.70	1.80	10.50
जोड़ अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Total - Space Applications**		**18.52**	**8.98**	**27.50**	**20.42**	**8.22**	**28.64**	**27.86**	**8.72**	**36.58**
आवास	**Housing**										
22. आवास	22. Housing	5402	5.84	0.00	5.84	6.15	0.00	6.15	7.71	0.00	7.71
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Space Sciences**										
23. भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला	23. Physical Research Laboratory	3402	0.65	2.55	3.20	0.94	2.65	3.59	1.80	2.70	4.50
24. अन्य योजनाएं	24. Other Schemes	3402	1.54	0.00	1.54	1.88	0.00	1.88	2.48	0.00	2.48
जोड़-अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Total - Space Sciences**		**2.19**	**2.55**	**4.74**	**2.82**	**2.65**	**5.47**	**4.28**	**2.70**	**6.98**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
INSAT / इन्सेट										
25.INSAT(Communication Segment) / 25. इन्सेट (संचार खण्ड)	3252	1.98	0.08	2.06	2.08	0.08	2.16	2.29	0.11	2.40
	5252	53.91	-0.01	53.90	68.31	0.00	68.31	55.71	0.00	55.71
Total - INSAT / जोड़ -इनसेट		**55.89**	**0.07**	**55.96**	**70.39**	**0.08**	**70.47**	**58.00**	**0.11**	**58.11**
26. Other Schemes / 26. अन्य स्कीमें	3402	0.72	4.07	4.79	0.89	7.57	8.46	0.75	6.57	7.32
	5402	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.63	0.00	0.63	2.71	0.00	2.71
जोड़	*Total*	*1.59*	*4.07*	*5.66*	*1.52*	*7.57*	*9.09*	*3.46*	*6.57*	*0.00*
25. Less - Anticipated Savings / 27. घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचतें	3402	0.00	-1.03	-1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total / कुल जोड़		**217.00**	**48.37**	**265.37**	**259.00**	**51.29**	**310.29**	**296.00**	**51.88**	**347.88**

C. Plan Outlay / ग-आयोजना परिव्यय

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आबबाब IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आबबाब IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आबबाब IBER	जोड़ Total
1. Space Research / 1. अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	13402	217.00	0.00	217.00	259.00	0.00	259.00	296.00	0.00	296.00

अंतरिक्ष विभाग अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी, अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान से संबंधित सभी मेलों के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

राजस्व भाग के अन्तर्गत अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सचिवालय, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन मुख्यालय (बंगलौर) द्वारा शुरू किए गए अन्तरिक्ष कार्यक्रमों के निदेशन और प्रशासन, भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के विभिन्न केन्द्रों और एककों द्वारा शुरू किए गए अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग कार्यक्रमों तथा अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों, भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला तथा राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों, अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली संस्थाओं, विश्वविद्यालयों व्यक्तियों को दी जाने वाली सहायता तथा अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सिविल इंजीनियरी प्रभाग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह के अन्तरिक्ष भाग के अन्तर्गत संचालनात्मक व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पूंजी भाग में व्यवस्थाओं का संबंध (क) विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में सुविधाओं की स्थापना, मशीनों और उपस्करों की बड़ी मदों की खरीद, इमारतों के निर्माण और अन्य संबद्ध निर्माण कार्यों सहित अंतरिक्षयान, प्रक्षेपण वाहन और अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग संबंधी प्रमुख विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं और (ख) संचार,सूचना और प्रसारण और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट-I) के अन्तरिक्ष भाग से है ।

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं:-** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सचिवालय पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए एस एल वी)** ए एस एल वी परियोजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य कम लागत वाले और विश्वसनीय प्रक्षेपण वाहन का विकास करना है जो निम्न भू कक्षा में 150 कि.ग्राम श्रेणी का उपग्रह स्थापित करने में सक्षम हो । इससे अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग और अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में निम्न कक्षीय मिशनों के लिए अन्तरिक्ष वर्क-हार्स राकेट की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी ।

The Department of Space is responsible for all matters relating to Space Technology, Space Applications and Space Sciences.

On the Revenue side, provisions are included for the Secretariat of the Department of Space; Director and Administration at Headquarters (Bangalore) of the Space Programmes undertaken by th Indian Space Research Organisation; Space Technology and Space Application Programmes undertaken by the various Centres and Units of ISRO, Grants-in-aid to the Physical Research Laboratory and the National Remote sensing Agency, assistance to institutions, Universities and individuals working in the field of Space Science; and for the Civil Engineering Division of the Department of Space. Provision is also made for operational expenditure under Indian National Satellite (INSAT) Space Segment.

In theCapital Section, provisions relate to (a) major developmental projects in the S&T Sector for spacecraft, launch vehicles and space applications including the establishment of facilities, purchase of major items of machinery and equipment, construction of buildings and other connected works; and (b) the Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1) Space Segment, in the communications, Information and Broadcasting and Science and Technology sectors.

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services:-** Provision is made for expenditure to be incurred on the Secretariat of the Department of Space.

2. **Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV):** The Primary objective of the ASLV project is to develop a low cost, reliable launch vehicle escapable of placing 150 Kg. class of Satellites in low earth orbits. This will provide a space work-horse rocket for low-orbiting missions in area of space applications, space technology and space sciences.

3. **पोलार उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (पी .एस एल वी) परियोजना-** इस परियोजना - में एक ऐसे प्रक्षेपण वाहन का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिससे भारतीय क्षेत्र से पोलर सूर्यतुल्यकालिक कक्षा में 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक का एक भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह छोड़ा जा सके ।

4. **कायोजेनिक्स (इंजिन स्टेज)** - कायोजेनिक इंजिन की भू-स्थिरीकृत कक्षा में इन्सेट श्रेणी के उपग्रह को छोड़ने के संबंध में भू-तुल्यकालिक प्रक्षेपण वाहन के लिए आवश्यकता होती है ।

5. **विकम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र (वी एस एस सी) :** विकम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान तथा विकास का केन्द्र है जो राकेटों और उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों का उनके संबद्ध नियन्त्रण तथा मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली और इलेक्ट्रानिकी समेत देश में ही विकास करने का कार्य कर रहा है । इन कियाकलापों का उद्देश्य आर एस आर कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के अलावा संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन तथा पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है ।

6. **श्री हरिकोटा केन्द्रः** इस केन्द्र को विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक संभार-तंत्रों, प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य सहायक सुविधाओं से संबंधित सुविधाओं से सज्जित करके विकसित किया गया है ।

श्री हरिकोटा केन्द्र में अन्य सुविधाओं के अलावा निम्न लिखित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैः-

(1) **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन रेंज कम्प्लेक्स (आई आर ई एक्स):** यह कम्पलेक्स बड़े आकार के बहुखण्डीय राकेटों के उड़ान और आवश्यक दूरमिति तथा अनुवर्तन प्रणालियों का परीक्षण करने के लिए है ।
(2) **स्थिर परीक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन कम्प्लेक्स (एस टी एक्स):** यह कम्पलेक्स ठोस मोर्टार्स के समुद्री स्तर पर कार्यनिष्पादन का परीक्षण करता है ।
(3) **ठोस नोदक अन्तरिक्ष संयंत्र (एस पी आर ओ बी)** :यह संयत्र उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों के लिए आवश्यक ठोस नोदकों के विकास और पूर्ति के लिए है ।
(4) **श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र, संगणक सुविधा (एस सी ओ एफ):** इस केन्द्र में संगणक सम्बन्धी सभी गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

7. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन दूरमिति, अनुवर्ती कमान क्षेत्र जाल (आई एस टी आर ए सी):** इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रकार के उपग्रह के संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के अनुवर्तन, दूरमिति कमान क्षेत्र और अंक संकलन का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है । इसके एकक अहमदाबाद, त्रिवेन्द्रम और कारनिकोबार में भी है ।

8. **तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली एकक (एल पी एस यू):** इस एकक को पी एस एल वी की तरल प्रणोदन परियोजना और सहायक प्रणोदन प्रणाली एकक को मिला कर के आदर्श तरीके से कायोजेनिक इंजिन और स्टेज के विकास हेतु सज्जित करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है ।

9. **अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा (ए टी एफ):** अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा की उपग्रहों की पूर्ण गतिशीलता के परीक्षण के लिए भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन कार्यम के लिए आवश्यकता होती है ।

10. **विस्तृत रोहिणी उपग्रह श्रृंखला (एस आर ओ एस एस) परियोजना :** इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 150 कि.ग्राम श्रेणी के उपग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिन्हें ए एस एल वी द्वारा छोड़ा जाएगा । इन उपग्रहों को भू-कक्षा के निकट 400-500 कि.ग्राम की ऊंचाई पर स्थापित किया जाएगा । इनको इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि ये पृथ्वी की निचली कक्षाओं में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी परीक्षण करने और अन्य अनुप्रयोग करने के लिए एक अस्थिर प्लेटफार्म तैयार करेंगे । इस श्रखला के पहले उपग्रह को 1987 के आरम्भ में ए एस एल वी द्वारा छोड़े जाने की संभावना है।परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 9.01 करोड़ रुपए है तथा इस पर 31 मार्च, 1986 तक 6.41 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च किया जा चुका है ।

3. **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):** This project envisages development of an Indian Launch Vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg class in Polar Sun-synochronous Orbit from an Indian range.

4. **Cryogenics (Engine Stage):** Cryogenic Engine, is essential for the Geo-synchronous Launch Vehicle for launching INSAT Class Satellite into geo-stationary orbit.

5. **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC):** is a national centre for Research and Development in Space Technology working towards indigenous development of rockets and Satellite launch vehicles with their associated control and guidance systems and electronics. The activities are towards the realisation of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle and polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, besides continuation of RSR Programme.

6. **SRIHARIKOTA CENTRE (SHAR):** It has been developed with facilities for necessary logistics, administrative and other support facilities for the various projects and programmes.

SHARC has among others the following facilities:-

(1) **ISRO Range Complex (IREX):** For flight testing of large sized multistage rockets and the necessary telemetry and tracking systems;
(2) **Static Test and Evaluation Complex (STEX):** Sea-Level performance testing of solid mortars;
(3) **Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB):** For development and Supply of solid propellants required for satellite launch vehicles.
(4) **SHAR Computer Facility (SCOF):** For handling all Computational activities at the Centre.

7. **ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC):** For the management of ISRO tracking telemetry command and data acquisition network for the operation and maintenance of various types of satellites. This includes the units at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and CarNicobar.

8. **Liquid propulsion system unit (LPSU):** has been formed for gearing up for the development of the Cryogenic Engine and stage in an optimum manner, by merging the Liquid Propulsion project of PSLV and the Auxilliary Propulsion Systems Unit.

9. **Acoustic Test Facility (ATF):** Acoustic Test Facility is essential for the ISRO Programme for overall dynamics testing of Satellites.

10. **Stretched Rohine Satellite Series (SROSS) Project:** This project envisages development of a series of 150 kg class satellites to be launched by the ASLV. These satellites would be put into near-earth orbit at an altitude of 400-500 km. These are designed in such a way that they will provide a versatile platform for conducting scientific and technological experiments and other applications in lower orbits. The first satellite of this series is expected to be launched by ASLV in early 1987. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs.9.01 crores and expenditure upto 31.3.1986 is Rs.6.41 crores.

11. **भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई आर एस):** इस परियोजना में सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोगों के वास्ते 900 किलोमीटर ऊंची सूर्य तुल्यकालिक कक्षा में छोड़े जाने वाले 900 किलोग्राम वजन के एक 3-अक्षीय स्थायीकृत उपग्रह का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । 62.30 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानिक लागत वाली इस परियोजना पर 31-3-1986 तक 48.28 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हुआ ।

12. **इनसैट II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान:** इनसैट II उपग्रह का डिजाइन तथा निर्माण देश में ही किया जाता है ताकि इसे विदेश में बने पहली पीढ़ी के इनसेट-I उपग्रह के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित किया जा सके । इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 1990 तक अन्तरिक्ष यान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इसका डिजाइन विकास और परीक्षण देश में ही किया जाए तथा धरती पर उसकी गुणवत्ता एवम् इसकी देशी क्षमता का प्रदर्शन किया जाए । इनसैट-II परियोजना में विस्तृत दूरसंचार और दूरदर्शन तथा रेडियो आवश्यकताएं शामिल है और इसके अतिरिक्त विशिष्ट अतिरिक्त/बेहतर सेवा सक्षमता सहित मौसम सम्बन्धी सेवा आवश्यकतओं को पूरा करना भी शामिल किया गया है । इसकी अनुमानित लागत 243.10 करोड़ रुपए है और 31-3-86 तक इसपर 10.89 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुआ । इन्सेट-II से संबंधित गतिविधियों में विस्तार के कारण बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच काफी अन्तर आ गया है ।

13. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र (आई एस ए सी) बंगलौर:** मुख्य रूप से आई एस आर ओ के अनुमोदित समस्त अन्तरिक्ष यानों की योजना बनाने, डिजाइन, निर्माण, परीक्षण और उनका समेकन करने तथा उपग्रह की मुख्य संरचना से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

14. **भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई आर एस ओ) उपयोग परियोजना:** 12.55 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत (अन्तरिक्ष विभाग की लागत का भाग) पर आई आर एस उपयोग परियोजना की स्वीकृति मई, 1984 में जारी की गई थी । ताकि सुदूर संवेदन सूचना पर कार्रवाई करने तथा उसका उपयोग करने तथा इमेज विश्लेषण और आंकड़ों को समझने संबंधी कार्य में सहायता देने के लिए आई एस आर ओ के अन्तरिक्ष प्रयोग केन्द्रों को न्यूनतम सुविधाएं देने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके । जबकि आई आर एस परियोजना द्वारा पृथ्वी के धरातल की बिम्ब क्षमता का विकास किया जा रहा है, सुदूर संवेदन सूचना पर वैज्ञानिकों/योजना बनाने वालों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाएगी जो विभिन्न स्रोतों से संबंधित हैं और जो कई संगठनों (राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों स्तरों पर) में कार्य करते है ।

15. **माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन:** माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन की यह क्षमता है कि यह बादलों का भेदन कर सकता है और दिन अथवा रात दोनों में कार्य कर सकता है । यह पृथ्वी का भी कुछ गहराई तक भेदन कर सकता है और मिट्टी की नमी जैसी उप स्तह जानकारी की सूचना दे सकता है । भास्कर उपग्रह में सेमीर (उपग्रह माइक्रोवेव रेडियोमीटर) का प्रयोग करके शुरूआत की गई थी और उससे प्राप्त आंकड़ों का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया गया था । एन आर एस ए ने सलार (साइड लुकिंग एअर बोर्न राडार) का विकास किया है और उसके द्वारा देश का माइक्रोवेव से संबंधित बिंब प्राप्त किया गया है । यूरोप स्पेस एजेन्सी के ई आर एस-I जैसे विदेशी उपग्रह से माक्रोवेव सुदूर आंकड़ें उपलब्ध करने और चुने हुए क्षेत्र पर एअरबोर्न एस ए आर की किराए पर उड़ानों के लिए योजना बनाई गई है ।

16. **डाटा प्रोडक्टस आगमेन्टेशन फेसिलिटि :** सुदूर संवेदन का प्रचालनात्मक उपयोग किए जाने से, सूचना तैयार करने की मांग कई गुना अधिक हो गई है । सुदूर संवेदन आंकड़ों का उपयोग करने में इसका इस्तेमाल करने वालों की जागरुकता के कारण अन्य प्रयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है जबकि अंतरिक्ष विभाग में ही एकत्रित आंकड़ों के लिए मिशन परियोजनाओं से इनकी मांग और अधिक हो गई है । फसल, इन्वेन्टरी, उत्पादन अनुमान बाढ़ के जायजे जैसी परियोजनाओं की यह अपेक्षा होती है कि एकत्रित आंकड़े उन्हें सात दिनों के अन्दर उपलब्ध करा दिए जाएं । वर्तमान उपलब्धियां बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए और इस सुविधा (फेसिलिटी) का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार प्रसार करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

11. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS):** Envisages the development of a 3 axis stabilised satellite weighing about 900 kg. to be launched in a sun-synchronous orbit at an altitude of 900 kms for remote sensing applications. Project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.62.30 crores and expenditure upto 31.3.1986 is Rs.48.28 crores.

12. **INSAT-II TEST SPACECRAFT:** INSAT -II Satellites are designed and built in the country to replace the first generation INSAT-I satellite built abroad. The objective of the project is to indigenously design, develop, test and quality on ground and demonstrate indigenous capability to meet spacecraft requirements in 1990's. INSAT-II covers considerably expanded telecommunications and TV and Radio requirements in addition to meeting meteorological service demands with significant additional/improved service capabilities. The estimated cost is Rs.243.10 crores and expenditure upto 31.3.1986 is Rs.10.89 crores. Expansion in activitiews related to INSAT-II has caused major variation between BE and RE.

13. ISRO satelite Centre (SAC), Bangalore is mainly responsible for planning of Spacecraft; for definition, design, fabrication, testing and integration of all approved spacecrafts to ISRO, and for development of technologies related to satellite mainframe.

14. **IRS-Utilisation Programme (IRS-UP) :** The IRS-UP was sanctioned in May, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs.12.55 crores (DOS element of cost) to train S & T personnel from centre and States to deal with and use the "remetely sensed information" and provide the minimal facilities at Space Application Centres of ISRO to support the image analysis and data interpretation work. While the IRS Project develops the imaging capability of the earth surface, the practical applications of the remotely sensed information would have to be carried out by Scientists/Planners etc. who deal the different resources and who work in a host of Organisations (both at State and Centre level).

15. **Microwave Remote Sensing:** Microwave Remote Sensing has the capability to penetrate clouds and operate during day or night. It also penetrates soil to a small depth and can give indications of sub-surface features like soil moisture. In the BHASKARA Satellite a beginning was made with the use of SAMIR (Satellite Microwave Radiometer) and the data obtained was widely used NRSA has developed SLAR (Side Looking Airborne Radar) and have collected microwave imagery of the country. Microwave remote sensing data from foreign Satellite like ERS-1 of the European Space Agency and conducting hired flights of an airborne SAR over selected sites are planned.

16. **Data Products Augmentation Facility:** With Remote Sensing moving into an era of its operational utilisation, the demand on data products in increasing manifold. User awarness in the use of Remote Sensing data has lad to a spurt in outside User demand while the Mission Projects have created a large demand for data products from within Department of Space. Projects like crop inventory,yield estimates, flood mapping require the data products to be supplied within 7 days. The present out put is insufficient to meet the increasing demand and substantial augmentation to the facility as planned.

17. **सूचना प्राप्त करने वाले उपग्रह के लिए सुविधाओं का विस्तार :** बिम्ब (स्पाट) सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह से प्राप्त आंकडों का कृषि, वानिकी, भू-विज्ञान और भूमि का प्रयोग करने वालो से संबंधित अध्ययन में प्रयोग करना, देश में प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है ।

18. **राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली :** अन्तरिक्ष विभाग को सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली की स्थापना करने तथा ऊर्जा उपयोग कर्ताओं द्वारा सुदूर संवेदन सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने और इसका प्रचालनात्मक प्रयोग आरम्भ करने की बढती हुई आवश्यकता को पुरा करने का दायित्व सौपा गया है । इन कार्यों को समन्वित करने के लिए अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में एक पूर्णकालिक सचिवालय की स्थापना की गई है ।

19. **अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र (एस ए सी) अहमदाबाद:** इस केन्द्र को (i) उपग्रह संचार, (ii) सुदूर संवेदन और भू-गणित और (iii) मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी कार्य सौपे गये है । अनुप्रयोग परियोजनाओं के संबंध में योजनाएं बनाने तथा उनका निष्पादन करने और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिये कुछ आवश्यक हार्डवेयर तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी भी इसी केन्द्र पर है ।

20. **विकास तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संचार एकक (डी ई सी यू):** इस एकक के कार्यों में पारेषण और विभिन्न गैर-प्रसारण प्रयोजनों के लिये विकास, शिक्षा संबंधी तथा प्रयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमों का उत्पादन, अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र परिसर में कार्यक्रम उत्पादन सुविधाओं संबंधी अनुरक्षण और कार्य प्रचालन, टी.वी. कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए अपेक्षित हार्डवेयर का विकास करना और अपनाना शामिल है ।

21. **राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी (एन आर एस ए)** इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य ये है:-

- सुदूर संवेदन के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू करना,अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिये सहायता देना, बढावा देना और मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करना तथा इनका समन्वय करना,
- कृषि,जल विज्ञान, मौसम विज्ञान, मीन उद्योग जैसे क्षेत्रों में सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करके विभिन्न प्राकृतिक साधनों का सर्वेक्षण तथा सुदूर संवेदन आदि में क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण करना ।

इस संस्था की वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से अन्तरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा सहायता अनुदान दे कर की जाती है ।

22. **आवास :**

(करोड़ रुपए)

बजट 1986-87	संशोधित 1986-87	बजट 1987-88
5.84	6.15	7.71

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग/भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के कर्मचारियों के लिये संतोषजनक स्तर के आवास की व्यवस्था करने पर बराबर ध्यान दे रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख बाधा धन की उपलब्धता की है ।

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग/भा.अ.अ.सं. के कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए सन्तोषजनक स्थिति का प्रतिशत, जैसा कि अन्तरिक्ष आयोग ने अनुमोदित किया है, विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र (वी एस एस सी) के लिए 10 प्रतिशत बंगलौर और अहमदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में 1000/- रुपए(संशोधन-पूर्व) से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये 20 प्रतिशत तथा श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र के लिए 75 है ।

17. **Expansion of Facilities for Receiving Satellite Imagery (SPOT):** For utilisation of data from remote sensing satellite in agriculture, forestry, geology and land user related studies an important component of natural resources management system in the country.

18. **National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS)** The Department of Space having been entrusted by the Government with the nodal responsibility for re-establishing the National Natural Resources Management System and with the emerging need to energy users to set up remote sensing facilities and start operational applications, a full time Secretariat to co-ordinate these functions has been set up in DOS.

19. **SPACE APPLICATION CENTRE (SAC):** Ahmedabad is entrusted with the task of research and development work in the areas of (i) Satellite communications; (ii) Remote Sensing and Geodesy, and (iii) Meteorology. This centre is also responsible for the planning and execution of applications projects and producing some of the necessary hardware for such projects.

20. **Development and Educational Communication Unit (DECU):** The tasks of this Unit include production of developmental, educational and experimental programmes for transmission and also for various non-broadcast purposes, maintenance and operation of the programme production facilities located at SAC campus and develop and adopt hardware required for TV programme production.

21. **National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA):** Its main objectives are:

- to undertake, aid, promote, guide and coordinate research in the field of remote sensing;
- to carry out surveys by using remote sensing technology for various natural resources like agriculture, hydrology, meteorology, fisheries, and to conduct field experiments on remote sensing, etc.

The institution is mainly financed by the Department of Space through grants-in-aid.

22. **Housing:-**

(Rs. in crores)

Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
5.84	6.15	7.71

Provision of khousing to DOS/ISRO employees at appropriate approved levels of satisfaction cohe attention of the Department. The major constraint in this regard is the abailability of funds.

The percentage of satisfaction for different categories of employees in DOS/ISRO, as approved by the Space Commission, if 10% for VSSC, 20% for these getting pay below Rs. 1000/- against these in respect of Bangalore and Ahmedabad and 75% for SHAR Centre.

23. **भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबादः** एक मुख्य राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है जो अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान तथा उससे सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का कार्य कर रहा है । इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अन्तरिक्ष विभाग से प्राप्त सहायता अनुदानों से होती है ।

24. **1987-88 के लिए मुख्य कार्यक्रमः** नाइट्रिक एक्साइड को मापने के लिये राकेट पे-लोड के विनिर्माण का कार्य पूरा करके उसे कुछ राकेटों पर उड़ाया जायेगा ।

जल वाष्प को मापने के लिये एक बैलून पेलोड का विकास कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

फोटो इम्पेक्ट द्वारा अणुओं के आयोजिक फ्लरेसेंस का अध्ययन करने हेतु प्रयोग की प्रणाली का विकास कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया जायेगा ।

थलतेज रेडियो टेलीस्कोप के लिये माइक्रोप्रोसेसर द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जाने वाले डिस्पर्शन यूनिट तथा फास्ट डाटा एक्वीजीशन प्रणाली का विकास किया जायेगा ।

पेलियोलीथिक उद्योग के क्रोनोलोजिकल फ्रेमवर्क की व्यवस्था करने के लिये नर्मदा परियोजना अगले वर्ष आरम्भ कर दी जायेगी ।

झील के तलछट और पेड़ की रिंगों के पराग का प्रयोग करके मौसम में दस वर्षीय और सौ-वर्षीय परिवर्तनों के अध्ययन को जारी रखा जायेगा ।

दक्षिण गंगोत्री के निकट अंटारिक मिटियोरिटीज का अध्ययन शुरू किया जायेगा ।

तुलनात्मक ग्रह विज्ञान के एक भाग के तौर पर, यह प्रस्ताव है कि नोबल मास स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर का प्रयोग करके क्रस्ट मैंटल इन्ट्रेक्शन्स का अध्ययन किया जाये ।

25. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट) :** (i) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इंसैट) प्रणाली दूरसंचार, मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी भू-प्रेक्षण और आंकड़ों के लिए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सामुदायिक टेलिविजन सैटों के लिए सीधे टेलीविजन प्रसारण तथा रेडियो, टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के वितरण/जाल बिछाने का एक क्रियात्मक, बहुउद्देश्यीय देसी उपग्रह प्रणाली है । अन्तरिक्ष विभाग इन्सेट प्रणाली के अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के कार्यान्वयन तथा संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । अन्तरिक्ष भाग (इन्सैट-I ए तथा I बी) की स्वीकृत लागत 122.29 करोड़ रुपए है ।

अगस्त, 1983 में इन्सेट-I बी को सफलतापूर्वक अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़ा गया । नवम्बर, 1986 के अन्त तक अन्तरिक्ष में 39 महीने पूरे कर चुका है तथा इसकी सभी चार सर्विस पे-लोड पूर्ण रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं । मई, 1983 में, सरकार ने इन्सेट-I ए के प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में और इन्सेट की दो उपग्रह प्रणाली की संकल्पना को कायम रखते हुए 103.55 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर एक और इन्सेट-I अन्तरिक्ष यान (इन्सेट-I सी) की खरीद और उड़ान का अनुमोदन कर दिया था । सरकार ने 142 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली इन्सेट-I डी परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दे दी है । 31-3-1986 तक इन्सेट-I बी, I सी और I डी पर 224.59 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किये जा चुके हैं ।

26. **अन्य योजनाएं**

(करोड़ रुपए)

बजट 1986-87	संशोधित 1986-87	बजट 1987-88
1.54	1.88	2.48

23. **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL):** Ahmedabad is the premier national institution carrying out research in space sciences and allied fields. It is supported mainly by way of grants-in-aid from the Department of Space.

24. **Major Programmes for 1986-87:** Fabrication of rocket payload for nitric oxide measurement be completed and flown on a few rockets.

Development of a balloon pay load for water vapour measurements will be initiated soon.

Fabrication of systems of an experiment to study the Ionic fluresence of molecules by photon impact will be completed.

A dispersion unit and fast data acquisition system controllable by a microprocessor will be developed for the Thaltej Radio Telescope.

The narmada Project will begin next year to provide a chronological framework of paleolithic Industry.

Study of decadal and century-scale fluctuations in clilimate using pollen from lake sediments and free rings will be continued.

Study of antaric meteorities near Dakshin Gangotri will be taken up.

As a part of comparative planetology, it is proposed to study the crustmantle interactions using noble mass apectrometer.

25. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT):** The Indian National Satelite (INSAT) system is an operational, multi purpose, demostic satellite system for telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and direct TV broadcasting to augmented community receivers in rural areas as well as for ratdio- TV Programme distribution networking. The Department of Space is responsible for the implementation and oporation of the Space Segment of the INSAT System. The sanctioned cost of the Space Segment (INSAT IA and IB) is Rs.122.29 crores.

INSAT-IB was successfully launched in August, 1983. At the end of November, 1986, INSAT IB has completed 39 months in Space and all the four service payloads are in operation service. In May, 1983, Government approved the procurement and launch of one additional INSAT-I Spacecraft (INSAT IC) at a total estimated cost of Rs.103.55 crores as a replacement for INSAT IA and to maintain the two satellite system concept of INSAT. Government have also sanctioned INSAT ID Project at a cost of Rs.142 crores. The expenditure incurred as on 31.3.1986 on INSAT IB, IC and ID is Rs.224.59 crores.

26. **Other Schemes:**

Rs. in crores

Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
1.54	1.88	2.48

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इन संयुक्त सूचनात्मक परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन/अन्तरिक्ष विभाग व अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के बीच अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान क्षेत्र से संबंधित करारों के बाद शुरू की गई है। विश्वविद्यालयों और शैक्षिक संस्थानों में सुविधाएं बढ़ाने, बैलून प्रयोगों और भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन/अन्तरिक्ष विभाग आदि से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर सम्मेलन और संगोष्टियां आयोजित करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

Provision under this head has been made for Joint Informational Projects arising out of agreements entered into between ISRO /DOS and other International agencies in the field of space research. Provision is also included for augmentation of facilities at universities and academic institutions, baloon experiments and funding for Conferences and Symposia on matters of interest to ISRO/DOS etc.

संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग :
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.83
लोक सभा LOK SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	12.16	12.16	0.00	12.72	12.72	0.00	12.86	12.86
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**12.16**	**12.16**	**0.00**	**12.72**	**12.72**	**0.00**	**12.86**	**12.86**
संसद-लोक सभा	**Parliament-Lok Sabha**										
1.अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष	1. Speaker & Deputy Speaker	2011	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.06
2.सदस्य	2. Members	2011	0.00	7.62	7.62	0.00	7.30	7.30	0.00	7.10	7.10
3.सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	0.00	4.43	4.43	0.00	5.06	5.06	0.00	5.29	5.29
4.अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2011	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.41	0.41
5.घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	5. Less Anticipated Savings	2011	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.00**	**12.16**	**12.16**	**0.00**	**12.72**	**12.72**	**0.00**	**12.86**	**12.86**

लोक सभा

इस में लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के वेतनों, यात्रा व्यय तथा अतिथ्य व्यय और वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित लोक सभा सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Lok Sabha

Provision has been made for the salaries, travel expenses, hospitality expenses etc. of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of the Lok Sabha and for the Lok Sabha Secretariat including the Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग :
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.84

राज्य सभा RAJYA SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः– A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.00	5.08	5.08	0.00	4.76	4.76	0.00	4.94	4.94
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**5.08**	**5.08**	**0.00**	**4.76**	**4.76**	**0.00**	**4.94**	**4.94**
संसद-राज्य सभा	**Parliament-Rajya Sabha**										
1.सभापति और उप-सभापति	1.Chairman & Deputy Chairman	2011	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
2.सदस्य	2. Members	2011	0.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	2.77	2.77
3.सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	2.06	2.06	0.00	2.17	2.17
4.अन्य	4. Others	2011	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.07
5.घटाइए-प्रत्याशित बचते	5. Less Anticipated Savings	2011	0.00	-0.10	-0.10	0.00	-0.10	-0.10	0.00	-0.10	-0.10
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.00**	**5.08**	**5.08**	**0.00**	**4.76**	**4.76**	**0.00**	**4.94**	**4.94**

राज्य सभा

अनुदानों की मांग में राज्य सभा के सभापति, उपसभापति और राज्य सभा के सदस्यो के वेतनो और यात्रा व्यय तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित राज्य सभा सचिवालय के व्यय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था है।

Rajya Sabha

Includes provision for the salaries and travel expenses etc. of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Rajya Sabha and for the Rajya Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति तथा उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.85

विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति का कर्मचारीवृन्द, आवास और भत्ते Appropriation- Staff, Household and Allowances of the President

वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (IRs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		**0.00**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**0.00**	**1.75**	**1.75**	**0.00**	**1.83**	**1.83**
	पूंजी Capital		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़Total		**0.00**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**0.00**	**1.75**	**1.75**	**0.00**	**1.83**	**1.83**
राष्ट्रपति	**President**										
1. राष्ट्रपति	1. President	2012	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
2. सचिवालय	2. Secretariat	2012	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.74	0.74
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2012	0.00	0.86	0.86	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.00	1.07	1.07
4. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें	4. Less Anticipated Savings	2012	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.00**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**0.00**	**1.75**	**1.75**	**0.00**	**1.83**	**1.83**

अनुदानों की मांग में राष्ट्रपति के वेतन और भत्ते तथा राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय और राष्ट्रपति भवन के अन्य कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

Provides for the salaries and allowances of the President and expenditure on the President's Secretariat and other establishment of the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.86

उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय Secretariat of the Vice-President

वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.16	0.16
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**
उप-राष्ट्रपति Vice-President										
1. सचिवालय 1. Secretariat	2012	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.15
2. अन्य 2. Others	2012	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		**0.00**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**

अनुदानों की मांगों में उप-राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय के अधिकारियों तथा उपराष्ट्रपति और कर्मचारीवृंद के यात्रा व्यय तथा आकस्मिक व्यय और उप-राष्ट्रपति के विवेकाधीन अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था है।

उप-राष्ट्रपति को राज्य सभा के सभापति की हैसियत से वेतन प्राप्त होता है।

Provides for expenditure on the Officers and staff of the Vice President's Secretariat, travel expenses of the Vice President and Staff, contingencies and discretionary grants of the Vice President.

The Vice President draws pay as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.87

विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Appropriation- Union Public Service Commission

वसूलियां घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं :- The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1986-87 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	5.97	5.97	0.00	7.45	7.45	0.00	8.11	8.11
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**5.97**	**5.97**	**0.00**	**7.45**	**7.45**	**0.00**	**8.11**	**8.11**
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Union Public Service Commission										
1. प्रशासनिक व्यय जिसमें प्रकाशन भी शामिल है 1. Administrative Expenditure including Publications	2051	0.00	4.34	4.34	0.00	5.22	5.22	0.00	5.63	5.63
2. परीक्षाएं और चयन 2. Examinations and Selections	2051	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.48	2.48
3. घटाइये प्रत्याशित बचतें 3. Less Anticipated Savings	2051	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		**0.00**	**5.97**	**5.97**	**0.00**	**7.45**	**7.45**	**0.00**	**8.11**	**8.11**

1. **प्रशासनिक व्यय जिसमें प्रकाशन शामिल है :** संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **परीक्षाफल और चयन:** में आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं और चयन के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान परीक्षा फीस से 1.35 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

1. **Administrative Expenditure including Publications:** Provides for salaries and allowances of the Chairman, Members, Officers and Staff of the Union Public Service Commission.

2. **Examinations and Selections:** Provides for expenditure connected with the examinations and selections conducted/made by the Commission.

The estimated receipt through examination fees etc. during 1987-88 is Rs. 1.35 crores.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या 88-92 Demand Nos.88-92

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र Union Territories Without Legislature

वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:- The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

			बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		168.93	383.16	552.09	168.44	522.33	690.77	199.18	525.22	724.40
पूंजी	*Capital*		*406.13*	*49.38*	*455.51*	*448.48*	*86.52*	*535.00*	*434.39*	*-68.69*	*365.70*
जोड़	**Total**		**575.06**	**432.54**	**1007.60**	**616.92**	**608.85**	**1225.77**	**633.57**	**456.53**	**1090.10**
(i) दिल्ली	(i) Delhi										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue										
1.01 घटाइए -प्राप्तियों के आधार पर नियत राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts		148.94 0.00	314.66 -38.77	463.60 -38.77	146.04 0.00	412.68 -43.59	558.72 -43.59	169.57 0.00	404.45 -42.91	574.02 -42.91
नियत		*Net*	*148.94*	*275.89*	*424.83*	*146.04*	*369.09*	*515.13*	*169.57*	*361.54*	*531.11*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital		98.61	50.29	148.90	92.26	95.60	187.86	82.46	-59.39	23.07
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances		222.08	0.01	222.09	256.70	0.01	256.71	272.11	0.01	272.12
जोड़ दिल्ली	**Total Delhi**		**469.63**	**326.19**	**795.82**	**495.00**	**464.70**	**959.70**	**524.14**	**302.16**	**826.30**
(ii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	(ii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue										
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर नियत राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts		7.26 0.00	52.43 0.00	59.69 0.00	7.37 0.00	57.39 0.00	64.76 0.00	9.58 0.00	59.88 0.00	69.46 0.00
नियत		*Net*	*7.26*	*52.43*	*59.69*	*7.37*	*57.39*	*64.76*	*9.58*	*59.88*	*69.46*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital		61.53	3.09	64.62	56.44	2.55	58.99	38.26	2.38	40.64
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances		0.21	0.01	0.22	0.19	0.01	0.20	0.16	0.01	0.17
जोड़ अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	**Total A & N Islands**		**69.00**	**55.53**	**124.53**	**64.00**	**59.95**	**123.95**	**48.00**	**62.27**	**110.27**
(iii) दादर और नागर हवेली	(iii) Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue										
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर नियत राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts		3.69 0.00	5.96 -0.04	9.65 -0.04	3.49 0.00	6.49 -0.04	9.98 -0.04	4.28 0.00	6.82 -0.04	11.10 -0.04
नियत		*Net*	*3.69*	*5.92*	*9.61*	*3.49*	*6.45*	*9.94*	*4.28*	*6.78*	*11.06*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital		4.85	0.13	4.98	4.23	0.09	4.32	4.60	0.05	4.65
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances		0.11	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.11	0.23	0.12	0.08	0.20
जोड़ दादर और नागर हवेली	**Total D & N Haveli**		**8.65**	**6.14**	**14.79**	**7.84**	**6.65**	**14.49**	**9.00**	**6.91**	**15.91**
(iv) लक्षद्वीप	(iv) Lakshadweep										
(1) राजस्व	I. Revenue										
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निबल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts		6.33 0.00	12.70 0.00	19.03 0.00	5.23 0.00	14.14 0.00	19.37 0.00	7.43 0.00	15.08 0.00	22.51 0.00
नियत		*Net*	*6.33*	*12.70*	*19.03*	*5.23*	*14.14*	*19.37*	*7.43*	*15.08*	*22.51*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital		1.98	-0.01	1.97	2.27	0.01	2.28	2.00	0.02	2.02
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances		0.09	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़ लक्षद्वीप	**Total Lakshadweep**		**8.40**	**12.69**	**21.09**	**7.60**	**14.15**	**21.75**	**9.50**	**15.10**	**24.60**

		बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(V) चंडीगढ़	(v)Chandigarh									
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	2.71	36.22	38.93	6.31	75.26	81.57	8.32	81.94	90.26
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	*Net*	*2.71*	*36.22*	*38.93*	*6.31*	*75.26*	*81.57*	*8.32*	*81.94*	*90.26*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	15.18	-4.23	10.95	33.44	-11.87	21.57	31.61	-11.86	19.75
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	1.49	0.00	1.49	2.73	0.01	2.74	3.00	0.01	3.01
जोड़ चंडीगढ़	**Total Chandigarh**	**19.38**	**31.99**	**51.37**	**42.48**	**63.40**	**105.88**	**42.93**	**70.09**	**113.02**
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*575.06*	*432.54*	*1007.60*	*616.92*	*608.85*	*1225.77*	*633.57*	*456.53*	*1090.10*
		बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.बा.ब.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.बा.ब.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.बा.ब.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
आयोजना परिव्यय	**PLAN OUTLAY**									
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	Union Territory Plans									
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature:									
1. दिल्ली	1. Delhi	469.63	0.00	469.63	495.00	0.00	495.00	524.14	0.00	524.14
2. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69.00	0.00	69.00	64.00	0.00	64.00	48.00	0.00	48.00
3. दादर और नागर हवेली	3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.65	0.00	8.65	7.84	0.00	7.84	9.00	0.00	9.00
4. लक्षद्वीप	4. Lakshadweep	8.40	0.00	8.40	7.60	0.00	7.60	9.50	0.00	9.50
5. चन्डीगढ़	5. Chandigarh	19.38	0.00	19.38	42.48	0.00	42.48	42.93	0.00	42.93
जोड़	**Total**	**575.06**	0.00	**575.06**	**616.92**	0.00	**616.92**	**633.57**	0.00	**633.57**

88 दिल्ली Delhi

(करोड़ रुपये) (in Crores of Rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 86-87 3	संशोधित अनुमान RE 86-87 4	बजट अनुमान BE87-88 5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	326.19	464.70	302.16
आयोजना	Plan	469.63	495.00	524.14
जोड़	**Total**	**795.82**	**959.70**	**826.30**

इस मांग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के ऋणो सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यंवस्था का विस्तृत विश्लेषण इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपये) (in Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	95.45	130.82	129.71
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	7.86	5.94	3.53
जोड़ सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**103.31**	**136.76**	**133.24**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	248.41	298.90	304.04
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	101.86	146.44	-17.56
जोड़ सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**350.27**	**445.34**	**286.48**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	80.97	85.45	97.42
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	39.18	35.44	37.04
जोड़ आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**120.15**	**120.89**	**134.46**
(iv) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	222.09	256.71	272.12
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*795.82*	*959.70*	*826.30*
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	2.04	2.44	2.53
2.पुलिस	2. Police	68.93	87.37	85.86
3.भूमि अधिग्रहण और विकास	3. Acquisition and development of Land	50.00	95.00	-60.00
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	116.46	146.60	149.29

दिल्ली जारी Delhi Contd.... (करोड़ रुपये) (in Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
5.स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	22.06	40.86	32.98
6.श्रम	6. Labour	9.49	12.39	11.70
7.सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	7. Social Security & Welfare	13.19	12.97	11.79
8.वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाओं को सहायता अनुदान	8. Grants-in-aid to Financial & Trading Institutions	10.00	12.00	12.00
9.अन्य	9. Others	34.02	55.07	56.01
जोड़ आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**326.19**	**464.70**	**302.16**
II. **आयोजना - विकास शीर्ष**	II. **Plan** -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.Agriculture & Allied activities	4.57	4.30	4.22

दिल्ली जारी Delhi Contd.... (करोड़ रुपये) (in Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
2.ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	2.90	3.11	2.30
3.सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3. Irrigation & Flood control	11.14	10.25	10.00
4.ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	4. Village & Small Industries	4.97	9.10	3.27
5.परिवहन	5. Transport	18.21	15.09	19.34
6.शिक्षा	6. Education	21.02	14.97	21.70
7.स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण	7. Health and Family Welfare	16.40	16.62	22.16
8.आवास तथा नगर विकास	8. Housing & Urban Development	168.11	172.16	184.08
9.ऊर्जा	9. Energy	146.30	180.30	172.36
10.सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा अन्य	10. Social Security and Others	76.01	69.10	84.71
जोड़ आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**469.63**	**495.00**	**524.14**

89 अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	55.53	59.95	62.27
आयोजना	Plan	69.00	64.00	48.00
जोड़	**Total**	**124.53**	**123.95**	**110.27**

इस मांग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के ऋणो सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	11.23	11.79	13.48
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.31	1.61	2.43
जोड़ सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**12.54**	**13.40**	**15.91**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाए	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	13.08	14.73	16.96
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	8.73	7.16	8.17
जोड़ सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**21.81**	**21.89**	**25.13**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	35.38	38.24	39.03
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	54.58	50.22	30.03
जोड़ आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**89.96**	**88.46**	**69.06**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(IV) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.22	0.20	0.17
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***124.53***	***123.95***	***110.27***
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्योरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.55	0.86	0.86
2.पुलिस	2. Police	3.26	3.94	4.20
3.शिक्षा	3. Education	7.64	8.84	9.06
4.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4. Forestry &Wildlife	9.98	10.28	9.91
5.परिवहन	5. Transport	15.12	16.96	16.82
6.आवास तथा नगर विकास	6. Housing & Urban Development	8.08	6.88	8.24
7.खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	7. Food & Civil Supplies	0.18	0.20	0.18
8.ऊर्जा	8. Energy	4.55	4.77	5.06
9.अन्य	9. Others	6.17	7.22	7.94
जोड़ आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**55.53**	**59.95**	**62.27**
II. **आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष**	II. **Plan** -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.85	1.53	1.83
2.ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	1.17	1.59	1.08
3.परिवहन	3. Transport	48.34	46.23	20.15
4.आवास तथा नगर विकास	4. Housing & Urban Development	9.61	8.04	10.78
5.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry &Wildlife	1.75	1.74	1.80
6.शिक्षा	6. Education	1.15	0.94	1.92
7.ऊर्जा	7. Energy	3.58	2.29	7.46
8.अन्य	8. Others	1.55	1.64	2.98
जोड़ आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**69.00**	**64.00**	**48.00**

90 दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

आयोजना भिन्न	Non-Plan	6.14	6.65	6.91
आयोजना	Plan	8.65	7.84	9.00
जोड़	**Total**	**14.79**	**14.49**	**15.91**

इस मांग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली के ऋणो सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

दादरा और नागर हवेली जारी DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI contd. (करोड़ रुपये) (In Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	0.87	0.99	1.08
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.11	0.10	0.03
जोड़ सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**0.98**	**1.09**	**1.11**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.71	2.75	2.90
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.44	1.16	1.10
जोड़ सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**4.15**	**3.91**	**4.00**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	6.03	6.20	7.08
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.43	3.06	3.52
जोड़ आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**9.46**	**9.26**	**10.60**
(iV) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv)Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.20	0.23	0.20
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***14.79***	***14.49***	***15.91***
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्योरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.06	0.06	0.06
2.पुलिस	2. Police	0.24	0.30	0.37
3. स्वास्थ्य	3. Health	0.26	0.30	0.24
4.कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	4. Agriculture & Rural Development	0.27	0.29	0.22
5.शिक्षा	5. Education	1.08	1.18	1.04
6.ऊर्जा	6. Energy	2.60	2.76	3.26
7.आवास तथा नगर विकास	7. Housing & Urban Development	0.42	0.42	0.35
8.परिवहन	8. Transport	0.23	0.39	0.41
9.खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food & Civil Supplies	0.03	0.03	0.04
10. अन्य	10. Others	0.95	0.92	0.92
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total-Non-Plan**	**6.14**	**6.65**	**6.91**
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. **Plan** -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	0.88	0.83	1.01
2.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and wild life	0.73	0.65	0.99
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.71	1.44	1.45
4.परिवहन	4. Transport	1.40	1.68	1.64
5.सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Irrigation & Flood control	1.47	1.14	0.93
6.ऊर्जा	6. Energy	0.96	0.46	1.07
7. अन्य	7. Others	1.50	1.64	1.91
जोड़ आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**8.65**	**7.84**	**9.00**

.91 लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP

आयोजना भिन्न	Non-Plan	12.69	14.15	15.10
आयोजना	Plan	8.40	7.60	9.50
जोड़	**Total**	**21.09**	**21.75**	**24.60**

इस मांग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **लक्षद्वीप** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्योरा इस प्रकार है:

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Lakshadweep** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i)General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.32	2.71	2.61
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.07	0.13	0.07
जोड़ सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**2.39**	**2.84**	**2.68**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	5.35	5.36	6.01
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.23	0.22	0.23
जोड़ सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**5.58**	**5.58**	**6.24**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	11.36	11.30	13.89
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.67	1.93	1.72
जोड़ आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**13.03**	**13.23**	**15.61**
(iV) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv)Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.09	0.10	0.07
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***21.09***	***21.75***	***24.60***
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्योरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.52	0.37	0.45
2.पुलिस	2. Police	0.60	1.00	0.71
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	0.89	0.89	1.07
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	2.08	2.43	2.63
5.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry &Wildlife	2.80	3.10	3.45
6.परिवहन	6. Transport	3.64	3.94	4.22
7.कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	7. Agriculture & Rural Development	0.99	1.16	1.25
8.खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	8. Food & Civil Supplies	0.01	0.01	0.02
9.स्वास्थ्य	9. Health	0.55	0.62	0.64
10.अन्य	10. Others	0.61	0.63	0.66
जोड़- आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non Plan**	**12.69**	**14.15**	**15.10**

लक्षद्वीप जारी LAKSHADWEEP Contd....

(करोड़ रुपये) (in Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. **Plan** -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.77	1.53	1.77
2.ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	0.42	0.12	0.42
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	2.03	2.07	2.33
4.परिवहन	4. Transport	1.66	1.52	2.76
5.ऊर्जा	5. Energy	0.87	1.15	0.87
6.शिक्षा	6. Education	0.34	0.30	0.34
7.अन्य	7. Others	1.31	0.91	1.01
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**8.40**	**7.60**	**9.50**

92 चण्डीगढ़ CHANDIGARH

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	31.99	63.40	70.09
आयोजना	Plan	19.38	42.48	42.93
जोड़	**Total**	**51.37**	**105.88**	**113.02**

इस मांग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **चण्डीगढ़** के ऋणो सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Chandigarh** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	13.88	27.37	30.89
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.52	1.53	1.82
जोड़ सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**14.40**	**28.90**	**32.71**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	13.93	30.33	31.24
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	6.13	10.57	7.56
जोड़ सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**20.06**	**40.90**	**38.80**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	11.12	23.87	28.13
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	4.30	9.47	10.37
जोड़ आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**15.42**	**33.34**	**38.50**
(iV) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	1.49	2.74	3.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***51.37***	***105.88***	***113.02***
I.आयोजना-भिन्न स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.20	0.46	0.59
2.पुलिस	2. Police	3.28	5.74	6.84
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	5.98	9.14	8.93
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	8.53	18.48	19.46
5.स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	1.22	2.50	2.80
6.श्रम	6. Labour	0.30	0.45	0.50
7.परिवहन	7. Transport	4.97	10.20	11.34
8.ऊर्जा	8. Energy	5.26	11.67	14.15
9.अन्य	9. Others	2.25	4.76	5.48
जोड़- आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**31.99**	**63.40**	**70.09**
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. **Plan** -Heads of Development			
1.परिवहन	1. Transport	0.69	2.36	2.27
2.शिक्षा	2. Education	1.16	3.14	3.84
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	13.16	28.03	26.09
4.ऊर्जा	4. Energy	2.89	5.98	7.22
5.अन्य	5. Others	1.48	2.97	3.51
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**19.38**	**42.48**	**42.93**

Receipts Budget 1987-88 (Incorporating Receipts, Recoveries of Loans, other Capital Receipts and Debt position of Central Government), as finally adopted

प्राप्ति बजट
RECEIPTS BUDGET

1987-88

अन्तिम संस्करण
FINAL EDITION

विषय सूची
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परिचायक टिप्पणी

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

इस प्रलेख पुस्तिका के दो भाग हैं- अर्थात भाग "क", जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियां और भाग "ख", जिसमें पूंजी प्राप्तियां प्रदर्शित की गई हैं ।

भाग "क" में राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों की व्याख्या की गई है, जिनको दो स्थूल वर्गों अर्थात् (क) कर-राजस्व तथा (ख) कर-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है । विवरण 1 और 2 में क्रमशः सीमा शुल्कों तथा संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विवरण 3 में वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य को, आयकर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के प्रतिशत हिस्से का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विवरण 4 में आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों तथा सम्पदा शुल्कों का वर्ष 1986-87 तथा 1987-88 से संबंधित राज्यवार वितरण प्रदर्शित किया गया है । विवरण 5 में दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

भाग "ख" का सम्बन्ध पूंजी प्राप्तियों से है, जिनमें बाजार ऋण, विदेशी सहायता, अल्प बचतें, सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, विभिन्न जमा खातों में प्राप्त राशियां तथा रेलवे और दूर संचार आदि विभागों की मूल्यहास और प्रारक्षित निधियां भी सम्मिलित है । इस भाग में कतिपय वर्षों की भारत सरकार की कर्ज की स्थिति भी प्रदर्शित की गई है जिसके साथ सरकार की देनदारियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों, का एक विवरण भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो सरकार द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेशों और प्रदत्त उधारों पर आधारित है ।

अनुबन्धः

इस पुस्तिका में दो अनुबंध भी दिए गए हैं । अनुबन्ध I में वर्ष 1979-80 से प्राप्तियों की प्रवृत्तियों को सक्षिप्त रूप में दिखाया गया है और अनुबन्ध 2 में विदेशी सहायता का ब्यौरा भी दिया गया है ।

This document has two parts - Part A Revenue Receipts and Part B Capital Receipts.

Part A explains the estimates of Revenue Receipts which are grouped under two broad categories, namely (a) Tax revenue, and (b) Non-tax revenue. Statements 1 and 2 give the commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs duties and Union Excise duties, respectively. Statement 3 gives the percentage share of each State in respect of Income-tax, Union Excise duties, and grants in lieu of Railway Passenger Fare Tax as recommended by the Finance Commission. Statement 4 gives State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic Excise Duties, Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty in 1986-87 and 1987-88. Statement 5 gives the financial results of the working of the Telecommunications Department.

Part B deals with Capital Receipts which include market loans, external assistance, small savings, Government provident funds, accretions to various deposit accounts, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways, Telecommunications, etc. A summary of *Debt Position* of the Government of India over the years together with statements showing the liabilities of the Government and assets comprising Capital investments and Loans by the Government is also given in this Part.

Annexures :

This document also contains two annexures. Annexure I summarises the trends in receipts since 1979-80. Annexure 2 gives details of external assistance.

भाग क PART A

राजस्व प्राप्तियां REVENUE RECEIPTS

निम्नलिखित विवरण में वित्त अधिनियम 1987 के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित अतिरिक्त राजस्व के प्रभाव को हिसाब में शामिल करते हुए राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमान स्थूल वर्गों के आधार पर सार रूप में दिए गए हैं । इस विवरण के बाद विभिन्न भागों और लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरे दिए गए है, जिनके साथ दी गई टिप्पणियों में बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 के अन्तर और संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों के अन्तर को स्पष्ट किया गया है ।

The Statement below summarises by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts after taking into account the effect of the additional revenues likely to arise from the Finance Act, 1987. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget and Revised estimates, 1986-87 and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1987-88, are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
I. कर -राजस्व	**I. Tax Revenue**			
कम्पनी कर	Corporation Tax	3123.00	3330.00	3537.00
•आय पर कर	*Taxes on Income	2588.00	2764.00	2845.00
•संपदा शुल्क	*Estate Duty	15.00	13.00	10.00
धन कर	Wealth Tax	100.00	125.00	120.00
दान कर	Gift Tax	11.00	11.00	11.00
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	10404.10	11500.00	12866.92
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	14066.81	14346.82	16825.79
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर	Taxes of Union Territories	561.82	593.63	652.49
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	37.54	31.94	92.24
जोड़-कर राजस्व	**TOTAL - Tax Revenue**	**30907.27**	**32715.39**	**36960.44**
घटाइए-राज्यों का अंश	***Less - States' Share:***			
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	2022.95	2159.23	2224.92
संपदा कर	Estate Duty	11.61	10.33	7.37
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	6191.13	6294.72	6974.08
जोड़-राज्यों का अंश	**TOTAL - States' Share**	**8225.69**	**8464.28**	**9206.37**
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर और स्थानीय निकायों पर शुल्कों का स्थानांरण	***Less-Transfer of Union territory taxes and duties to local bodies***	38.81	43.63	42.95
	Centre's Net Tax Revenue	22642.77	24207.48	27711.12
II कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**II. Non-Tax Revenue**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियों, लाभांश और लाभ	Interest receipts, dividends and profits	5976.84	5965.41	6782.46
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union Territories	36.65	60.61	61.81
@ अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	@Other Non-Tax Revenue	853.42	3118.70	1620.74
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	**TOTAL - Non-Tax Revenue**	**6866.91**	**9144.72**	**8465.01**
निवल-केन्द्रीय राजस्व	Net - Centre's Revenue	29509.68	33352.20	36176.13

कर-राजस्व TAX REVENUE

कम्पनी कर CORPORATION TAX

इस कर के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है:-

The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collection	420.00	418.00	448.00
(ख) अग्रिम कर संग्रह	(b) Advance tax collections	2623.00	2832.00	3029.00
(ग) अधिकर	(c) Surtax	70.00	70.00	50.00
(घ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(d) Miscellaneous receipts	10.00	10.00	10.00
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**3123.00**	**3330.00**	**3537.00**

संशोधित अनुमान में 3330 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जब कि मूल बजट में 3123 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के द्वारा हुए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में शामिल करने के पश्चात, अगले वर्ष 3537 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

• *वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के आंकड़ों में राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर दिखाया गया है ।*

@ *वाणिज्यिक विभागों, सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर तथा सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान को छोड़कर*

The Revised is placed at Rs.3330 crores against the original Budget of Rs.3123 crores. After taking into account the effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1987, the receipts next year are expected to be Rs.3537 crores.

* *In the Annual Financial Statement, the figures shown are net of States' share.*

@ *Excluding commercial departments, aid materials and equipments and grants-in-aid and contributions.*

कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The details of receipts under this head are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crore of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	1450.00	1550.00	1595.00
(ख) आयकर का अग्रिम संग्रह	(b) Advance collections of Income Tax	1098.00	1174.00	1210.00
(ग) अधिप्रभार (संघ)	(c) Surcharge (Union)	20.00	20.00	20.00
(घ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(d) Miscellaneous receipts	20.00	20.00	20.00
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**2588.00**	**2764.00**	**2845.00**

2588 करोड़ रुपए के मूल बजट के मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान 2764 करोड़ रुपए के हैं । अगले बजट में और वृद्धि का अनुमान है ।

The Revised is placed at Rs.2764 crores against the original Budget of Rs.2588 crores. Next Budget assumes further growth.

निगम कर तथा कृषि आय पर लगने वाले करों से भिन्न आयकर की निवल प्राप्तियों के सविधान को अनुच्छेद 270 के अन्तर्गत संघ तथा राज्यों के बीच वितरित करना होता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबधित आयकर संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय कर तथा संघीय प्रयोजनों के लिए लगाये गये आयकर के अधिभार को विभाज्य पूंजी से बाहर रखा गया है । संविधान (राजस्व वितरणों) आदेश 1985 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, जिसे आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर आय संबंधी करों से 1 अप्रैल 1985 को और उसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशियों के 85 प्रतिशत अंश को सिवाए उस स्थिति के जिसमें ये प्राप्तियां संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.792 प्रतिशत) तथा संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय करों की द्योतक हों, राज्य के नाम समनुदेशित कर दिया जाता है और उसमें उल्लिखित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार राज्यों में ही संवितरित कर दिया जाता है । राज्यों के प्रतिशत हिस्सों का उल्लेख विवरण 3 में कर दिया गया है ।

Under article 270 of the Constitution, the net proceeds of taxes on income, other than corporation tax and those on agricultural income, are to be distributed between the Union and the States. For this purpose, the proceeds of income tax attributable to Union territories, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and surcharge on income-tax levied for Union purposes are excluded from the divisible pool. In terms of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1985 issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission during each of the financial years commencing, on and after 1st April, 1985, 85 *per cent* of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (1.792 *per cent*) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, is assigned to the States and distributed among them in accordance with the percentages indicated therein. The percentage shares of States are set out in Statement 3.

तदनुसार, आयकर में राज्यों के हिस्से का हिसाब उपर्युक्त आधार पर कर लिया गया है और नीचे दिमाया गया है (प्रत्येक राज्य के हिस्से की राशि विवरण 4 में दी गई है ।

The States' share of income tax has been worked out on the above basis and is indicated below (the amount of share of each State appears in **Statement 4**):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
कुल आय कर (कम्पनी कर से भिन्न) कुल कर (वापसियों की रकम को घटाकर)	Total taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	2588.00	2764.00	2845.00
घटाइए	**Less**			
संघ अधिप्रभार	Union surcharge	-20.00	-20.00	-20.00
विविध प्राप्तियां	Miscellaneous receipts	-20.00	-20.00	-20.00
संघीय परिलब्धियों से संबद्ध अंश	Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments	-31.10	-30.00	-31.00
वितरण योग्य प्राप्तियां	Distributable proceeds	2516.90	2694.00	2774.00
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	Deduct - Cost of Collection	-93.53	-107.38	-108.69
निवल विभाज्य प्राप्तियां	Net distributable proceeds	2423.37	2586.62	2665.31
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सम्बद्ध अंश	Deduct-Proceeds attributable to Union territories	-43.43	-46.35	-47.76
जोड़-विभाज्य राशि	**TOTAL - Divisible Pool**	**2379.94**	**2540.27**	**2617.55**
राज्यों का अंश (85%)	States' Share (85 %)	2022.95	2159.23	2224.92

सम्पदा शुल्क

कृषि भूमि पर संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन)अधिनियम, 1984 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया था । 16 मार्च, 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद मृत्यु होने के कारण हस्तांतरित होने वाली सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर संपदा शुल्क की लेवी को भी संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1985 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया है । उपर्युक्त संशोधनों के पारित होने से पूर्व सम्पत्ति अंतरण का संपदा शुल्क का संग्रह संशोधित अनुमान और आगामी बजट में क्रमश 13 करोड़ रुपए और 10 करोड़ रुपए दिखाया गया है

इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty on agricultural land was discontinued under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984. The levy of Estate Duty in respect of property (other than agricultural land) passing on death occuring on or after 16th March, 1985, has also been abolished under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985. The Revised and the next Budget represent likely collections on estates passing on before the above amendments, and are placed at Rs.13 crores and Rs.10 crores, respectively.

The details are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
इनके सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा शुल्कः	Estate Duty in respect of:			
(i) कृषि भूमि	(i) Agricultural land	0.33	0.48	0.35
(ii) कृषि भूमि से भिन्न संपत्ति	(ii) Property other than agricultural land	14.67	12.52	9.65
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**15.00**	**13.00**	**10.00**

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित संपदा शुल्क (वितरण) अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल, 1984 से अथवा इसके बाद शुरु होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उस वित्तीय वर्ष में सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर आरोपित और संग्रहीत संपदा शुल्क से प्राप्त नियल राशियां, संघीय सरकार को देय राशियां घटाकर सम्बद्ध राज्यों में स्थित कुल सम्पत्ति के सकल मूल्य के बराबर के अनुपात में उन्हीं राज्यों में अनन्तिम रुप से बांट दी जाती है, और उनका निर्धारण उस ही वित्तीय वर्ष में कर लिया जाता है , भारत से बाहर स्थित कोई संपत्ति उस ही राज्य में स्थित संपत्ति मानी जाएगी जहां उसका निर्धारण किया गया होगा । कृषि भूमि पर लगने वाले शुल्क की नियल राशियां उन राज्यों/संघ राज्यों (विधान मंडल सहित) में बांट दी जाती हैं जिन में भूमि स्थित होती है ।

राज्यों का हिस्सा नीचे लिखे अनुसार प्राप्त किया गया है । प्रत्येक राज्य का हिस्सा विवरण 4 में दिया गया है :

Under the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, as amended from time to time on the basis of the recom-mednations of the Finance Commissions, during each of the financial years commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1984, the net proceeds of Estate Duty on property (other than agricultural land) levied and collected during that financial year, after deducting therefrom the net proceeds attributable to Union territories, are to be provisionally distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of all property located in the respective States and brought into assessment in that financial year; any property located outside India being deemed to be located in the State, where it is brought into assessment. The net proceeds of duty attributable to agricultural lands are assigned to the State/Union territory (with Legislature) in which the lands are situated.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below, the amount of share of each State being shown in Statement 4.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
I.कृषि भूमि पर सम्पदा शुल्क	**I. Estate Duty on agricultural land**			
कुल संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	**Total collections (net of refunds)**	**0.33**	**0.48**	**0.35**
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	Deduct-Cost of Collection	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03
घटाइए-संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबधित नियल प्राप्तियां	Less-Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
राज्यों के बीच विभाज्य नियल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds distributable among States	0.26	0.40	0.30
II.कृषि भूमि से भिन्न सम्पत्ति पर संपदा शुल्क	**II. Estate Duty on property other than agricultural land :**			
कुल संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	**Total collections (net of refunds)**	**14.67**	**12.52**	**9.65**
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	Deduct-Cost of Collection	-2.01	-2.03	-2.13
घटाइए: संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से संबंधित नियल प्राप्तियां	Less-Net proceeds in respect of Union territories	-1.31	-0.56	-0.45
राज्यों में विभाज्य नियल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds distributable among states	11.35	9.93	7.07
कुल देय राशि (I+II)	**Total amount payable (I+II)**	**11.61**	**10.33**	**7.37**

धन कर WEALTH TAX

प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The details of the receipts are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
धन कर:	*Wealth Tax on* :			
(i) कृषि सम्पत्ति से भिन्न सम्पत्ति	(i) Property other than agricultural property	99.37	124.42	119.42
(ii) कृषि सम्पत्ति	(ii) Agricultural property	0.63	0.58	0.58
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**100.00**	**125.00**	**120.00**

धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, और अविभक्त हिन्दू परिवार के निवल धन पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है। वित्त अधिनियम, 1960 के अधीन कम्पनियों को धनकर से मुक्त कर दिया गया था किन्तु वित्त अधिनियम, 1983 के अन्तर्गत अल्प जन धारित कम्पनियों के मामले में इस दर को फिर से लगा दिया गया था। वित्त अधिनियम,1980 के अन्तर्गत अकेले व्यक्ति के संबंध में और अविभक्तहिन्दू परिवार के संबंध में जहां पर निवल धन 1.50 लाख रुपए से कम है वहां कोई धन कर नही देना पड़ता। निवल सम्पत्ति की राशि 15 लाख रुपए से जितनी ज्यादा हो जाए उस पर जिस अधिकतम दर के हिसाब से धन कर लगाया जा सकता है, वह 5 प्रतिशत है। वित्त अधिनियम 1985 के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल,1986 से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अथवा अविभक्त हिन्दू परिवार के संबंध में छूट की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 2.50 लाख रुपए तक कर दिया गया है और उस हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के लिए 1.50 लाख रुपए तक कर दिया गया है जिसके कम से कम एक सदस्य का कर निर्धारण वर्ष के दौरान निवल धन 2.50 लाख रुपए से बढ़ गया हो। उक्त संशोधन के बाद निवल धन की राशि पहले मामले में 20 लाख रुपए से जितनी ज्यादा हो जाए उस पर जिस अधिकतम दर से धन कर लगाया जा सकता है वह 2 प्रतिशत है और बाद के मामले में 10 लाख रुपे से जितनी अधिक हो जाए उस पर 3 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से।

वित्त अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत कृषि संपत्ति पर धन कर वापस ले लिया गया था। जो अनुमान दिखाये गये है वे बकाया राशि की मांग के बारे में है। कृषि सम्पत्ति पर धन कर की निवल प्राप्तियों के बराबर की राशि सहायक अनुदानों के रूप में राज्यों को दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिये व्यय के अनुमानों में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है।

दान कर

20.00 रुपए के मूल्य से अधिक के दान पर, कुछ छूटों को देने के बाद, दानकर लगाया जाता है। चालू वर्ष में और अगले बजट में दान कर से 11 करोड़ रुपे के राजस्व की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है

सीमा शुल्क

वित्त अधिनियम 1986 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद चालू वर्ष के दौरान 11,500.00 करोड़ रुपए का कुल निवल सीमा शुल्क राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। जबकि बजट में 10404.10 करोड़ रुपए का राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों के आधार पर अगले वर्ष 12866.92 करोड़ रुपए के राजस्व की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है (वापस अदायगी और चुगी वापसी की रकम को घटाकर) अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company. Companies were exempted from Wealth Tax under the Finance Act, 1960, but under the Finance Act, 1983, tax was revised in respect of closely held companies. Under the Finance Act, 1980, no Wealth Tax is payable where the net wealth is less than Rs.1.50 lakhs both in the case of an individual and a Hindu undivided family and the maximum rate at which the tax is chargeable is 5% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.15 lakhs. The exemption limit has been raised under the Finance Act, 1985 to Rs.2.50 lakhs with effect from 1st April, 1986, in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family and to Rs.1.50 lakhs in the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs.2.50 lakhs. The maximum rate at which the tax would be chargeable after the above amendment is 2% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.20 lakhs in the case of former and 3% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.10 lakhs in the case of latter.

Wealth Tax on agricultural property was withdrawn under the Finance Act, 1982. The estimates assumed are in respect of arrear demand. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates.

GIFT TAX

Gift Tax is levied on gifts exceeding value of Rs.20,000 subject to certain exemptions. The estimates of collection during the current and the next year are placed at Rs.11 crores each.

CUSTOMS

After taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1986, the total net Customs revenue is estimated at Rs.11500.00 crores during the current year against the Budget of Rs.10404.10 crores. The revenue estimated next year on the basis of changes made through the Finance Act, 1987 is placed at Rs.12866.92 crores. The following is the break-up of the estimates (net of refunds and drawbacks):-

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(i) आयात शुल्क	(i) Import Duties	10230.91	11252.69	12629.52*
(ii) निर्यात शुल्क	(ii) Export Duties	37.16	83.05	73.10
(iii) निर्यात पर उपकर	(iii) Cesses on Exports	15.19	15.26	15.30
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	120.84	149.00	149.00
जोड़	TOTAL	**10404.10**	**11500.00**	**12866.92**

* *इसमें 800 करोड़ रुपए की वह रकम भी शामिल है जिसे लोक खाते में निक्षिप्त तेल समन्वय समिति के सामुच्चयिक खाते से दिए गए अंशदान के आधार पर कर-भिन्न राजस्व से अन्तरित किया गया।*

** Includes Rs.800 crores transferred from the Non-tax Revenue on account of contribution from the Pool Account of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account*

1985-86 में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह का और 1986-87 तथा 1987-88 में अनुमानित राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्योरा विवरण 1 में दिया गया है ।

(i) आयात शुल्कः- वित्त अधिनियम 1986 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 1986-87 में आयात शुल्कों से 10230.93 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । इनकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमानों में 11252.69 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है । सकल राजस्व के रूप में जो वृद्धि हुई है यह मुख्य रूप से पशुजन्य और वनस्पति जन्य वसा और तेलों तथा उनके भाज्य उत्पादों, तैयार खाद्य वसा, खनिज पदार्थों, अन्य खनिज ईंधन तेलों, मोम और विटुमन पदार्थों, रंजकों रंगों, पैंट्स और वार्निश साबुन, आर्गनिक पर सक्रिय माध्यमों और कृत्रिम मोम, फोटोग्राफ़ी और सिनेमेटोग्राफी वस्तुओं, विविध रसायनिक उत्पादों, प्लास्टिक और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, रबड़ और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, हाथ से बने हुए स्टैपल रेशे, लौह और अमिश्रित इस्पात अन्य मिश्र इस्पात, बरमों की खोखली छड़ों और डंडों मशीनी औजारों और उनके हिस्सों को छोड़कर मशीनरी, सहायक पुर्जे और बाल अथवा बेयरिंग, बाल अथवा फोटोग्राफी संबंधी उपकरणों और चिकित्सा तथा शल्य चिकित्सा संबंधी मापक उपकरणों, परियोजना आयातों तथा अन्य समस्त वस्तुओं से प्रत्याशा से अधिक रकमों की वसूली होने के कारण हुई है । आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स, लुगदी, कागज गत्ता और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, ऊन और अन्य पशुओं के बालों, लौह और इस्पात से बनी वस्तुओं, तांबे, निकल, अल्युमिनियम, जल्स्ते, टिन, मशीनों और सामान में होने वाली कमी के कारण उपर्युक्त वृद्धि अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद संशोधित अनुमानों के मुकाबले अगले वर्ष में आयात शुल्कों में 1376.83 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि (निवल) होने का अनुमान है जिसमें 800 करोड़ रुपए की यह रकम भी शामिल है, जिन्हे लोक खाते में निक्षिप्त तेल समन्वय समिति के सामुच्चयिक खाते से दिए गए अंशदान के आधार पर कर-भिन्न राजस्व से अन्तरित किया गया । सकल राजस्व के रूप में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से फलों, खुश्क मेवों और ताजे फलों, पेट्रोलियम और विटमिन युक्त खनिजों से प्राप्त तेलों, कच्चे तेल, अन्य खनिज ईंधन तेलों, मोम और विटुमिन युक्त पदार्थों, अकार्बनिक पदार्थों, आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स, विविध रासायनिक उत्पादों प्लास्टिक और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, रबड़ और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, लोहे और इस्पात की प्रारंभिक सामग्री, लोहे और इस्पात से बनी वस्तुओं, तांबे, दृश्य फोटोग्राफी तथा चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा के मापक औजारों, सामान तथा परियोजना संबंधी आयातों तथा अन्य समस्त वस्तुओं के अन्तर्गत हुई है । उपर्युक्त मदों में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह खनिज पदार्थों, हाथ से बने फिलामेंट, हाथ से बने स्टेपल रेशे, लोहे और अमिश्रित इस्पात मशीनरी, जिसमें मशीनी पुर्जे और उनके हिस्से और सहायक पुर्जे शामिल नहीं है, बाल बेयरिंग और रौलर बेयरिंग, मशीनी पुर्जे हिस्से और सहायक पुर्जे और बिजली की मशीनरी तथा एल्युमिनियम के अन्तर्गत होने वाली कमियों से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी ।

(ii) निर्यात शुल्कः- काफी/तम्बाकू (अविनिर्मित) खालों, चमड़ी और चमड़ा, मिर्च और अभ्रक जैसी विभिन्न मदों पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाया जाता है । निर्यात शुल्कों को लगाते समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में वस्तु की प्रतियोगितात्मक स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है । प्रत्येक वस्तु पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाते समय अन्य बलतों के साथ साथ घरेलू उत्पादन तथा निर्यात के लिए बची संभावित वस्तु, उत्पाद की विदेशी बाजारों में मांग तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में मिलने वाली कीमतें, विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन आदि को भी हिसाब में लिया जाता है ।

निर्यात शुल्क से 37.16, करोड़ रुपए के मूल अनुमानों जके प्रति संशोधित अनु ान और अगले वर्ष में क्रमशः 83.05 करोड़ रुपए और 73.10 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वसूलियां होने का अनुमान है संशोधित अनुमानों में यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः काफी और काली मिर्च शीर्ष में अधिक वसूली के कारण हुई है । अगले बजट में काफी शीर्ष में कम वसूलियां होने की संभावना है ।

The commodity-wise break-up of the collections during 1985-86 and the estimated revenue in 1986-87 and 1987-88 are indicated in Statement I.

(i) Import Duties.- Revenue from import duties for 1986-87 was assumed at Rs.10230.93 crores, after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1986. As against this, the Revised is placed at Rs.11252.69 crores. The increase in terms of gross revenue is mainly on account of larger realisations than anticipated from Animal or vegetable fats & oils & their cleavage products, prepared edible fats; Mineral substances; Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances; Dyes, colours, paints and varnishes; Soap, organic surface active agents and artificial waxes; Photographic & Cinematographic goods; Misc. Chemical products; Plastics & articles thereof; Rubber & articles thereof; Man-made staple fibres; Primary materials of Iron and Steel; Iron & non-alloy steel; Other alloy steel, Hollow drill bars and rods; Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories & ball or roller bearings; Ball or roller bearings; Aircraft and Vessels; Optical, photographic, Cinematographic, measuring medical and surgical instruments; Project Imports and All other Articles. The above increases have been partly offset by decreases under Organic chemicals; Pulp, paper, paper-board and articles thereof; Wool & other animal hair; Articles of Iron & Steel; Copper; Nickel; Aluminium; Zinc; Tin; Machine tools; parts and accessories; Electrical Machinery and Baggage.

After taking into account the changes brought out under the Finance Act, 1987, the anticipated import duty realisations (net) next year show an increase of Rs.1376.83 crores over the Revised which includes Rs.800 crores transferred from the Non-tax Revenue on account of contribution from the Pool Account of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account. The expected increase in terms of gross revenue is mainly under Fruits, dried & Fresh;Ores, slag and ash; Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude; Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances; Inorganic chemicals; Organic chemicals; Misc. chemical products; Plastics & articles thereof; Rubber & articles thereof; Pulp, paper, paper-board and articles thereof;Primary materials of Iron and Steel; Articles of Iron & Steel; Copper; Optical, Photographic, mesuring medical and surgical instruments; Project Imports; Baggage and All other Articles. The increase under the above items will be partly offset by decreases under Mineral substances; Man-made filaments; Man–made staple fibres; Iron and non-alloy steel; Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories & ball or roller bearings;machine tools, parts and accessories and Electrical Machinery, Aluminium.

(ii) *Export Duties.* - Export duties are levied on a number of items such as coffee, tobacco (unmanufactured), hides, skins and leathers, black peper and mica. While levying export duties, the competitive position of the goods in the international market is generally kept in view. The export duty leviable on each item takes into account, *inter alia* , factors like domestic production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products in the foreign markets and the prices prevailing in the international market, changes in the exchange rates, etc.

Net collections from Export duties are estimated at Rs.83.05 crores in Revised and Rs.73.10 crores next year against the original estimates of Rs.37.16 crores, the increase in Revised being mainly on account of larger realizations under coffee and black pepper. Next Budget assumes lesser receipts under Coffee and Mica

(iii) **निर्यात पर उपकर**:- संशोधित तथा अगले बजट अनुमान क्रमशः 15.26 करोड़ रुपए और 15.30 करोड़ रुपए के है जबकि बजट बनाते समय 15.19 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

(iv) **अन्य प्राप्तिया** :- संशोधित अनुमान तथा अगले बजट दोनो के अनुमान क्रमशः 149.00 करोड़ रुपए और 120 और जबकि चालू बजट बजट 120.84 करोड़ रुपए का है ।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क

संघ उत्पाद शुल्को से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तुओ के अनुसार ब्यौरा विवरण 2 में दिया गया है । संघ उत्पाद शुल्क के राजस्व (वापसी की रकम घटाकर) का विवरण निम्नलिखित सारणी में दिया गया है :-

(iii) **Cesses on Exports**:--Revised and next Budget are placed at Rs.15.26 crores and Rs.15.30 crores, respectively, against Rs.15.19 crores anticipated at the Budget stage.

(iv) **Other Receipts**:-- Collections are estimated at Rs.149.00 crores under both Revised and next year against the original Budget of Rs.120.84 crores.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties are given in Statement 2. The following table summarises the position of excise duty revenue (net of refunds):-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

			बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(i) बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क (वस्त्रों संबंधी पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क सहित)	(i)	Basic and Special Exicse Duties (including additional duties on textiles and textile articles)	11865.33	12087.74	13461.04
(ii) बिक्रीकर के एवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(ii)	Additional Excise Duties in lieu Sales Tax	1046.31	1103.40	1306.76
(iii) निर्धारित उपकर	(iii)	Earmarked Cesses	1155.17	1155.68	2057.99
जोड़		**TOTAL**	14066.81	14346.82	16825.79

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क तथा उपकर, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद, तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और विशेष अधिनियमों के, जो समय-समय पर लागू होते रहते है, अंतर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओ पर लगाए जाते है । इन वस्तुओ को टैरिफ की 140 वस्तुओं में बांटा गया है । तथापि कई वस्तुओ को शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओ पर लगने वाला शुल्क संबद्ध कानून में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार मात्रानुसार अथवा मूल्यानुसार या मात्रानुसार-सह-मूल्यानुसार है । चालू वर्ष में प्राप्तियों की रकम 14346.82 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई जबकि बजट अनुमान 14066.81 करोड़ रुपए का था,(वित्त अधिनियम, 1986 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद) अर्थात् उसमें, 280.01 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है । वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद आशा है कि अगले वर्ष 16825.79 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्तियां होंगी, जो संशोधित अनुमान से 2478.97 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा होगी । जिनमें 900 करोड़ रुपए की यह रकम भी शामिल है जिसे लोक खाते में निक्षिप्त तेल समन्वय समिति के सामुच्चयिक खाते से दिए गए अंशदान के आधार पर कर-भिन्न राजस्व से अंतरित किया गया ।

संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः इन वस्तुओ के बुनियादी तथा विशेष उत्पाद शुल्कों में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है , अर्थात् सिगरेट, मोटर स्पिरिट पेटेंट और मालिकाना बंधिया, आर्गनिक तल सक्रिय एजेंट टायर, सूती कपड़े, लोहे और इस्पात और उसकी बनी वस्तुओं, रेफ्रिजिरेटरों, वातानुकलकों, उनके हिस्सों, बिजली के पंखो, वायरलैस रिसिविंग सेटों, मोटर गाड़ियों, ट्रेलर सहित ट्रेक्टरों, यात्रा सामान अन्यत्र अवर्गीकृत समस्त वस्तुओ तथा विविध वस्तुओ के कारण । किन्तु उपर्युक्त मदों के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि, चीनी, मिट्टी के तेल, हाथ के बने रेशे और सूत, गैर सेलूलोसिक स्पन यार्न, सीमेंट (सभी प्रकार के) एल्यूमिनियम और उनके उत्पादों में बनी होने के कारण अंशतः प्रति संतुलित हो गई है ।

अगले वर्ष में वृद्धि मुख्यतः इन वस्तुओ के अन्तर्गत हुई , अर्थात् अपशिष्ट चाय सहित चाय, प्राकृतिक अथवा संश्लिष्ठ खनिज जल और वातित जल, तम्बाकू या तम्बाकू की स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं के सिगरेट या सिगाररोल्स, बीड़िया सीमेंट क्लिंकर सभी किस्म के सीमेंट, मोटर स्पिरिट, मिट्टी का तेल, आर.डी. तेल, अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं, अध्याय 28 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं आर्गेनिक रसायन, फार्मास्यूटिकल उत्पाद, निस्सार तेल और रेसिनायड्स, परफ्यूमरी कास्मेटिक्स या टायलेट प्रेपरेशंस, साबुन, आर्गेनिक सफैस एक्टिक ऐजंट्स, प्लास्टिक या प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं, टायर्स, ट्यूबस या फ्लेप्स, अध्याय 40 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं, लकड़ी की वस्तुएं, कागज या गत्ता,कागज की भुगदी, कागज या गत्ते की वस्तुएं, कपास और सूती यार्न, सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट

Union Excise Duties and cesses are levied on commodities covered by the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and other special Acts enacted from time to time. The commodities are grouped into 140 tariff items. A number of commodities are, however, exempt from duty. The duty on the commodities covered are specific or *ad valorem* or specific-cum *ad valorem* as provided in the relevant law. The receipts during the current year are estimated at Rs.14346.82 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs.14066.81 crores (after taking into account the affect of changes made through the Finance Act, 1986) showing an increase of Rs.280.01 crores. After taking into account the effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1987, the receipts next year are expected to be Rs.16825.79 crores i.e. Rs.2478.97 crores more than the Revised, which includes transfer of Rs.900 crores from Non-tax Revenue on account of contribution from the Pool Account of Oil Co-ordination Committee lodged in Public Account.

The increase in basic and special excise duties in the Revised is mainly under cigarettes; motor spirit; patent or proprietary medicines; organic surface active agents; tyres; cotton fabrics; iron and steel and products thereof; refrigerators; air conditioners and parts thereof; electric fans; wireless receiving sets; motor vehicles and tractors including trailors; travel goods; all other goods not elsewhere specified and miscellaneous. The increases under the above items have been partly off-set by decreases under sugar; kerosene; man-made fibres and yarns; non-collulosic spun yarn; cement, all sorts; and aluminium and products thereof.

The increase next year is mainly under Tea including tea waste; Natural or artificial mineral water and aerated water; Cigarettes and Cigarettes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes; Biris; Cement Clinkers, cement all sorts; Motor Spirit; Kerosene; R.D.Oil; All other falling under Chap.27; All others falling under Chap.28; Organic Chemicals; Pharmaceuticals products; Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations; Soap; Orgnaic Surface Active Agents; Plastics and articles thereof; Tyres, Tubes and flaps; All other falling under Chap.40; Wood and articles of wood; Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board; Cotton and Cotton yarn; Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including

यार्न और सिंथेटिक मोनोफिलामेंट और अपशिष्ठ सहित सिलाई का धागा, कृत्रिम और सिंथेटिक स्टेपल फाइबर और अपशिष्ठ सहित टो, सिरामिक उत्पाद, लोहा और इस्पात, लोहा और इस्पात के उपकरण, अध्याय 83 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं, अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं, बिजली की मोटरें और जेनरेटर, बिजली के जेनरेटिंग सेट और उनके पुर्जे, इलैक्ट्रिक एक्यूमलेटर्स, प्राइमरी सेल और प्राइमरी बैटरियां, रेडियो प्रसारण, टेलीविजन रिसिवरों, (वीडियो मानीटरर्स और प्रोजक्टर्स सहित) के लिए एप्रेटर्स, इस्यूलेटेड वायर्स, केबल्स और अन्य इलैक्ट्रिकल कंडक्टर्स, अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं, सार्वजनिक परिवहन के लिए मोटर कारें या अन्य मोटर गाड़ियां, सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस्म की यात्री मोटर गाड़ियां और माल परिवहन के लिए मोटर गाड़ियां, अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य सभी वस्तुएं । उपर्युक्त मदों की वृद्धि ऊन, जानवरों के बढ़िया और मोटे बालों और अध्याय 52 (सूती फैब्रिक) के अंतर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदों से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी ।

वित्त अधिनियम, 1986 में किए गए परिवर्तनों के आधार पर बिक्री कर के एवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद कर से संशोधित अनुमानों में प्राप्तियों की रकम 1103.40 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई है, जबकि बजट अनुमान 1046.31 करोड़ रुपए का था । वित्त अधिनियम 1987 के द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद अगले वर्ष 1306.76 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

synthetic monofilament and waste; Artificial or synthetic staple fibre & tow including waste; Ceramic products; Iron & Steel; Articles of Iron & Steel; All other falling under Chap.83; All other falling under Chap.84; Electric motors and generators Electric generating sets and parts thereof; Electric accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries; Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, Television receivers (including video monitors and projectors) Insulated wires, cables and other electric conductors; All other falling under Chap.85 Motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons; Public transport type passenger motor vehicle & motor vehicle for the transport of goods; All other falling under Chap. 87. The increase under the above items will be partly offered by decreases under wool, fine or loose animal hair and all others falling under Chapter 52 (cotton fabrics)

After taking into account the effect of charges made through the Finance Act, 1986 receipts from Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax are placed at Rs.1103.40 crores in the Revised against the original Budget of Rs.1046.31 crores. After taking into account he changes made through the Finance Act, 1987, the receipts next year are expected to Rs.1306.76 crores.

Details of receipts are:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
1. (क) निम्नस्थ (ख) से भिन्न बुनियादी तथा विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	1. (a) Basic and Special Excise Duties other than (b) below	11668.11	11902.34	13255.43
(ख) वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों संबंधी सामग्री पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	(b) Additional duties on textiles and textile articles	197.22	185.40	205.61
जोड़	TOTAL	**11865.33**	**12087.74**	**13461.04**
2. बिक्री-कर की बजाय अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax	1046.31	1103.40	1306.76
3. निर्धारित उपकर	3. Earmarked Cesses:			
(क) राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित	(a) Administered by Revenue Department	1073.17	1074.86	1984.00*
(ख) अन्यों द्वारा प्रशासित	(b) Administered by others	82.00	80.82	73.99
जोड़	TOTAL	**1155.17**	**1155.68**	**2057.99**
जोड़ (क+ ख+ ग)	TOTAL (1+2+3)	**14066.81**	**14346.82**	**16825.79**

केन्द्र और राज्यों में संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का वितरण:

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 272 के अन्तर्गत, संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के ऐसे भाग की अदायगी तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके वितरण के लिए इस प्रयोजन से बनाए गए कानून के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है । तथापि उत्पाद के अतिरिक्त शुल्क (वस्त्र तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री) अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों संबंधी सामग्री पर लागू अतिरिक्त शुल्कों से प्राप्तियां उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(2) के अनुरूप है, जो राज्यों के बीच बांटी नहीं जा सकती । इसी प्रकार, निर्धारित उपकरों से प्राप्त राशि को भी राज्यों में नहीं बांटा जाता ।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (संवितरण) संशोधन अधिनियम 1985 के अंतर्गत जिसमें आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1 अप्रैल 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष से विशेष अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत समाए गए तथा निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए उपस्करों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियमों 1944 के अन्तर्गत और ऐसे ही शुल्क को आरोपित करने के लिए तथा एकत्रित करने के लिए लागू किसी अन्य कानूक के अन्तर्गत आरोपित एवं संग्रहीत संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों की रकम के 45 प्रतिशत अंश को राज्यों को दिया जाना है । यद्यपि उत्पाद शुल्कों को निवल प्राप्तियों के 40 प्रतिशत भाग को आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के आधार पर राज्यों में संवितरित किया गया जाएगा, तथापि शेष पांच प्रतिशत राशि घाटे वाले राज्यों में आयोग द्वारा प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के संबंध में निर्धारित की जाने वाली अलग-अलग प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार संवितरित की जाएगी । प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा **विवरण-3** में दे दिया गया है ।

•जिसमें 900 करोड़ रुपए की वह अन्तरित रकम शामिल है जिसे लोक खाते में निक्षिप्त तेल समन्वय समिति के सामुच्चयिक खाते से दिए गए अंशदान के आधार पर कर-भिन्न राजस्व से अंतरित किया गया ।

Distribution of Union Excise Duties between Centre and States:

Article 272 of the Constitution provides for sharing a part of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and their distrbution among the States in accordance with law enacted for the purpose. However, the receipts from additional duties on textiles and textile articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 are, in terms of Section 3(2) of the said Act, not distributable among the States. Similarly, the receipts from earmarked cesses are also not shareable with States.

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1985 based on the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission, during each of the financial years commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1985, 45 *per cent* of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise levied and collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and any other law for the levy and collection of such duty, excluding cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for specific purposes, are to be paid to the States and distributed among them. While 40 *per cent* of the net proceeds of shareable excise duties will be distributed among all the States on the basis of percentages prescribed by the Commission, the balance 5 *per cent* will be distributed among the deficit States in accordance with a separate set of percentages prescribed for each of the financial year by the Commission. The percentage shares of each State have been indicated in **Statement 3.**

**Includes Rs.900 crores transferred from Non-tax revenue on account of contribution from the Pool Accounts of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account.*

अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व की वस्तुएं) अधिनियम 1957 में चीनी, तम्बाकू, सूती फेब्रिकों ऊन के तथा हाथ से बने फेब्रिकों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क आरोपित किए जाने और उसे एकत्रित किए जाने की व्यवस्था है । यह शुल्क केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम 1944 अथवा इस समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत देय शुल्कों के अतिरिक्त हैं और राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ सहमति से किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्री कर को प्रतिस्थापित करता है जिसे राज्य इन वस्तुओं पर अन्यथा आरोपित करते हैं । संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य राशियों को छोड़कर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली समग्र धनराशियां राज्यों के बीच बांट दी जाती हैं । अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व की वस्तुएं) संशोधन अधिनियम 1985 जो कि आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिनियमित किया गया था विभिन्न राज्यों को अप्रैल 1985 के प्रथम दिन अथवा उसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में निवल प्राप्तियों से उनके 2.391 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम घटाकर जो कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होती है, अदा की जाने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां प्रतिशतताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं । प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा विवरण तीन में दिया गया है । किन्तु उत्पाद शुल्कों का यह विभाजन इस शर्त के अधीन रहेगा कि यदि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उस राज्य के किसी भी कानून के द्वारा अथवा किसी भी कानूक के अंतर्गत इन वस्तुओं में से किसी भी वस्तु की बिक्री या उसकी खरीद पर किसी भी राज्य में कोई कर आरोपित किया जाएगा अथवा एकत्रित किया जाएगा तो जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष आदेश जारी करके अन्यथा निर्देश न दे तब तक उस वित्तीय वर्ष कें दौरान उस वस्तु के संबंध में कोई धनराशि अदा नहीं की जाएगी ।

संघ राज्य उत्पाद शुल्कों, तथा बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा उपर्युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है ।

राज्य सरकारों को देय शेयरों का अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिखाया गया है ।

The Additional Duties of Exicse (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-made fabrics. This duty is in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force, and had replaced, by agreement with the State Governments, the sales tax otherwise levied by the States on these commodities. The entire proceeds of the additional excise duties, other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributable among the States. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1985 based on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission prescribes the percentages of net proceeds to be paid to various States during each of the financial years commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1985, after deducting a sum equal to 2.391 per cent of the net proceeds as being attributable to Union territories. The percentage share of each State is shown in Statement 3. The sharing would be subject to the condition that if during any financial year, there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of any of these commodities by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that commodity in respect of that financial year unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs.

The States' share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax has been worked out on the above basis.

The estimates of share payable to States are shown in the following table:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(क) बुनियादी (विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क सहित)	(a) Basic (including Special Excise Duties)			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी के बाद निवल)	**TOTAL**-Collections (net of refunds)	11668.11	11902.34	13255.43
घटाइए	*Less*			
-विविधप्राप्तियां	-Miscellaneous receipts	-100.00	-200.00	-200.00
-संग्रह की लागत	-Cost of collection	-66.93	-89.25	-110.06
-निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	11501.18	11613.09	12945.37
-राज्यों का अंश (45 प्रतिशत)	States' share (45%)	5175.53	5225.89	5825.41
वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के संबंध में नियत्रंण महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर वसूली योग्य राशि	Amount recoverable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82	..	..	(-)125.01
जोड़ राज्यों को देय अंश	**TOTAL-Share payable to States**	**5175.53**	**5225.89**	**5700.40**
(ख) बिक्री कर के बदले में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(b) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी के बाद निवल)	**TOTAL**-Collections (net of refunds)	**1046.31**	**1103.40**	**1306.76**
घटाइएः संग्रह की लागत	Deduct-Cost of collection	-5.83	-8.39	-10.19
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	1040.48	1095.01	1296.57
घटाइएः संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का अंश	Deduct-Share of Union Territories	-24.88	-26.18	-31.00
राज्यों का अंश	States' share	1015.60	1068.83	1265.57
वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के संबंध में विभाग के महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशिया	Amount payable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.	..	..	(+)8.11
जोड़-	**TOTAL--Share payable to States**	**1015.60**	**1068.83**	**1273.68**
जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का अंश (अर्थात् क+ख)	TOTAL--States' share of Union Excise Duties i.e.(a+b)	6191.13	6294.72	6974.08

प्रत्येक राज्य को देय राशि के अंश का विवरण सारणी 4 में दिया गया है।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कर

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तियों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

The amount of share of each State is given in Statement 4.

Taxes of Union Territories

The receipts are in respect of Union territories without Legislature. Broad details are:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
भू-राजस्व	Land Revenue	0.11	0.13	0.15
स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	Stamps and Registration	21.36	22.55	24.10
राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	State Excise Duties	116.99	126.67	133.22
बिक्री कर	Sales Tax	369.62	383.54	428.64
वाहनों पर कर	Taxes on Vehicles	15.41	15.41	18.53
सामान और यात्रियों पर कर	Taxes on goods and passengers	24.77	30.59	33.01
बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.75	1.50	1.50
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	12.81	13.24	13.34
जोड़	TOTAL	**561.82**	**593.63**	**652.49**
घटाइए	Less			
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अंतरण	Transfer of Union Territory Taxes and Duties to Local Bodies	38.81	43.63	42.95
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के निवल कर	Net-Taxes of Union Territories	523.01	550.00	609.54

टर्मिनल मनोरंजन और अन्य करों से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड को दे दी जाती है।

Net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes are paid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation,New Delhi Muncipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
अन्य कर	*OTHER TAXES*			
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	10.00	..	..
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	27.54	31.94	92.24
जोड़	TOTAL	**37.54**	**31.94**	**92.24**

ब्याज कर

ब्याज कर की लेवी वित्त अधिनियम, 1985 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दी गई है।

अन्य कर और शुल्क

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाली राशियां निम्नलिखित वसूलियों को प्रकट करती है।

INTEREST TAX

The levy of Interest Tax has been discontinued under the Finance Act, 1985.

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The receipts under this head represent mostly the proceeds of:

विदेशी यात्रा कर	Foreign Travel Tax	23.54	25.94	86.24
जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) उपकर	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess	4.00	6.00	6.00
जोड़	TOTAL	**27.54**	**31.94**	**92.24**

कर भिन्न राजस्व NON-TAX REVENUE

ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS

इस भाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधारों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्राप्त लाभांश और लाभों को शामिल किया गया है। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तरित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अतिरिक्त लाभ को भी शामिल किया गया है।

Apart from receipts on account of interest on loans by the Central Government, this Section comprises dividends and profits from public sector enterprises. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.

मुख्य शीर्ष के अनुसार इसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :-
The Details by major heads are:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest receipts	5521.20	5504.55	6262.10
(ख) लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Dividends and Profits	455.64	460.86	520.36
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**5976.84**	**5965.41**	**6782.46**
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts:			
(i) उधारों पर ब्याज	(i) Interest on loans to-			
(क) राज्य	(a) States	2624.23	2602.44	3187.20
(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल सहित)	(b) Union Territories(with Legislature)	42.27	48.56	50.80
(ग) रेलवे द्वारा देय ब्याज	(c) Interest payable by Railways	590.00	570.00	652.00
(घ) दूर संचार द्वारा देय ब्याज	(d) Interest payable by Telecommunications	191.70	213.00	237.00
(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(e) Other Interest receipts	2073.00	2070.55	2135.10
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**5521.20**	**5504.55**	**6262.10**

(क) राज्यों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1983-84 तक राज्यों को दिए गए केन्द्रीय उधारों को, जोकि 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया है, कुछ श्रेणियों के उधारों को छोड़ कर समेकित किया जाना है । वर्ष 1979 से पूर्व के उधारों पर, 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । जबकि राज्य सरकारों को 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए उधारों पर, जिनको 15 वर्ष से 30 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समेकित किया जाएगा, 6.0 प्रतिशत से 6.75 प्रतिशत की दरों पर ब्याज लगेगा ।

राज्य सरकारों को 1-4-1974 से पूर्व दिये गये अल्प बचत उधार पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । ऐसे जो उधार पहली अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 मई, 1981 तक और 1-6-1981 से 31-5-1982 तक दिये गए उन पर क्रमशः 6.25 प्रतिशत और 7.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1-6-1982 से 31-5-1983 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 7.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और 1-6-1983 से 31-5-1984 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1-6-1984 की दर 9.75 प्रतिशत और 1-6-1985 से 10.25 प्रतिशत है । 1-6-1986 से यह दर 12 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दी गई है ।

संशोधित अनुमानों में राज्य सरकारों से 26.2 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियां तथा अगले बजट अनुमानों में 3171 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि मूल अनुमान 2624.23 करोड़ रुपए है । अगले बजट में वृद्धि 1986-87 के दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज और अल्प बचतों की संग्रहीत राशियों के आधार पर दिए गए उधारों के ब्याज की वसूली के कारण है ।

(ख) विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल सहित) से बजट अनुमान में आंकी गई 42.27 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों की तुलना में 48.55 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने की संभावना है । वर्ष 1987-88 में 50.80 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा दिया जाने वाला ब्याज

संसद की आनुक्रमिक रेलवे अभिसमय समितियों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार रेलवे में लगी पूंजी पर, जिसका हिसाब वार्षिक आधार पर लगाया जाता है, रेलवे द्वारा ब्याज के एवज में सामान्य राजस्व को एक निश्चित लाभांश और थोड़ा सा अंशदान दिया जाता है । 1987-88 के संबंध में अनुमान उन व्यवस्थाओं पर आधारित है जिनका अनुमोदन 1980-81 से 1984-85 के लिए अनन्तिम आधार पर रेलवे अभिसमय समिति 1980 से अपनी सातवीं रिपोर्ट तथा दसवीं रिपोर्ट (सातवीं लोक सभा) में किया था और आठवीं लोक सभा को रेलवे अभिसमय समिति

(a) Interst on loans to States

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to States upto 1983-84 and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85, with the exception of certain categories, have been consolidated. The pre-1979 consolidated loans carry rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent.* while those advanced during 1979-84 and consolidated for terms ranging from 15 years to 30 years carry interest at rates varying from 6 *per cent* to 6.75 *per cent.*

Small Savings loans given to the State Governments prior to 1.4.1974 carry effective rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent.* The loans from 1.4.74 to 31.5.81 and 1.6.81 to 31.5.82 carry interest at 6.25 *per cent* and 7.25 *per cent* respectively. The loans from 1.6.1982 to 31.5.83 carry interest at 7.75 *per cent* and those from 1.6.83 to 31.5.84 that of 8.75 *per cent.* The rate of interest from 1.6.84 is 9.75 *per cent* and from 1.6.85 it is 10.25 *per cent.* The rate has been revised to 12 per cent from 1.6.86.

The interest receipts from the State Governments are estimated at Rs.2602.44 crores in the Revised and Rs.3187.20 crores in next Budget as against the original estimate of Rs.2624.23 crores. The increase in next Budget is due to recovery of interest on the loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and loans against Small Savings Collections advanced during 1986-87.

(b) Interest on loans to Union Territories (with Legislature)

The interest receipts from Union Territories (with Legislature) are estimated at Rs.48.56 crores compared to the Budget estimate of Rs.42.27 crores. Receipts during 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.50.80 crores.

(c) Interest payable by Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees (RCC) of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of interest charges *plus* a small amount of contribution. The estimates in this regard for 1987-88 have been framed on the basis of arrangements recommended by the Railway Convention Committee,

द्वारा 1985-86 और 1986-87 के लिए अनन्तिम रूप से लागू किया गया था। ये व्यवस्थाएं इस प्रकार हैं :-

(क) रिहायशी इमारतों की पूंजीगत लागत को छोड़ कर, जिन पर 3.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश दिया जाता है, रेलवे निम्नलिखित दरों पर इस लाभांश की अदायगी करती हैः-

(1) 31-3-1980 तक निवेशित पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत (31-3-1984 तक राज्यों को अदायगी के लिए निवेश्य पूंजी पर यात्री किराया कर आदि के बदले 1.5 प्रतिशत सहित)

(2) उसके बाद निवेशित पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत

(ख) रेलवे नीचे बताई गई पूंजी के संबंध में लाभांश की अदायगी नहीं करतीः-

(1) सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों के संबंध में लगी पूंजी, ऐसी लाइनों के कार्यचालन में वार्षिक हानि सामान्य राजस्व से पूरी की जाती है और उनके कार्यचालन में फालतू राशि, यदि कोई हो, तो वह भी सामान्य लाभांश के स्तर तक सामान्य राजस्व को अन्तरित कर दी जाती है।

(2) *अलाभकारी ब्रांच लाइनें*- लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी से एक ब्रांच लाइन विशेष को छूट इस लाइन की अलाभदायकता की वार्षिक समीक्षा के आधार पर दी जाती है जिसके निर्धारण में सीमान्तिक लागत का सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है।

(3) नौकाओं, कल्याणकार्यों से संबंधित इमारतों, (अस्पताल, दवाखाने, स्वास्थ्य एकक, क्लब, संस्थाएं, स्कूल तथा कालेज, होस्टल तथा अन्य कल्याणकार्यों से संबंधित केन्द्र) औ पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के असामरिक भाग के संबंध में लगी पूंजी।

(4) अयस्क लाइनें (किरिबुरु-बिमलगढ़ तथा संभलपुर-टीटागढ़ लाइनें, जिन पर अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिए भाड़े की रियायती दरें उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं) बशर्ते कि ये लाभकारी नहीं हैं। लाभप्रदता, सीमान्तिक लागत सिद्धान्त को अपनाते हुए निर्धारित की गई है।

(5) 'वित्तीय लाभ के आधार से भिन्न आधार पर' पहली अप्रैल, 1955 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू की गई 28 नई लाइनों की पूंजीगत लागत जिनमें से सीमान्तिक लागत के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वे लाइनें शामिल नहीं है जिनसे वर्ष के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होना शुरू हो गया था। यह प्रबंध जम्मू-कठुआ तथा तिरुनेलवेली-त्रिवेन्द्रम-कन्याकुमारी लाइनों पर लागू होता है जिनको राष्ट्रीय महत्व के निवेश माना जाता है।

नई उपर्युक्त लाइनों को छोड़कर समस्त नई लाइनों में निवेशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, निर्माण की अवधि के दौरान तथा उनके खुलने के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के लिए स्थगित किया गया है। स्थगित लाभांश छठे वर्ष से वसूल किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि नई लाइनों की निवल आय में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी के बाद कुछ अधिशेष रहे। नई लाइनों पर स्थगित लाभांश का खाता, उनके खुलने की तारीख से 20 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद, किसी भी जिम्मेदारी को समाप्त करते हुए जिसे उस अवधि में समाप्त नहीं किया गया, बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) एक वर्ष में चालू पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजी-परिव्यय के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को (जिस पर अन्यथा लाभांश देय होता हो) तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लाभांश की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है।

1980 in their 7th and 10th Report (7th Lok Sabha) for 1980-81 to 1984-85 on a provisional basis and provisionally made applicable for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 by the Railway Convention Committee (1985) of the VIIIth Lok Sabha. These arrangements are:

(a) Except for the Capital cost of residential buildings which bears dividend at 3.5 per cent., Railways pay dividend at:

(1) 6% on capital invested upto 31.3.1980 (inclusive of 1.5% on dividend bearing capital less subsidy capital invested upto 31.3.64, for payment to States in lieu of passenger fares tax).

(2) 6.5% on the capital invested thereafter.

(b) The Railways do no pay dividend on capital in respect of:

(1) *Strategic Lines* - the annual loss in respect of working of such lines is borne by General Revenues and surplus, if any, in their working is transferred to General Revenues upto the level of normal dividend.

(2) *Unremunerative branch lines* - the exemption of a particular branch line from payment of dividend on capital is based on annual review of the un-remunerativeness of the line, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(3) Ferries, welfare buildings (hospitals, dispensaries, health units, clubs,institutes, schools and colleges, hostels and other welfare centres) and non-strategic portion of the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(4) Ore lines (Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambhalpur-Titlagarh lines, which involve concessional rates of freight for the carriage of ore) provided that they are not remunerative, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(5) 28 'new lines' taken up on or after 1st April, 1955 on 'other than financial' considerastions,except those which become remunerative during the year adopting the 'marginal cost' principle; this arrangement applies also to Jammu Kathua and Tirunelvelli - Trivandrum - Kanyakumari lines which are known as 'national investments'.

On the 'new lines' other than those referred to above, dividend on capital invested is deferred during the period of construction as well as for the first five years after their opening. The deferred dividend is recoverable from the sixth year provided the net income of the new lines leaves a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of the unliquidated deferred dividend on these lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(c) 50 per cent of the outlay in a year on capital works-in-progress (which would otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) is exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

(घ) उपर्युक्त लाभांश छूटों को (सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों से संबंधित कार्यों पर होने वाली हानि को छोड़कर) सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध किया जाता है।

(ङ) ऐसे वर्षों में जब रेलवे का निवल राजस्व चालू लाभांश देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं होता तो ऐसी अवस्था में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी को आस्थगित देनदारी माना जाता है (जिस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता) क्योंकि इस राशि की अदायगी आने वाले वर्षों में रेलवे की बचतों से की जाती है।

(d) The above dividend concessions (except losses in the working of strategic lines) are provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(e) In years in which the net revenue of the Railways is not adequate to meet the current dividend liability, the shortfall in the payment of the current dividend is treated as deferred dividend liability (on which no interest is charged) to be discharged by Railways from surplus in future years.

उपर्युक्त सिद्धांतों के आधार पर 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा देय लाभांश के अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी के अनुसार है:

Based on the principles mentioned above, the estimates of dividend payable by Railways for 1986-87 and 1987-88 work out as shown in the table below:-

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(i) लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश (सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय निवल आर्थिक सहायता)	(i) Dividend on Capital at charge(net of subsidy payable by General Revenues)	447.16	436.62	489.35
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से देय आर्थिक सहायता	(ii) Subsidy payable by General Revenues	146.99	146.88	177.74
(iii) रेल यात्री किराए पर कर के एवज में अदायगी	(iii) Payment by Railways in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	23.12	23.12	23.12
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिये राज्यों को सहायता	(iv) Payment by Railways for assistance to States for railway safety works	2.77	1.54	1.54
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**620.04**	**608.16**	**691.75**
घटाइए-'सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों' के कारण हानियां	Less-Loss on working of 'Strategic Lines'	30.04	38.16	39.75
रेलवे द्वारा देय निवल लाभांश	Net dividend payable by Railways	590.00	570.00	652.00
उपर्युक्त का ब्याज	of which interest	590.00	570.00	652.00

रेलवे अभिसमय समिति (1977) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे की सामान्य राजस्व के प्रति 1978-79 से पूर्व की देनदारी, जो लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी द्योतक है उनके द्वारा भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले आधिशेषों से अगले दस वर्षों की अवधि में पूरी की जाएगी जिसके बाद स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा। 1984-85 के अन्त में यह देनदारी 40.71 करोड़ रुपए की थी और 1985-86 में उस राशि की अदायगी किए जाने के साथ ही, लाभांश की देनदारी के उस अंश की पूर्ति भी पूरी तरह से हो जाएगा।

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee(1977), the pre-1978-79 liability of the Railways to General Revenues representing the shortfall in dividend payments, is to be discharged by them out of future surpluses in the next ten years, after which the position could be reviewed. This liability stood at Rs.40.71 crores at the end of 1984-85 and with the payments of this amount in the year 1985-86, this segment of deferred dividend liability has been completely wiped out.

1978-79 के बाद के आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व 1984-85 के अंत तक 504.45 करोड़ रुपए था। 1985-86 में 96.01 करोड़ रुपए की रकम अदा कर दी गई है जिससे 1985-86 के अन्त में देनदारी कम हो कर 428.44 करोड़ रुपए की गह गयी है और 1986-87 और 1987-88 के अंत तक, वर्ष के दौरान और अधिक वृद्धि की प्रत्याशा न होने से उसी स्तर पर रहेगी।

1984-85 से पहले की पूंजी पर रेलवे द्वारा दिए जाने वाले 1.5 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्त लाभांश में से 23.12 करोड़ रुपए की रकम, निरसित रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के एवज में राज्यों को दी गई है और बाकी की रकम, राज्यों को तथा अंशतः रेलवे को सुरक्षा कार्यों अर्थात् कर्मचारी नियंत्रित रेलवे फाटक, सड़क ऊपरी पुलों और निचले पुल के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है। किन्तु यात्री किराया कर के एवज में अनुदान पर आठवें वित्त-आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के बारे में रेलवे अभितमय समिति 1985 की सिफारिशों के बाद वर्ष 1985-86 से इन आंकड़ों में परिवर्तन होने की प्रत्याशा है। आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य को देय प्रतिशत अंश का ब्यौरा **विवरण 3** में दिया गया है।

The post 1978-79 deferred dividend liability stood at Rs.504.45 crores at the end of 1984-85 . An amount of Rs.76.01 crores has been paid during 1985-86 reducing the liablibity to Rs.428.44 crores at the end of 1985-86 and will remain the same at the end of the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 with no further accrections expected during these years.

Out of the additional 1.5 *per cent* dividend paid by the Railways on the pre-1964-65 capital, an amount of Rs.23.12 crores is passed on to the States as grant in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and the balance is made available to States and partly to Railways to finance railway safety works such as manned level crossings, road over-bridges and under-bridges. However, these figures are expected to change with effect from 1985-86 after the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985 in respect of the recommendations made by the Eighth Finance Commission on the grant in lieu of passenger fare tax, are available. The percentage share of the grant payable to each State, as recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission, is indicated in **Statement 3.**

दूर संचार विभाग द्वारा देय ब्याजः दूर संचार विभाग तथा सामान्य राजस्व के वित्तीय संबंधों को शासित करने वाले अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत दूर संचार विभाग सामान्य राजस्व को निम्न दरों के अनुसार लाभांश देगाः-

(1) 1983-84 के अन्त तक दी गई उस निवल पुंजी पर 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष लाभांश, जिसमें डाक-तार विभाग के 31 मार्च 1960 तक के संचित अधिशेष के अंश की रकम (29.78 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग की नवीकरण आरक्षित निधियों* में 1963-64 के अन्त में जमा रकम (52.72 करोड़ रुपए) घटा दी जाती है ।

(2) वर्ष 1980-81 से आगे तक संबंधित वर्षों में लिए गए ऋण पर लागू ब्याज की औसत दरः

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 से 1969-70 तक दी गई पुंजी जिसमें से इसी अवधि में नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि में हुई निवल वृद्धि की रकम घटा दी गई है, और

(ख) 1969-70 के बाद दी गई पुंजी ।

यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में देय लाभांश को अदा करने में असमर्थ रहता है तो उत्तरोक्त विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में हुई कमी और घाटे को यदि कुछ हो, पूरा करने के लिए दूर संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि को ब्याज अग्रिम देता है ।

परिव्यय राशि में से घटाकर परिसम्पत्ति की वास्तविक प्रारंभिक लागत के आधार पर मूल्य ह्रास के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को पुंजी खाते में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है । इसके अलावा, विभाग अपनी आमदनी में से, इसकी परिसम्पत्तियों के प्रतिस्थापन की लागत में मुद्रास्फीति के कारण होने वाली वृद्धि के अंश की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था करने के प्रयोजन से अपनी प्रारक्षित निधि में वार्षिक अंशदान देता है ।

राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और पुंजी प्रारक्षित निधि के शेषों पर औसत दर से ब्याज मिलता है और यह ब्याज निधियों में जमा कर दिया जाता है ।

Interest payable by the Department of Telecommunications.-Under the Convention governing the financial relationship between the Department of Telecommunications and the General Revenues, the Department of Telecommunications would pay dividend to General Revenues at the following rates:

(1) 4.5% per annum on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by the Department's share of accumulated surplus as on 31st March, 1960(Rs.29.78 crores), and the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund* as at the end of 1963-64 (Rs.52.72 crores).

(2) Average borrowing rate of interest as applicable to the respective years 1980-81 and onwards on:

(a) Capital advanced from 1964-65 to 1969-70 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund* during this period and;

(b) Capital advanced after 1969-70.

In case the Department is unable to paydividend due to General Revenues, the latter makes interest-bearing advance to the Telecommunication Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Provision for depreciation base on historical cost of assets is transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay. In addition, the Department, out of its earnings, makes an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets.

The balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund earn interest at the average rate and this interest is added to the Funds.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
अन्य प्राप्तियां .Other Interest Receipts	**2073.00**	**2070.55**	**2135.10**

"अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियों" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिये गए सरकारी ऋण, पत्तन न्यासों तथा अन्य सांविधिक निकायों, सहकारी समितियों, कृषिकों तथा सरकारी सेवकों आदि को दिये गए उधारों तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों के पुंजीगत परिव्यय के ब्याज के सम्बन्ध में है ।

चालू बजट के, बजट के इस खाते में 2073 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है । अद्यतन मूल्यांकन के अनुसार संशोधित अनुमानों में 2070 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से ब्याज की बकाया राशियों की वसूली में वृद्धि को हिसाब में लेने के पश्चात्, अगले वर्ष के बजट में इस आधार पर 2135 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

The estimates under 'Other Interest Receipts' are in respect of interest on Government loans to public sector enterprises, port trusts and other statutory bodies, cooperative, cultivators, government servants, etc. and capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings.

The current Budget assumed a credit of Rs.2073 crores on this account. According to the latest assessment, the Revised is placed at Rs.2070 crores. Next budget assumes a receipt of Rs.2135 crores on this account taking into account, among others, the increase in the recovery of arrears of interest from the Public Sector Enterprises.

लाभांश और लाभः Dividends and Profits:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
मुख्य मदें निम्न प्रकार हैः	The main items are:			
(i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिशेष लाभ	(i) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India	210.00	210.00	210.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश	(ii) Share of profits from nationalised banks	6.00	7.64	20.00
(iii) जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश	(iii) Share of profits from LIC	..	29.00	30.00
(iv) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश	(iv) Dividends from public sector enterprises and other investments	239.64	214.22	260.36
जोड़	TOTAL	**455.64**	**460.86**	**520.36**

(i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अधिशेष

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को चालू तथा अगले वर्ष के लाभ का सरकार को अंतरित किए जाने योग्य अंश संशोधित अनुमान में 210 करोड़ रुपए दिखाया गया है जोकि मूल बजट के बराबर है ।

(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से लाभ का अंश

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको के लाभ का सरकार को अन्तरित किये जाने योग्य अंश के संशोधित अनुमान में 7.60 करोड़ रुपए दिखाया गया है । अगले वर्ष के संबंध में 23 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि बजट के समय यह अंश 6 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया था ।

(iii) जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश

जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अन्तर्गत, बीमांककीय मूल्यांकन द्वारा तथा-निर्धारित निगम के अधिशेष में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 5 प्रतिशत की राशि सरकार को देय होती है । चालू वर्ष में और अगले वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार देय निगम के अधिशेष की राशि अनुमानतः क्रमशः 29 करोड़ रुपए और 30 करोड़ रुपए है ।

(iv) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांशः

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत सांविधिक निगमों (जीवन बीमा निगम को छोड़कर) सरकारी कम्पनियों, संयुक्त पुंजी कम्पनियों तथा सहकारी समितियों आदि में किए गए पुंजी निवेशों से प्राप्त लाभांश को शामिल किया जाता है । अनुमान है कि संशोधित अनुमान में ये प्राप्तियां 214.22 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट में 260.36 करोड़ रुपए की होंगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में बजट बनाते समय ये प्राप्तियां 239.64 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई थी ।

(i) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to the Government during the current and the next year are estimated at Rs.210 crores, i.e. same as the original Budget.

(ii) Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks

The share of profits of nationalised banks transfer-able to Government has been placed at Rs.7.64 crores in the Revised and Rs.20 crores next year against Rs.6 crores assumed in the original Budget.

(iii) Share of Profits from Life Insurance Corporation

In terms of Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, not more than 5 per cent of the Corporation's surplus determined by acturial valuation is payable to the Government. The share of the Corporation's surplus payable to the Central Government during the current year and next year has been assumed at Rs.29 crores and Rs.30 crores respectively.

(iv) Dividentds from Public Sector Enterprises and other Investments

Dividends from investments in statutory corporations (other than Life Insurance Corporation) Government companies, joint stock companies and co-operative societies, etc. are included under this head. These are estimated at Rs. 214.22 crores in the Revised and Rs.260.36 crores in the next Budget as against Rs.239.64 crores assumed in the original Budget.

अन्य कर भिन्न राजस्व OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

राजस्वका स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है Broad details of revenue are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	403.65	464.43	781.06
2.सामान्य सेवाएं	2. General Services	825.99	696.40	712.50
3.सामाजिक सेवाएं	3. Social Services	134.26	524.12	478.70
4.आर्थिक सेवाएं	4. Economic Services	854.02	2733.98	1163.37
5.सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	5. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	433.74	501.12	511.96
जोड़	TOTAL	**2651.66**	**4920.05**	**3647.59**
घटाइए	*Less-*			
वाणिज्यिक विभाग	Commercial Departments	1364.50	1300.23	1514.89
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid materials and equipments	68.75	64.13	49.78
सहायताअनुदान और अंशदान	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	364.99	436.99	462.18
निवल-अन्य करभिन्न राजस्व	NET-Other Non-Tax Revenue	853.42	3118.70	1620.74
राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Fiscal Services:**			
करेंसी नोट प्रेस	Currency Note Press	59.31	105.93	126.54
बैंक नोट प्रेस	Bank Note Press	67.21	68.35	70.98
सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल	Security Paper Mill	37.82	27.36	28.79
इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस	India Security Press	49.13	40.46	40.52
सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिग प्रेस	Security Printing Press	10.50	11.00	15.00
जोड़	TOTAL	**223.97**	**253.10**	**281.83**
सामान्य सेवाएं	**General Services:**			
कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	Canteen Stores Department	508.00	472.04	496.10
सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Social Services**			
आकाशवाणी और दूंरदर्शन	Akashwani and Doordarshan	80.27	111.57	161.26
आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Economic Services:**			
कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं (डी.एम.एस.)	Agriculture and Allied Services (D.M.S.)	50.00	48.24	57.49
ऊर्जा	Energy	399.87	321.07	412.59
उद्योग	Industries	80.17	72.72	83.62
परिवहन (दीपस्तम्भ और दीप-पोत)	Transport (Light Houses and Lightships)	22.22	21.49	22.00
जोड़ - वाणिज्यिक विभाग	Total-Commercial Departments	**1364.50**	**1300.23**	**1514.89**

राजकोषीय सेवाएं

मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है :-

FISCAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows: -

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fical Services	403.65	464.43	781.06
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*223.97*	*253.10*	*281.83*
अन्य	**Others**	**179.68**	**211.33**	**499.23**
मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है :-	The estimates by major heads of accounts are as follows:-			
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint	262.06	323.53	338.32
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*164.34*	*201.64*	*226.31*
अन्य	**Others**	**97.72**	**121.89**	**112.01**
ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-	The details are:-			
(i) सिक्कों के परिचालन से लाभ	(i) Profit from circulation of coins	84.00	110.00	100.00
(ii) टकसालें	(ii) Mints	3.66	5.75	5.50
(iii) सिल्वर रिफाइनरी	(iii) Silver Refinery	10.06	6.13	6.50
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	..	0.01	0.01
जोड़	***Total***	***97.72***	***121.89***	***112.01***
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other Fiscal Services	141.59	140.90	442.74
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*59.63*	*51.46*	*55.52*
अन्य	**Others**	**81.96**	**89.44**	**387.22**

(क) **करेंसी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल** :- सिक्कों के परिचालन से लाभ, सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य और उनके निर्माण की लागत के बीच के अन्तर का द्योतक है। संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि सिक्कों के अधिक परिचालन के कारण है।

'टकसाल' के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः परिशोधन और धातु परीक्षण प्रभारों से संबंधित हैं। संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि व्यापारियों और सोना जब्त करने वाले अधिकारियों से परिशोधन के लिए अधिक सोने की प्राप्ति के कारण है।

सिल्वर रिफाइनरी के संबंध में संशोधित अनुमान में कमी मुख्यतः हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा चांदी के लिए जाने के कारण है। अगले बजट में यह माना गया है कि कम्पनी द्वारा ली जाने वाली चांदी की मात्रा सामान्य होगी।

वाणिज्यिक विभाग :

वाणिज्यिक विभागों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस से संबंधित है जिन्हें व्यय बजट में वाणिज्यिक विभागों के नियत व्यय के अन्तर्गत व्यय में से घटाकर दिखाया गया है।

(ख) **अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं** :- इन प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्यतः भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को अधिशेष सोने का अंतरण तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से प्राप्त ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता तथा अन्य पारिश्रमिक तथा विभिन्न आर्थिक अपराध निरोधक अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत वसूल किए गए जुर्मानों आदि से है। बजट अनुमानों में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के 15 करोड़ रुपए के सोने के अंतरण को हिसाब में लिया गया है जिसके लिए 14.06 करोड़ रुपए की राशि इस शीर्ष में जमा कर दी गई थी और वसूलियों के रूप में शेष राशि मुख्य शीर्ष 'करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल' के अन्तर्गत डाल दी गई थी। संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट में सोने का अन्तरण इसी स्तर पर रहने का अनुमान है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से प्राप्त ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता और अन्य प्राप्तियों का अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान में 72.10 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष में 72.88 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है जबकि बजट अनुमान 1986-87 में 65.67 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

अगले वर्ष के बजट में विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के अभिग्रहण के प्रभारों के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदान के

(a) **Currency, Coinage and Mint:-** Profits from circulation of coins represents the difference between face value of coins and their manufacturing cost. Increase in the Revised is due to larger circulation of coins.

The receipts under 'Mints' relate mainly to refining and assaying charges. Increase in Revised is on account of Larger receipt of gold for refining, etc. from merchants and the confiscating authorities.

The shortfall in Revised in case of Silver Refinery is mainly due to non-lifting of silver by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. Next Budget assumes normal lifting of silver by the company.

Commercial Departments :

Under Commercial Departments, the receipts relate to Currency Note Press, Bank Note Press and Security Paper Mill which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure Budget.

(b) **Other Fiscal Services:-** The receipts mainly relate to transfer of surplus gold to Reserve Bank of India, interest subsidy and other remuneration received from IMF and penalties, etc. realised under various economic offence prevention Acts. Budget assumed transfer of Gold worth Rs. 15 crores to Reserve Bank of India for which credit of Rs. 14.06 crores was taken under this head and the balance as recovery under the expenditure major head "Capital outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint". Transfer of Gold in the Revised and next Budget has been estimated at the same level.

Interest subsidy and other remuneration received from IMF are estimated at Rs. 72.10 crores in Revised and Rs. 72.88 crores next year against Rs. 65.67 crores assumed in Budget 1986-87.

Next Budget takes credit of Rs. 297 crores on account of contribution from Reserve Bank of India towards charges on

रूप में 297 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा के रूप में मान ली गई है ।

acquisition of Special Drawing Rights.

वाणिज्यिक विभाग के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस और सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस से है जिन्हें वाणिज्यिक विभाग के व्यय बजट में निवल व्यय के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।

Under Commercial Departments, receipts relate to the India Security Press and Security Printing Press which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in Expenditure Budget.

सामान्य सेवाएं

GENERAL SERVICES

अनुमान इस प्रकार है :-

The estimates are as follows: -

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
सामान्य सेवाएं	General Services	825.99	696.40	712.50
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less - Commercial Departments*	*508.00*	*472.04*	*496.10*
अन्य	**Others**	**317.99**	**224.36**	**216.40**
'अन्य' के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों के अनुमान इस प्रकार है :-	The estimates of receipts under 'Others' are:-			
(i) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(i) Administrative Services			
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Services Commission	2.50	2.10	2.30
पुलिस	Police	67.04	84.07	84.07
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	27.70	31.07	30.39
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	19.67	19.72	20.30
निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	13.46	24.20	24.93
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	33.35	33.55	33.90
(ii) पेंशन और सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां	(ii) Contributions and recoveries towards Pension and other retirement benefits	12.26	14.30	14.64
(iii) विविध सामान्य सेवाएं (कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग के अतिरिक्त)	(iii) Miscellaneous general Services (Other than Canteen Stores Department)	142.01	15.35	5.87
जोड़	**Total**	**317.99**	**224.36**	**216.40**

वाणिज्यिक विभागों के अन्तर्गत 'विविध सामान्य सेवाओं शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत रक्षा सेवाएं कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां, व्यय बजट में वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निवल व्यय के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई है ।

Under Commercial Departments are the receipts relating to Defence Services Canteen stores Department (CSD) under head 'Miscellaneous General Services' which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure budget.

लोक सेवा आयोग की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः संघ सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षाओं की फीस आदि की प्राप्तियों की द्योतक है ।

The receipts of Public service Commission mainly represent examination fees, etc. of the Union Public Service Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

पुलिस की प्राप्तियां राज्यों तथा अन्य पार्टियों को केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल आदि की तैनाती से संबंधित प्राप्तियों के कारण है । अनुमानों में वृद्धि अन्य दलों के लिए इन बलों की अधिक तैनाती के कारण हुई है ।

The receipts of Police are on account of Central Police Forces supplied to State Governments and other parties. More deployment of these forces for other parties explains the increase in the estimates.

पूर्ति और निपटान के अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय के संगठन की मार्फत की गई खरीद और भंडारों के निरीक्षण की फीस तथा पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय की मारफत बेचे गए फालतू और बेकार सामान के विपणन से हुई प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः खरीद और निरीक्षण के लिए फीस की अधिक वसूली किए जाने के कारण है ।

The receipts under 'Supplies and disposals' mainly relate to the fees for purchase and inspection of stores; and sale proceeds of surplus and obsolete stores disposed of through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. Increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger realisation of fees for procurement and inspection.

लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का सम्बन्ध सरकारी मुद्रणालयों, फार्मों, लेखन सामग्री, भण्डार और सरकारी राजपत्रों की बिक्री आदि से है ।

The receipts under Stationery and Printing relate to government Printing Presses, sale of forms and stationery, stores, gazettes, etc.

लोक निर्माण शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों के किराए से भिन्न लोक निर्माण विभाग संबंधी सभी प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । अनुमानों में वृद्धि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, आई.टी.डी.सी., दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण आदि से बकाया राशियों की वसूलियों से अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण हुई ।

Public works accommodates all receipts relating to Public Works department other than rent of government residential buildings. Larger receipts on account of recovery of arrears from N.D.M.C., I.T.D.C., D.D.A. etc. explain the increase in the estimates.

अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्यतः

The receipts under the head 'Other Administrative

उच्चतम न्यायालय, निर्वाचन, लेखापरीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट तथा वीसा फीस आदि से है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः लेखापरीक्षा फीस और विस्फोटक अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण है ।

Services' mainly relate to supreme Court, elections, audit fees, passport and visa fees, etc. The increase in Revised is mainly on account of larger receipts from audit fees and receipts under the Explosives Act.

"विविध सामान्य सेवाएं" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत राजस्व खाते में बट्टे खाते डाली गई डाक प्रमाण पत्रों/बाजार उधारों के संबंध में दावा न किए गए शेषों से संबंधित प्राप्तियां शामिल की गई हैं । चालू वर्ष के बजट में विनिमय द्वारा लाभ के समायोजन के लिए 131.94 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है । विनिमय दरों में घटबढ़ के कारण इन प्राप्तियों को संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट में शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा है । डाक प्रमाण पत्रों/बाजार उधारों के संबंध में बिना दाब किए गए शेषों के अन्तरण को मूल बजट के 5.04 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमानों में 15.32 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट में 5.84 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है ।

The head 'Miscellaneous General Services' accommodates receipts relating to unclaimed balances of postal certificates/market loans written-off to revenue. Budget for the current year included Rs. 131.94 crores for adjustment of gain by exchange. Owing to fluctuations in exchange rates, the receipt is not being assumed in Revised and next Budget. The transfer of unclaimed balances of postal certificates market loans is estimated at Rs. 15.32 crores in the Revised and Rs. 5.84 crores under next Budget against the original Budget of Rs. 5.04 crores.

सामाजिक सेवाएं

SOCIAL SERVICES

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The estimates are as follows: -

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	134.26	524.12	478.70
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*80.27*	*111.57*	*161.26*
		53.99	**412.55**	**317.44**
अन्य	**Others**			
"अन्य" के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	The estimates of receipts under 'Others' are :-			
शिक्षा, खेल और कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	4.49	5.00	4.85
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	7.23	6.66	7.65
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	5.79	5.93	8.35
आवास	Housing	13.79	20.95	21.81
नगर विकास	Urban Development	0.03	0.03	0.03
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	11.16	13.58	13.36
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0.46	1.09	1.10
समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	10.98	359.23	260.23
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0.06	0.08	0.06
जोड़	**Total**	**53.99**	**412.55**	**317.44**

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के संबंध में प्राप्तियां जिन्हें प्रसारण की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां माना जाता है व्यय में निवल रूप में प्रदर्शित की जाती है और व्यय बजट में दिखाई जाती है ।

The receipts relating to Akashwani and Doordarshan, which are treated as Commercial receipts of Broadcasting are netted against expenditure and dealt with in Expenditure Budget.

शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः ट्यूशन तथा अन्य फीसों तथा विदेश से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त हुए कागज की बिक्री, अजायबघरों और प्राचीन स्मारकों के प्रवेश शुल्क से होने वाली आमदनी से है ।

The receipts under Education, Sports, Art and Culture mainly relate to tuition and other fees, sale preceeds of paper received as gift from abroad and enty fees at museums and the ancient monuments.

चिकित्सा प्राप्तियों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य स्कीम के लिए अंशदान, अस्पतालों तथा औषधालय सेवाओं के लिए रोगियों से प्राप्त ट्यूशन और अन्य फीस तथा प्रभार शामिल हैं ।

Medical receipts include contributions for Central Government Health Scheme, tution and other fees and charges realised from patients for hospital and dispensary services.

लोक स्वास्थ्य प्राप्तियों में सेवा फीसें, सीरम तथा वैक्सीन आदि की बिक्री से होने वाली आमदनी शामिल है । सीरम तथा वैक्सीन की कम मांग से अनुमानों में कमी आयी है ।

Public Health receipts include services fees, sale proceeds of sera and vaccine, etc. Lesser demand for sera and vaccine explains the fall in estimates.

परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सामग्री तथा पूर्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि शामिल है ।

Family welfare receipts are mainly sale proceeds of material and supplies.

आवास प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों की लाइसेंस फीस शामिल है । मकानों की संख्या में वृद्धि अनुमानों में वृद्धि की परिचायक है । संशोधित अनुमान में भूमि और विकास कार्यालय द्वारा भवनों के उपयोग के प्रयोजनों में परिवर्तन के कारण लगाए गए क्षतिपूर्ति प्रभार तथा अनर्जित वृद्धियां शामिल हैं ।

Housing receipts mainly relate to Licence fees for Government residential buildings. Increase in the number of dwelling units explains the increase in the estimates. Revised includes damages and charges levied by Land and Development Office on account of change of purpose of utilisation of buildings and un-earned increase.

नगर विकास संबंधी प्राप्तियों में लाइसेंस शुल्क तथा भु-कर शामिल है ।

Urban Development receipts include licence fees and ground rent.

सूचना और प्रसार की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः विज्ञापन और प्रसार के लिए प्रकाशनों की बिक्री तथा चल चित्रों का किराया शामिल है ।

Charges for advertising and publicity, sale of publication and film rentals mainly constitute the receipts under Information and Publicity.

बजट में श्रम तथा रोजगार प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः श्रम, कानूनों, फैक्टरी तथा खान अधिनियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाले प्रभारों या फीसों से संबंधित है । सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि खाद्य तेलों के आयात पर हुए 350 करोड़ रुपे के लाभ से है । अगले बजट में 250 करोड़ रुपे की ऋण व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Labour and Employment receipts mainly relate to charges of fees realised under labour laws, factories and mines Act, etc. Increase in the Revised under 'Social Security and Welfare' takes into account the profits of Rs.350 crores on import and sale of edible oils. Next Budget also takes credit of Rs.250 crores on this account.

आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES

अनुमान इस प्रकार है

The estimates are as follows:-

(In Crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
जोड़- आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total-Economic Services**	**854.02**	**2733.98**	**1163.37**
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*552.26*	*463.52*	*575.70*
अन्य	Others	301.76	2270.46	587.67

वाणिज्य विभागों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं अफीम फैक्टरियां और अल्कालायड वर्क्स, विद्युत परियोजनाएं दीपस्तंभ, दीप नौवहन से सम्बन्धित है जिन्हें व्यय भाग के वाणिज्यिक विभागों का निवल रूप शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

Under 'Commercial Departments' are the receipts relating to Delhi Milk Scheme; Atomic Energy Industrial Projects, Opium Factories and Alkaloid works, Power Projects and Light Houses and Light Ships, which have been dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure Budget as detailed below:-

		Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं-दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	(i) Agriculture and Allied Services-Delhi Milk Scheme	50.00	48.24	57.49
(ii) उद्योग और खनिज-परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं और अफीम तथा अल्कालायड फैक्टरियां	(ii) Industry and Minerals-Atomic Energy Industrial Projects and Opium factories and Alkaloid works	80.17	72.72	83.62
(iii) ऊर्जा (विद्युत परियोजनाएं)	(iii) Energy (Power Projects)	399.87	321.07	412.59
(iv) दीप स्तंभ और दीप नौवहन	(iv) Transport-Light Houses and Light Ships	22.22	21.49	22.00
जोड़	**Total**	**552.26**	**463.52**	**575.70**

अन्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

The details of estimates of receipts under 'Others' are:-

		Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को छोड़कर)	(i) Agriculture and Allied Services (Other than Delhi Milk Scheme)	8.62	9.50	10.35
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control	2.32	2.85	3.29
(iii) ऊर्जा (विद्युत परियोजनाओं को छोड़कर)	(iii) Energy *(Other than Power Projects)*	175.07	2102.68	431.05
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	(iv) Industry and Minerals	40.43	59.73	56.89
(v) परिवहन	(v) Transport	21.29	29.64	21.46
(vi) दूरसंचार	(vi) Communications	0.61	0.51	0.55
(vii) विज्ञान, प्रोद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science,Technology and Environment	14.95	14.81	15.84
(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services	38.47	50.74	48.24
जोड़	**Total**	**301.76**	**2270.46**	**587.67**

(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं

(i) Agriculture and Allied Services.

मुख्य शीर्षों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The details by major heads are:-

		Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0.97	1.06	1.09
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	2.01	1.92	2.33
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0.95	0.85	0.96
वन और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	0.50	0.60	0.70
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4.19	5.07	5.27
जोड़	**Total**	**8.62**	**9.50**	**10.35**

कृषि कार्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों में कृषि फार्मों, वाणिज्यिक फसलों तथा बागवानी से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और कृषि शिक्षा, तथा पौधा संरक्षण सेवाओं की फीस राशियां शामिल है । विदेशों और संगठनों से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त बीज, उर्वरकों, मशीनरी आदि जैसी वस्तुओं

The head 'Crop Husbandry' accommodates receipts from agricultural farms, commercial crops, horticulture, plant protection services and fees from agricultural education. Sale proceeds of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc.

की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकमों को इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

received as aid from foreign countries and organisations are also accounted for under this head.

(करोड़ रुपए In Crores of Rupees)

	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control :			
Major and Medium Irrigation	1.92	2.55	2.94
Minor Irrigation	0.40	0.30	0.35
Total	**2.32**	**2.85**	**3.29**

(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण
मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई
लघु सिंचाई
जोड़

शीर्ष "मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमाना और अगले बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः अनुसंधान केन्द्र की अधिक गतिविधियों के कारण है ।

Under 'Major and Medium Irrigation' the increase in the Revised and next Budget is mainly on account of increased activities of the Research Stations.

	Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
(iii) Energy :			
The details by Major heads are :-			
Power (Other than Power Projects)	2.80	2.51	2.60
Petroleum	172.21	2100.07	428.33
Coal and Lignite	0.01	0.01	0.01
Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0.05	0.09	0.11
Total	**175.07**	**2102.68**	**431.05**

(iii) ऊर्जा
मुख्य शीर्षों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-
विद्युत (विद्युत परियोजनाओं से भिन्न)
पैट्रोलियम
कोयला और लिगनाइट
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्त्रोत
जोड़

ऊर्जा शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की प्राप्तियां आती है और अन्य सरकारों की ओर से कियान्वित सामान्य कार्यों से प्राप्त राशियां भी दिखाई गई हैं ।

The head 'Energy' records receipts of the Central Electricity Authority and also receipts on account of common works executed on behalf of other Governments.

पैट्रोलियम शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमानों और बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण कच्चे तेल (क्रूड) के उत्पादन पर रायल्टी की दरों में भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से संशोधन किया जाना है । संशोधित अनुमानों में रायल्टी से 800.07 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है, और अगले बजट में बजट अनुमान 1986-87 में 172.71 करोड़ रुपए के प्रति 428.33 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है । संशोधित में 1300 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं जो कि लोक खाते में निक्षिप्त तेल समन्वय समिति के सामुच्चयिक खाते से किए गए अंशदान के रूप में है । अनुमान है कि इकट्ठे खाते से अगले वर्ष 1700 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान प्राप्त होगा जिसे कर-राजस्व में अन्तरित कर दिया गया है । (सीमा शुल्क 800 करोड़ रुपया और संघीय उत्पाद-शुल्क 900 करोड़ रुपया) ।

Under the head 'Petroleum' the increase in Revised and Budget is due to retrospective revision of rates of royalty on production of crude Royalty receipts are estimated at Rs.800.07 crores in the Revised and Rs.428.33 crores in the next Budget against Rs.172.71 crores in BE 1986-87. Revised Estimates include Rs.1300 crores being contribution from the pool account of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account. Contribution from the Pool Account is estimated at Rs.1700 crores next year which has been transferred to tax revenue (Customs Rs.800 Crores and Union Excise duties Rs.900 crores).

	Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
(iv) Industry and Minerals :			
The details by Major heads are :			
Village and Small Industries	2.08	25.90	2.60
Industries (other than Atomic Energy Industrial Projects)	37.34	32.83	53.29
Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1.01	1.00	1.00
Total	**40.43**	**59.73**	**56.89**

(iv) उद्योग और खनिज
मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग
उद्योग (परमाणु ऊर्जा से भिन्न औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं)
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग
जोड़

"ग्राम और लघु उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, औद्योगिक सम्पदा, लघु उद्योग, हथकरघा, खादी, हस्तशिल्प, नारियल जटा, रेशम कीटपालन और अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखायी गई हैं ।

The head "Village and Small Industries" records rceipts from industrial estats, small scale, handloom, Khadi, Handicraft, Coir, Sericulture and other Village industries.

अलौह खनन और धतुकर्म और धतुकर्म उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट कार्यों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखाई गई हैं ।

The head "Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries" mainly accommodates receipts on account of specified jobs undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.

	Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
(v) Transport			
The details by major heads are :			
Ports and Light Houses (Other than Lighthouses)	1.14	0.87	1.14
Shipping	0.54	0.67	0.71
Civil Aviation	0.42	8.91	0.15
Roads and Bridges	19.18	19.18	19.46
Inland Water Transport	0.01	0.01	..
Total	**21.29**	**29.64**	**21.46**

(V) परिवहन
मुख्य शीर्ष का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ (दीप स्तम्भ को छोड़कर)
नौवहन
नागर विमानन
सड़कें और पुल
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन
जोड़

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां प्रकाश से संबंधित प्राप्तव्य राशियों, सर्वेक्षण तथा जहाजों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की फीस और नौका सेवाओं से संबंधित है । दीपस्तम्भों से अधिक प्राप्तियों का कारण नौवहन भार में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि है ।अतः अनुमानों में वृद्धि दिखाई गई है ।

The heads "Ports and Light-houses" and "Shipping" accommodate receipts of Light dues, survey and registration fees of ships and ferry sevices.

नागर विमानन शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत होने वाली प्राप्तियों का संबंध हवाई अड्डों पर सेवा सुविधाओं के उतरने तथा ठहरने से संबंधित फीसों, पथ चालन सुविधा प्रभारों, लाइसेंस और प्रमाण पत्र आदि को जारी करने और उनके नवीकरण की फीसों से है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण नागर विमानन विभाग के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण के गठन में प्रत्याशा से तीन महीने का अधिक समय लगना है । अगले बजट में प्राप्तियों में कमी का कारण उपर्युक्त प्राधिकरण की प्राप्तियों की बकाया रकमों का इकट्ठा होना है ।

Receipts relating to service facilities at airports, landing and housing fees, route navigation facilities charges, fees for grant and renewal of licences, etc. are accounted for under the head "Civil Aviation". Increase in the Revised is due to the delayed formation of the National Airport Authority to take over the major functions of the Civil Aviation Department by three months in the current year than expected. The fall in the receipts in the next Budget is on account of the receipts accruing to that Authority.

सड़कें और पुल शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मुख्यतः स्थाई पुलों और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के प्रयोग पर लगाए गए शुल्कों सहित राष्ट्रीय राजपथ से होने वाली प्राप्तियां, सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड आदि द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा तथा अन्य निकायों से वसूल किए गए विभागीय प्रभार शामिल हैं ।

The head "Roads and Bridges" accommodates receipts on account of national highways, including fees for use of national highways, permanent bridges and also departmental charges recovered from State Governments and other bodies for services rendered by the Border Roads Development Board.

(vi) "अन्य संचार सेवाओं" के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्य रूप से वायरलेस समन्वय संगठन से है ।

(vi) Receipts under 'Other Communication Services' mainly relate to the Wireless Coordination Organisation.

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)

(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :-
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान
जोड़

	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
(vii) Science, Technology and Environment:			
The details by major heads are:			
Atomic Energy Research	3.50	4.34	4.58
Other Scientific Service and Research	11.45	10.47	11.26
Total	**14.95**	**14.81**	**15.84**

"अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः भारतीय धातुकर्मी विभाग से संबंधित है ।

The receipts under "Other Scientific Services and Research" mainly relate to the India Meteorological Department.

(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं
जोड़

	Budget 1986-87	Revised 1986-87	Budget 1987-88
(viii) General Economic Services:			
The details by major heads are :			
Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	15.01	15.01	14.50
Other General Economic Services	23.46	35.73	33.74
Total	**38.47**	**50.74**	**48.24**

विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन और निर्यात लाइसेंस आवेदन फीस, सांताक्रूज इलैक्ट्रानिक, निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र तथा कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र से प्राप्तियां विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई है ।

Receipts from foreign trade, import and export licence application fees, Santacruz Electronic Export processing Zone and Kandla Free Trade Zone are accounted for under head "Foreign Trade and Export Promotion."

शीर्ष "अन्य सामाजिक आर्थिक सेवाओं" में मुख्यतः संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों के विनियमन से होने वाली प्राप्तियां बीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत फीस की वसूली तथा जोखिम बीमा योजना की प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है ।

The head "Other General Economic Services" mainly accommodates receipts on account of regulation of joint stock companies, fees realised under the Insurance Act as well as Risk Insurance Scheme receipts.

दूर-संचार :- दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणाम संक्षिप्त रूप में इस प्रकार है :-

Telecommunications :–The financial results of the working of the department of Telecommunications are briefly as under :–

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)

सकल प्राप्तियां
कार्यचालन व्यय (वास्तविक)
निवल प्राप्तियां
• सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश
निम्नलिखित में निवल अधिशेष का विनियोग
राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि
• सम्पूर्ण राशि ब्याज के रूप में समायोज्य है ।

	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
Gross Receipts	1370.00	1287.00	1709.00
Working Expenses (Net)	904.50	1003.00	1165.00
Net receipts	465.50	284.00	544.00
*Dividend to General Revenues	191.70	213.00	237.00
Net surplus Appropriation to :	273.80	71.00	307.00
Revenue Reserve Fund	0.30	0.10	0.10
Capital Reserve Fund	273.50	70.90	306.90

**The entire amount adjustable as interest.*

संशोधित में कमी टेरिफ में परिवर्तन किए जाने के कारण महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड से कम प्राप्तियां होने के कारण हुई है। टेरिफ के परिवर्तन के कारण अगले बजट में अधिक प्राप्तियां होने की प्रत्याशा है। कार्यचालन व्यय के संबंध में संशोधित में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह मुख्य रूप से चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को सरकार द्वारा यथा स्वीकृत रूप में कार्यान्वित किए जाने के कारण हुई है।

Shortfall in the Revised is due to lesser receipts from Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. than anticipated . Next budget assumes Larger receipts on account of the revision of Tarrif. Increase in the Revised in respect of working expences is mainly on account of implementation of the recommendation of the 4th Central Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

वित्तीय परिणामों का अग्रेतर ब्यौरा विवरण 5 में दिया गया है।

Further details of the financial results are given in Statement 5.

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)

	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां Receipts of Union Terrtories (Without Legislature)	36.65	60.61	61.81

(विधान मंडल रहित) संघराज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां. मुख्यतः प्रशासनिक सेवाओं इमारती लकड़ी तथा खासतौर पर अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में वन उत्पादों, चंडीगढ़ परिवहन उपक्रम से प्राप्त होने वाली राशियों तथा पर्यटक यातायात से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और "पर्यटन" के अन्तर्गत किराए तथा व्यवस्थापन प्रभारों से सम्बद्ध हैं।

The receipts of the Union Terrtories (Without Legislature) mainly relate to administrative services; sale of timber and forest produce mainly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; receipts from Chandigarh Transport Undertaking and receipts from tourist traffic, rent and catering charges under "Tourism".

विवरण STATEMENT : I

सीमा शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्योरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

(लाख रुपए) (Rupees in lakhs)

क.सं. बजट-शीर्ष	Sl No. Budget - head	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86*	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. आयात	I. IMPORTS				
1. फल सूखे और ताजे	1. Fruits, dried & Fresh		57,00	65,00	75,00
2. काफी,चाय और मेट गर्ममसाले	2. Coffee, tea mate & spices		28,80	37,00	33,00
3. पशु अथवा वनस्पति वसा और तेल,उनके भाडय पदार्थ,उत्पाद, तैयार खाद्य तेल	3. Animal or vegetable fats &Oils & their cleavage products prepared edible		62,00	310,00	310,00
4. पेय पदार्थ और सिरका	4. Beverages, Spirits and vinegar		4,34	5,50	6,00
5. खनिज पदार्थ	5. Mineral substances		58,53	90,00	90,50
6. धातु,स्लेग और एश	6. Ores, slag & ash		44,77	47,00	57,00
7. पैट्रोलियम तल,बिटुमन्स निर्मित खनिजों से प्राप्त तल और कच्चा तेल	7. Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude		800,00	800,00	1750,00
8. पेट्रोलियम तेल बिटुमन्स मिश्रित खनिजो से प्राप्त तेल और कच्चे तेल से भिन्न अन्य	8. Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude		256,00	256,00	260,00
9. अन्य खनिज,ईधन,तेल वेक्स और बिटुमन्स पदार्थ	9. Other mineral fuels, Oils, waxes and bituminous substances		46,00	60,00	72,00
10. इनआर्गेनिक रसायन	10. Inorganic chemicals		175,00	180,00	194,51
11. आर्गेनिक रसायन	11. Organic chemicals		880,00	800,00	868,33
12. औषधीय उत्पाद	12. Pharmaceutical products		12,60	6,40	7,10
13. ड्राई कलर्स,पेंटस और वार्निश	13. Dyes, Colours, Paints and Varnishes		83,96	103,00	110,00
14. सारीय तेल,रसीनौड्स और टायलट प्रिपेरेशंस	14. Essential Oils, resinoids & toilet preparations		13,00	22,00	25,00
15. साबुन,आर्गेनिक सर्फेस एक्टियएवेटस और कृत्रिम वेक्स	15. Soap, Organic surface active agents and artificial waxes		25,30	35,00	39,00
16. फोटोग्राफिक एंड सिनेमाटेग्राफिक गुड्स	16. Photographic & Cinematographic Goods		109,70	119,70	120,00
17. विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	17. Misc. Chemical products		150,00	170,00	179,59
18. प्लास्टिक्स और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं	18. Plastics & articles thereof		529,62	570,00	586,80
19. खंड और रबड़ की वस्तुएं	19. Rubber & articles thereof		142,68	179,00	190,00
20. लुगदी,कागज,कागज बोर्ड और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	20. Pulp, Paper, Paper-board and articles thereof		153,91	145,00	158,92
21. रेशम	21. Silk		14,08	14,08	14,50
22. ऊन तथा अन्य पशुओं के बाल	22. Wool & other animal hair		45,00	17,00	21,76
23. मानव निर्मित फिलमेंट	23. Man-made filaments		128,56	121,00	100,00
24. मानव निर्मित रेशे के धागे	24. Man-made staple fibres		143,28	170,00	150,00
25. पत्थर,प्लास्टर,सीमेंट, एसेबेस्टेस, अभ्रक या उससे मिलते-जुलते खनिजो की वस्तुएं	25. Articles of stone, plaster Cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials		22,00	24,00	26,00
26. सिनेमिक उत्पाद	26. Ceramic products		16,50	20,00	22,00
27. कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	27. Glass & Glassware		45,97	39,00	43,93
28. लोहा और इस्पात के प्राथमिक पदार्थ	28. Primary materials of Iron and Steel		104,50	130,00	145,00
29. लोहा तथा अलौह इस्पात	29. Iron & non-alloy steel		600,00	619,00	576,57
30. स्टेनलैस स्टील	30. Stainless steel		62,00	70,00	62,95
31. अन्य खनिज इस्पात,हौलो ड्रिल,बार्स और राडस	31. Other alloy steel, Hollow drill bars and rods		100,58	120,00	120,66
32. लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	32. Articles of Iron & Steel		326,60	225,00	233,82
33. तांबा	33. Copper		324,80	270,00	300,00
34. निकल	34. Nickel		65,34	37,00	40,00
35. एल्यूमीनियम	35. Aluminium		99,94	50,00	42,57
36. सीसा	36. Lead		45,97	41,00	45,00
37. जिंक	37. Zinc		136,92	115,00	112,00
38. टिन	38. Tin		38,28	25,00	31,00
39. अन्य बेस खनिज	39. Other base metals		30,15	30,15	33,00
40. बेस धातुओं के उपकरण, उपस्कर तथा अन्य विविध वस्तुएं	40. Tools, implements & other misc.articles of base metals		57,28	58,00	63,00
41. मशीनरी,जिसमें मशीनी पुर्जे और उनके भाग तथा सहायक पुर्जे और	41. Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories				

(लाख रुपए) (Rupees in lakhs)

क.सं. बजट-शीर्ष	Sl No. Budget - head	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86*	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
	1 2	3	4	5	6
बाल अथवा रोलर बिअरिंग शामिल नहीं है	& ball or roller bearings		700,00	1100,00	913,12
42.मशीन उपकरण पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	42. Machine tools; parts and accessories		260,00	135,00	122,06
43.बाल या रोलर बियरिंग	43. Ball or roller bearings		159,50	120,00	120,00
44.इलेक्ट्रीकल मशीनरी	44. Electrical Machinery		700,00	665,00	576,38
45.रेलवे लोकोमोटिव और सामान	45. Railway locomotives and materials		27,63	23,00	25,00
46.मोटर गाड़िया और उसके पुर्जे	46. Motor vehicles and parts thereof		254,86	254,86	252,64
47.हवाई जहाज और जलयान	47. Aircraft and Vessels		76,31	110,00	115,00
48.आप्टिकल,फोटोग्राफिक, सिनेमाग्राफिक,मेजरिंग मेडिकल तथा सार्जीकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस	48. Optical, photographic,Cinemato-graphic, measuring medical and surgical instruments		108,43	215,00	227,79
49.दिवार घड़ियां,घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे	49. Clocks & Watches and parts thereof		27,00	25,00	24,27
50.प्रोजेक्ट आयात	50. Project Imports		800,00	1270,00	1695,00
51. सामान	51. Baggage		481,00	395,00	420,00
52. अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	52. All other Articles		851,22	1000,00	1096,75
जोड़-आयात शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Import Duties(Gross)**	**9571,99**	**10486,91**	**11508,69**	**12904,52**
वापसी	Refunds	99,52	90,00	90,00	100,00
प्रति अदायगी	Drawbacks	163,68	166,00	166,00	175,00
जोड़-आयात शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Import Duties (Net)**	**9308,79**	**10230,91**	**11252,69**	**12629.52**
II.निर्यात	**II EXPORTS**				
1. काफी	1. Coffee	40,87	32,20	63,39	59,40
2. अभ्रक	2. Mica.	5,40	4,46	4,89	2,00
3. खालें,चर्म और चमड़ा	3. Hides, Skins & Leathers	7,52	6,00	4,50	5,00
4. काली मिर्च	4. Black pepper	11,34	3,77	11,08	12,00
5. अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	5. All Other Articles	5,16	11	19	20
जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Export Duties(Gross)**	**70,29**	**46,54**	**84,05**	**78,60**
वापसी	Refunds	2,39	9,38	1,00	5,50
जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Export Duties (Net)**	**67,90**	**37,16**	**83,05**	**73,10**
III.निर्यातों पर उपकर	**III CESSES ON EXPORTS**				
1. काफी	1. Coffee	1,17	1,11	1,11	1,15
2. नारियल रेशे	2. Coir	5	40	5	5
3. लाख	3. Lac	1	1	2	2
4. अभ्रक	4. Mica	98	93	92	95
5. तम्बाकू (अनिर्मित)	5. Tobacco (Un-manufactured)	1,09	1,84	1,34	1,35
6. खली और चारा	6. Oil Cakes & Meal	18	19	32	35
7. समुद्री उत्पाद	7. Marine Products	2,93	2,77	3,74	3,75
8. काजू की गिरी	8. Cashew Kernals	93	1,14	1,24	1,25
9. काली मिर्च	9. Black Pepper	50	24	47	50
10. इलायची अधिनियम 1965	10. Cardamom Act 1965	1,13	90	45	45
11. इलायची (ए.पी.उपकर)	11. Cardamom (A.P. Cess)	55	48	23	25
12. अन्य कृषि उत्पाद	12. Other Agricultural Produce	3,56	2,81	3,46	3,50
13. खनिज लोहा	13. Iron Ore	1,57	1,69	1,22	1,25
14. पशु चारा	14. Animal Food	19	17	7	10
15. हल्दी	15. Turmaric	4	3	16	15
16. हल्दी पिसी	16. Turmaric Powder	2	2	2	3
17. अन्य वस्तुएं	17. Other Articles	34	58	66	70
जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क(सकल)	**Total Export Cess Duties (Gross)**	**15,24**	**15,31**	**15,48**	**15,80**
वापसी	Refunds	14	12	22	50
जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क(निवल)	Total Export Cess Duties (Net)	15,10	15,19	15,26	15,30
अन्य प्राप्तियां (सकल)	Other Receipts (Gross)	127,26	124,34	150,00	150,00
वापसी	Refunds	1,48	3,50	1,00	1,00
अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)	Other Receipts (Net)	125,78	120,84	149,00	149,00
जोड़- सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (सकल)	**Total Customs Revenue (Gross)**	**9784,78**	**10673,10**	**11758,22**	**13148,92**
जोड़ वापसी	**Total Refunds**	**103,53**	**103,00**	**92,22**	**107,00**
जोड़ प्रति अदायगी	**Total Drawbacks**	**163,68**	**166,00**	**166,00**	**175,00**
जोड़ -सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (निवल)	***Total Customs Revenue (Net)***	***9517,57***	***10404,10***	***11500,00***	***12866,92***

* नए सीमा-शुल्क टेरिफों को लागू करने के बाद से सीमा-शुल्क के शीर्षों को 1986-87 से बदल दिया गया है इसलिए ब्यौरा दिखाया गया है ।

* Budget heads for Customs Duties have been changed from 1986-87, following the introduction of new customs Tariff. Hence no details.

विवरण Statement 2

संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(लाख रुपए) (Rupees in lakhs)

बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं Budget Head Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1986-87	संशो.अनुमान Revised 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88
I. बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क जिसमें विद्युत का शुल्क शामिल नहीं है	I. BASIC AND SPECIAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (EXCLUDING DUTY ON ELECTRICITY)				
1. मांस और खाद्य मांसोवशिष्ट	1. Meat and edible meat offal		--	--	--
2. मछली और केकड़े मोलस्क तथा अन्य मेरू रहित जलचर	2. Fish and crusta-ceans, molluses and other acquatic invertebrates				
3. डेयरी उत्पाद, पशुजन्य खाद्य उत्पाद, एन.ई.एस.	3. Dairy produce; edible products of animal origin, N.E.S.		7,57	6,50	3,95
4. पशुजन्य उत्पाद एन.ई.एस.	4. Products of animal origin N.E.S.	--	--	--	
5. खाद्य सब्जियां तथा कंदमूल	5. Edible vegetables and roots and tubers		12	12	15
6. खाद्य फल तथा गिरी, तुर्श फलों और तटवृक्ष की छीलन	6 Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons		62	20	25
7. कहवा	7. Coffee		7,55	8,00	8,70
8. अवशिष्ट चाय सहित चाय	8. Tea including tea waste		82,50	75,00	85,05
9. गर्म मसाले और अन्य मदें, यदि कोई अध्याय में हो	9. Spices and other items; if any, under Chapter 9	--	--	--	3
10. पेषण उद्योग के उत्पाद, माल्ट, स्टार्च, इनुलिन तथा गेहूं ग्लूटिन	10. Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluton		7,09	6,70	7,40
11. लाख, गोंद, रेजिन तथा अन्य वनस्पतिक रस और निर्यास	11. Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts		1,65	1,00	1,10
12. वनस्पति वलितथारी सामग्री वनस्पति उत्पाद एन.ई.एस.	12. Vegetable Plaiting materials; vegetable products, N.E.S.		4,00	1,00	1,00
13. साधित वनस्पति तेल	13. Processed fixed vegetable oils		64,35	25,00	29,70
14. वनस्पति वसा और तेल अंशतः अथवा पूर्णतः उदजनित	14. Vegetable fats and oils, partly or wholly hydrogenated		92,50	76,00	79,00
15. अध्याय 15 के अन्तर्गत समस्त मदें	15. All others falling under Chapter 15		9,01	8,00	8,56
16. मांस, मछली केकड़े मौलस्क अथवा अन्य मेरू रहित जलचरों के मांस से बने पदार्थ	16. Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluses or other aquatic invertebrates		36	36	40
17. गन्ने या चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और ठोस रूप में शुद्ध रासायनिक सकरोज	17. Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form		132,30	150,00	154,00
18. चीनी शोधन के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त सीरा	18. Molasses, resulting from the extraction of refining of sugar		8,40	7,50	8,40
19. अध्याय 1 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	19. All others falling under Chapter 17		20,61	17,50	16,30
20. कोको और कोको से बने पदार्थ	20. Cocoa and cocoa preparations		6,00	7,50	6,70
21. अनाज से बने पदार्थ, आटा, दुग्ध स्टार्च पेस्टरी और अन्य उत्पाद	21. Preparations of cereals, flour, starch of milk; pastry cooks products		38,63	44,00	37,35
22. वनस्पति , फल, गिरी अथवा अन्य पौधजन्य उत्पाद	22. Preparation of vegetables, fruits; nuts, or other parts of plants		5,33	4,50	3,00
23. विविध खाद्य पदार्थ	23. Miscellaneous edible preparations		24,00	29,00	24,14
24. प्राकृतिक अथवा कृत्रिम जल तथा वातित जल	24. Natural or artifical Mineral waters and aerated waters		52,15	51,00	77,30
25. अध्याय 22 के अन्तर्गत समस्त मदें	25. All others falling under Chapter 22		80	50	60
26. खाद्य उद्योगों के अवशिष्ट पदार्थ, तैयार पशु चारा	26. Residues and wastes from the food industries, prepared animal fodder		12	12	15
27. तम्बाकू अथवा तम्बाकू के स्थानापन्न पदार्थ से बने सिगरेट तथा सिगारिलो	27. Cigarettes and Cigarilles of tobacco or tobacco substitutes		940,00	940,00	1103,33
28. बीड़ियां	28. Biris		114,15	106,40	119,70
29. खाने की तम्बाकू जिसमें कड़ा मसाला और किमाम आदि शामिल है	29. Chewing Tabacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc.		31,76	29,25	33,95

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30. अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	30. All others falling under Chapter 24		7,40	18,00	20,00
31. सीमेंट क्लिन्कर्स, सभी प्रकार का सीमेंट	31. Cement Clinkers, Cement all sorts	77,99	822,00	822,00	886,79
32. अध्याय 25 के अन्तर्गतख अन्य समस्त मदें	32. All others falling under Chapter 25		8,81	10,50	11,50
33. अयस्क, धातुमल और राख	33. Ores, slag and ash		..	10	10
34. मोटर स्प्रिट	34. Motor Spirit		807,38	825,00	900,00
35. मिट्टी का तेल	35. Kerosene		242,83	235,00	250,00
36. आर. डी. तेल	36. R.D. Oil		625,09	618,00	645,00
37. डीजल तेल एन. ई. एस.	37. Diesel Oil, N.E.S.		24,70	25,00	27,00
38. भट्ठी का तेल	38. Furnace Oil		30,26	43,00	47,00
39. पैट्रोलियम गैस और गैसयुक्त हाइड्रोकार्बन्स	39. Petroleum Gases and other gaseous Hydrocarbons		39,00	41,00	45,00
40. अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत अन्य मदें	40. All other falling under Chapter 27		272,01	280,00	320,00
41. हाइड्रोक्लोरिक तेजाब और गंधक का तेजाब और एनहाइड्राइड और शोरे का तेजाब	41. Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and andydrides thereof; nitric acid		27,88	22,00	25,00
42. कास्टिक सोडा और कास्टिक पोटाश और उसका पैरोक्साईड	42. Caustic soda and caustic Potash; Peroxides thereof		53,69	47,00	51,00
43. सोडा एश	43. Soda Ash		33,22	36,00	39,00
44. अध्याय 28 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	44. All others falling under Chapter 28		123,93	127,00	141,00
45. आर्गनिक रसायन	45. Organic Chemicals		118,49	141,00	155,00
46. भेषजीय उत्पाद	46. Pharmaceutical products		182,50	174,00	195,00
47. उर्वरक	47. Fertilizers		2,25	1,30	1,50
48. कृत्रिम आर्गनिक रंजक पदार्थ रंगाई साधन और रंजक द्रव्य व अन्य कलरलेक	48. Synthetic Organic Dye Stuffs, colouring matters and colour lakes		56,37	59,80	66,00
49. रंग और रोगन वार्निश	49. Paints and varnishes		76,00	74,00	83,00
50. अध्याय 32 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	50. All others falling under Chapter 32		4,00	2,50	4,00
51. अनिवार्य तेल गंधयुक्त सारीय तेल और रेजिनाएड संग्रहयुक्त तेल, कास्मैटिक और प्रसाधन सामग्री	51. Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparation		125,56	130,00	150,00
52. साबुन	52. Soap		54,80	62,00	79,20
53. आर्गेनिक तेल, सक्रिहय पदार्थ	53. Organic Surface Active Agents		75,00	65,00	91,00
54. अध्याय 37 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	54. All others falling under Chapter 34		7,74	5,00	6,00
55. एल्युमिन सामग्री वधित स्टांच एनजाइन	55. Albuminidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes		8,57	9,00	13,00
56. माचिस	56. Matches		55,00	51,00	56,00
57. अध्याय 36 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	57. All others falling under Chapter 36		26,63	22,00	25,00
58. सिनेमा चलचित्र अनाकृत अथवा आकृत	58. Cinematograph films, exposed or unexposed		10,50	10,50	10,00
59. अध्याय 37 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	59. All others falling under Chapter 37		4,86	7,00	8,00
60. विविध रसायनिक उत्पाद	60. Miscellaneous chemical products		45,00	53,00	60,00
61. प्लास्टिक तथा उससे बनी वस्तुएं	61. Plastics and articles and thereof		245,35	253,00	295,50
62. टायर, ट्यूब और फ्लेप	62. Tyres, Tubes and flaps		525,00	550,00	580,00
63. अध्याय 40 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	63. All others falling under Chapter 40		65,59	85,00	93,54
64. चमड़ा	64. Leather		2	3	3
65. चमड़े का सामान, यात्रा वस्तुएं हेन्डबेग और इसी प्रकार क डिब्बे आदि	65. Articles of leather, travel goods handbags, and similar containers etc.		29,98	23,50	25,08
66. समूरदार चमड़य से बनी वस्तुएं और नकली समूर	66. Manufactures of furskins and artificial fur		..	..	..
67. काष्ठ तथा काष्ठ की बनी वस्तुएं	67. Wood and articles of wood		48,43	53,00	75,01

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68. कार्क तथा कार्क की वस्तुएं	68. Cork and articles of cork	66	55	60	
69. तृण एसपटो अथवा अन्य पौधा तन्तुओं से बनी अन्य वस्तुएं टोकरियां और छड़ी टोकटे	69. Manufactures of straw of esparto or of other plainting materials basketware and wicker work	..	..	..	
70. काष्ठ की लुगदी तथा अन्य सैलुलोसिक तत्तु और कागज, गत्ता कतरन	70. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials, waste and scrap of paper of paper board	..	..	..	
71. कागज और गत्ता, कागज की लुगदी की वस्तुएं और गत्ता वस्तुएं	71. Paper and paperboard,articles of paper pulp,of paper of paperboard	236,20	235,00	250,00	
72. मुद्रित वस्तुएं, अखबार चित्र तथा मुद्रण उद्योग के अन्य उत्पाद आदि	72. Printed books, news-papers, pictures& other products of printing industry etc.	..	..	..	
73. रेशम	73. Silk	3	3	3	
74. ऊन, बारीक और मोटी पशुजन्य	74. Wool, fine or coarse animal hair	18,00	19,16	8,55	
75. कपास और सूत	75. Cotton and cotton yarn	163,15	145,19	162,80	
76. अध्याय 52 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें (सूती वस्त्र)	76. All others falling under Chapter 52 (Cotton fabrics)	126,16	70,00	59,76	
77. जूट के कपड़े बिंपीपट्टम और मेस्ता सहित और अन्य बारीक रेशे के वस्त्र	77. Woven Fabrics of Jute (including bimplipatam jute of mostafibres) or of other textile best fibres	31,50	28,00	29,20	
78. अध्याय 53 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	78. All other falling under Chapter 53	8,28	4,50	5,00	
79. कृत्रिम फिलमेन्ट धागे और कृत्रिम गैर फिलमेन्ट रद्दी सहित सिलाई के धागे	79. Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste	878,49	883,19	974,93	
80. हाथ से बने फिलमेन्ट यार्न के कपड़े	80. Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	..	..	..	
81. कृत्रिम स्टेपल फाइबर और छोटे रद्दी पदार्थ सहित	81. Artificial or Synthetic Staple Fibre & tow including waste	138,37	151,83	201,52	
82. पोलियस्टर अथवा कृत्रिम यार्न युक्त स्पन यार्न	82. Spun Yarn containing Polyester or other Synthetic Yarn	40,44	40,44	46,51	
83. अन्य हाथ का बना धागा	83. Other Man-made blended Yarn	37,20	39,60	45,55	
84. हाथ के बने स्टेपल धागे के कपड़े	84. Fabrics of Man-made staple	..	..	..	
85. वेडिंग, फेल्ट और अबुनित विशेष यार्न, टवाइन, कार्डेज, रजजू तारें और सम्बद्ध वस्तुएं	85. Wadding, felt & non wovens special yarns, twine, cordage, ropes & cables& articles thereof	7,42	10,25	12,00	
86. कालीन और अन्य फर्शी दरियां	86. Carpets & other textile floor coverings	4,61	3,60	4,00	
87. विशेष बुने वस्त्र, टफटेड वस्त्र, लेस और कढ़ाई	87. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace,embroidery	4,87	2,14	2,35	
88. गर्भित, कयचित, आयृत अथवा परतदार वस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयोगी वस्त्र उद्योग	88. Impregnated,coated,covered or laminated textile fabrics,textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	34,11	30,44	36,79	
89. बुने अथवा कढ़ोशिये से बुने वस्त्र	89. Knitted or Crocheted fabrics	2,80	5	..	
90. परिधान वस्तुएं तथा वस्त्र सामग्री-बुनतीदार अथवा कढ़ोशियाई	90. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories - knitted or crocheted	..	..	..	
91. परिधान तथा वस्त्र सामग्री जो बुनतीदार न हो अथवा कढ़ोशिये की तैयार की हुई न हो	91. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted	..	7	..	
92. अन्य तैयार वस्त्र सामग्री	92. Other made up textile articles	36,66	40,00	45,00	
93. जूते, गेटर्स तथा इसी तरह की वस्तुएं, और इन वस्तुओं के हिस्से	93. Footwear,gaiters & the like,parts of such articles	5,68	7,00	7,00	
94. शिस्त्राण तथा उसके हिस्से	94. Headgear & parts thereof	..	..	..	
95. छतरियां, छोटी छतरियां, छड़िया, आसन स्टिकें, कोड़े राइडिंग कढ़ोप और हिस्से	95. Umbrellas,sun-umbrellas walking sticks, seat sticks, whips,riding-crops and parts thereof	..	..	..	

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96. कृत्रिम फूल और मनुष्य के बालों की वस्तुएं	96. Artificial flowers, articles of human hair		--	--	--
97. एसबेस्टस-सीमेंट अथवा सेल्युलोस फाइबर सीमेंट अथवा इसी प्रकार की सामग्री की वस्तुएं	97. Articles of asbestos-cement, or cellulose fibre cement or the like		35,24	32,54	35,20
98. अध्याय 68 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	98. All others falling under Chap.68		32,08	34,00	38,95
99. सिरामिक उत्पाद	99. Ceramic products		75,00	79,00	89,90
100. कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	100. Glass & Glassware		122,38	140,00	147,00
101. प्राकृतिक अथवा साधित मोती,मूल्यवान और अर्धमूल्यवान अश्मक,मूल्यवान धातुएं और ग्लास बनी वस्तुएं, नकली जवाहरात आभूषण आदि	101. Natural or cultured pearls, precious semi-precious stones, precious metals & articles thereof, imitation jewellery etc.		50	1,50	2,00
102. लोहा और इस्पात	102. Iron & Steel		425,50	425,00	482,50
103. लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	103. Articles of Iron & Steel		143,77	108,00	120,00
104. तांबा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	104. Copper & Articles of Copper thereof		40,19	43,00	47,00
105. निकल और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	105. Nickel & articles thereof		1,06	50	60
106. अल्युमिनियम और अल्युमिनियम से बनी वस्तुएं	106. Aluminium & articles thereof		162,70	160,00	162,50
107. सीसा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	107. Lead & articles thereof		2,64	2,61	3,18
108. जिंक और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	108. Zinc & articles thereof		30,36	34,00	37,00
109. टिन और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	109. Tin & articles thereof		94	90	1,00
110. अन्य आधारभूत बेस धातु और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	110. Other base metals, articles thereof		2,98	3,30	3,70
111. बेस धातु के बने औजार, चाकू, छुरी,चम्मच और कांटे आदि, और उनके हिस्से	111. Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, & forks or base metals; parts thereof		39,83	43,00	47,30
112. धातु के इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टैम्पिंग और लेमिनेशन्स	112. Electrical stampings & laminations of base metals		34,50	28,00	31,50
113. बेस धातु के डिब्बे	113. Containers of base metals		87,06	80,00	86,00
114. अध्याय 83 के अन्तर्गत सभी	114. All other falling under Chap.83		101,12	85,00	95,00
115. अन्तरदाह इंजन और उनके पुर्जे, वाष्प और अन्य वैपर टर्बाइन हाइड्रलिक टर्बाइन, टर्बो जेक्ट्स, अन्य इंजन और मोटर्स	115. Internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines hyderaulic turbines, turbojects, other engines and motors		90,00	73,50	82,50
116. रेफ्रिजरेशंस और वातानुकूलन और उसके हिस्से	116. Refrigerations & Air conditioners & parts thereof		102,00	110,00	112,00
117. मशीनों के औजार	117. Machinery Tools		19,75	16,00	18,00
118. बाल अथवा रोलर बियरिंगस	118. Ball or roller bearings		30,25	45,00	51,00
119. अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी	119. All other falling under Chap.84		444,02	454,02	520,00
120. इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स और जैनरेटर्स, जैनरिटिंग इलेक्ट्रिक सैट्स और पुर्जे	120. Electric motors and generators electric generating sets and parts thereof		99,44	85,00	105,00
121. इलेक्ट्रिकल ट्रांसफार्मर्स, स्टेटिक कंवर्टर्स और इंडक्टर्स	121. Electrical transformers, static convertors & inductors		28,44	45,00	50,00
122. इलेक्ट्रिक अक्यूमलेटर्स प्राइमरी सेल और प्राइमरी बैटरियां	122. Electric accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries		67,38	70,00	88,00
123. रेडियो प्रसारण, टेलीविजन रिसीवर्स के लिए रिसेप्शन स्प्रेटस (वीडियो, मानीटर्स और प्रोजेक्टस सहित)	123. Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, Television receivers (including video monitors and projectors)		171,09	160,00	215,00
124. इंसुलेटिड वायर्स, केबलस और अन्य इलेक्ट्रानिक कंडक्टर्स	124. Insulated wires, cables and other electric conductors		102,34	111,00	127,00
125. अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत सभी	125. All others falling under Chap.85		205,62	259,00	281,00
126. रेलवे या ट्रामस्वे लोकोमोटिव रोलिंग स्टाक और उसके पुर्जे आदि	126. Railway or tramsway locomotive rolling stock & parts thereof etc.		46,80	49,00	50,00
127. ट्रैक्टर	127. Tractors		37,19	30,00	34,00
128. मोटर कारें और यातायात के लिए अन्य मोटर गाड़ियां	128. Motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons		137,60	185,00	251,00

(लाखरुपए) (in Lakhs of Rupees)

बजट शीर्ष उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Budget Head Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget 1986-87	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88
129. सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस्म की यात्री मोटर गाड़ियां और माल परिवहन की मोटर गाड़ियां	129. Public transport type passenger motor vehicle & motor vehicle for the transport of goods		106,80	125,00	140,00
130. अध्याय 8 के अन्तर्गत सभी	130. All other falling under Chap.87		273,50	278,50	325,00
131. वायुयान,अंतरिक्षयान और उनके हिस्से	131. Aircrafts,spacecraft & parts thereof		9,00	5,00	5,60
132. समुद्री जहाज नौकाएं और फलोटिंग स्ट्क्चर	132. Ships, boats & floating structure		2,00	1,50	2,00
133. चश्मे फोटोग्राफी, सिनेमाटोग्राफी मापन चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा उनके पुर्जे	133. Optical, photographic, cinemato-graphic measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus parts & accessories thereof		39,90	42,00	47,00
134. दीवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके हिस्से	134. Clocks & watches & parts thereof		4,75	4,75	5,50
135. वाद्य यंत्र, उनके पुर्जे और ऐसे यंत्रों के सहायक पुर्जे	135. Musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles		6	5	5
136. शास्त्र और गोली बारूद, उनके पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	136. Arms and ammunitions, parts & accessories thereof		2,75	4,00	4,50
137. फर्नीचर लेम्प और बिजली की फिटिंग जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है, प्रीफेब्रीकेटिड इमारतें	137. Furnitures, lamps and lighting fitting not elsewhere specified prefabricated buildings		17,00	17,00	20,00
138. बच्चों के खिलौने,खेल और कीड़ा संबंधी आवश्यक सामग्री और सहायक सामान	138. Toys, games and sports requisite parts and accessories thereof		40	30	40
139. विविध विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	139. Miscellaneous manufactured articles		6,00	7,00	8,50
विविध	Miscellaneous	179,28	100,00	200,00	200,00
जोड़-सकल राजस्व (मूल)	**Total-Gross Revenue (Basic)**	**10880,85**	**11793,97**	**11965,34**	**13355,43**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	*62,57*	*125,86*	*63,00*	*100,00*
जोड़-I निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL I-NET REVENUE**	**10818,28**	**11668,11**	**11902,34**	**13255,43**
II. वस्त्र और वस्त्र आदि पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	**II. ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON TEXTILES AND TEXTILES ARTICLES**				
1. रेशम	1. Silk		--	--	--
2. पशुजन्य ऊन, बारीक और मोटी	2. Wool, Fine or Coarse animal		3,60	2,87	1,45
3. सूत और सूतीयार्न	3. Cotton and Cotton yarn		20,00	19,81	22,20
4. सूती वस्त्र	4. Cotton Fabrics		17,92	10,50	8,96
5. सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट यार्न और सिलाई के धागे जिनमें गैर सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट और अपशिष्ट शामिल है	5. Synthetic Filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic non-filament and waste		125,14	120,44	132,95
6. हाथ से बने धागे तथा फिलामेंट यार्न	6. Fabrics of Man-made Filament Yarn		--	--	--
7. कृत्रिम तथा संश्लिष्ट स्टेपलरेक्ष और रद्दी सहित सामग्री	7. Artificial or Synthetic Staple Fibres and tow including waste		19,00	20,70	27,48
8. पोलिएस्टर और अन्य सिंथेटिक कार्य से बने स्पन यार्न	8. Spun yarn containing polyester or other synthetic yarn		5,26	5,26	6,05
9. अन्य हाथ के बने ब्लेडिड यार्न	9. Other Man-made blended yarn		5,20	5,40	6,20
10. विशेष बुने हुए कपड़े, टफटिंग वस्त्र, लैस, कढ़ाई	10. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery		68	29	32
11. बने हुए तथा कोक्लियर्ड वस्त्र	11. Knitted or crocheted fabrics		42	13	--
जोड़-II सकल राजस्व	**Total-II (Gross Revenue)**	**160,07**	**197,22**	**185,40**	**205,61**
घटाइए-धन वापसियां और शुल्क वापसी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	--	--	--	--
जोड़-II निवल राजस्व	**Total-II (Net Revenue)**	**160,07**	**197,22**	**185,40**	**205,61**
III. उत्पाद पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क-बिक्री कर के एवज में	**III. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE IN LIEU OF SALES TAX**				
1. गन्ने और चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और रासायनिक शोधित ठोस सकोंस	1. Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form		152,30	170,00	179,00
2. सिग्रेट तथा तम्बाकू के समान पदार्थ के सिगरेट या सिगारोल्स	2. Cigarettes or Cigarilloes of tobacco or Tobacco substitutes		470,00	470,00	551,67
3. बीड़ी	3. Biris		36,00	33,60	37,80

(लाख रुपए) (Rupees in lakhs)

बजट-शीर्ष उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Budget Head Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1986-87	संशो.अनुमान Revised 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88
4. खाने वाला तम्बाकू कड़क मसाला किमाम आदि सहित	4. Chewing Tobacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc.		10,58	9,75	11,35
5. अध्याय 24 के अंतर्गत सभी	5. All others falling under Chap. 24		2,18	5,00	6,00
6. पशुजन्य बारीक और मोटी ऊन	6. Wool, fine or coarse animal silk		80	2,97	3,00
7. रेशम,मन	7. Silk		--	--	--
8. सूती वस्त्र	8. Cotton fabrics		53,70	42,00	43,68
9. हाथ से बने फिलामेंट यार्न के कपड़े	9. Fabrics of Man-made Filament yarn		187,69	203,89	265,12
10. हाथ से बने स्टेपाल के कपड़े	10. Fabrics of Man-made staple		118,39	144,18	188,12
11. टफटिड वस्त्र, लेस, कढ़ाई के विशेष बुने हुए वस्त्र	11. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery		72	86	95
12. गर्भित,कवचित,आवृत अथवा परतदार सूती पटवस्त्त,औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वस्त्र आदि	12. Impregnated coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use		13,30	19,93	18,47
13. बुने हुए और कोशिये के वस्त्र	13. Knitted or crocheted fabrics		65	1,22	1,60
जोड़ - III सकल राजस्व (अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क एवं बिकी शुल्क)	**Total-III Gross Revenue (Addl. Excise)**	**928,08**	**1046,31**	**1103,40**	**1306,76**
घटाइए-वापसियां और शुल्क वापसी	*Deduct - Refunds and drawbacks*	--	--	--	--
जोड़ - III निवल राजस्व	**Total-III Net Revenue**	**928,08**	**1046,31**	**1103,40**	**1306,76**
IV. वस्तुओं पर उप-कर	**IV. CESSES ON COMMODITIES**				
(क) (राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रसारित)	**(a) (Administered by the Department of Revenue)**				
1. वस्त्रों पर हथकरघा उपकर	1. Handloom Cess on Fabrics	9,06	13,45	13,77	14,00
2. चीनी	2. Sugar	88,57	95,20	104,00	105,00
3. चाय	3. Tea	5,24	5,42	8,00	10,50
4. बीड़ी	4. Biris	3,80	4,00	4,00	4,20
5. कागज	5. Paper	2,21	2,70	2,49	2,70
6. जूट निर्माण	6. Jute manufactures	8,31	8,80	8,80	9,10
7. आटोमोबाइलस	7. Automobiles	3,84	4,80	4,80	5,50
8. देशी कच्चा तेल	8. Indigenous Crude Oil	872,92	910,80	900,00	1800,00
9. सूती	9. Cotton	1,09	--	--	--
10. वनास्पति घी	10. Vegetable oils	393***	--	--	--
11. टेलिवीजय सेट	11. Television Sets**	22,70	28,00	29,00	33,00
जोड़ (क)	*Total (a)*	*1021,67*	*1073,17*	*1074,86*	*1984,00*
(ख) (मंत्रालयों/राजस्व विभाग से निम्न विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित)	**(b) Administered by Ministries/Departments other than Revenue Department**				
1. कोयला और कोक	1. Coal and Coke	65,62	67,30	65,20	62,50
2. रबड़	2. Rubber	9,62	9,45	11,25	7,08
3. नमक	3. Salt	1,70	1,75	1,70	1,74
4. लौह अयस्क	4. Iron Ore	1,90	2,20	1,87	1,87
5. चूने का पत्थर और डोलोमाइट	5. Lime Stone and Dolomite	69	1,30	80	80
जोड़ (ख)	*Total (b)*	*79,53*	*82,00*	*80,82*	*73,99*
जोड़ (क) + (ख)	*Total (a) + (b)*	*1101,20*	*1155,17*	*1155,68*	*2057,99*
जोड़ - III सकल राजस्व	**Total-IV Gross Revenue**	**1101,20**	**1155,17**	**1155,68**	**2057,99**
घटाइए-वापसी और फिरती (राजस्व विभाग)	Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks (Department of Revenue)				
जोड़ - III निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL-IV NET REVENUE**	**1101,20**	**1155,17**	**1155,68**	**2057,99**
कुल जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (सकल) I+II+III+IV	***GRAND TOTAL -* Union Excise duties (Gross) I+II+III+IV**	**13070,20**	**14192,67**	**14009,82**	**16925,79**
घटाइए-वापसियां और शुल्क वापसी	Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks	62,57	125,86	63,00	100,00
कुल जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (निवल) I+II+III+IV	***GRAND TOTAL -* Union Excise Duties *(Net)* I+II+III+IV**	**13007,63**	**14066,81**	**14346,82**	**16825,79**

* नए केन्द्रीय शुल्क टैरिफ के लागू लिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप 1986-87 से संघ उत्पाद शुल्क के लिए बजट शीर्षों में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है। इसलिए कोई ब्योरा नहीं दिया गया है।

** टीवी सेटों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क

*** कोपरा पर उपकर सहित

* Budget heads for Union Excise Duties have been changed from 1986-87, following the introduction of New Central Excise Tariffs. Hence no details.

** Additional Excise Duty on TV Sets

*** including Cess on Copra

विवरण STATEMENT 3

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आयकर, संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों से राज्यों के अंश का प्रतिशत में ब्यौरा

Statement showing the State-wise percentage shares of Income-Tax, Union Excise Duties and Grant in lieu of Railway Passenger Fares tax under the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission

		प्रतिशत हिस्सा / Percentage share of					
		आयकर Income-Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties			अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties	रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares
	State		(40%)	(5%) 1986-87	(5%) 1987-88		
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. Andhra Pradesh	8.190	8.587	...	...	7.504	7.68
2. आसाम	2. Assam	2.789	2.977	12.713	13.418	2.566	2.03
3. बिहार	3. Bihar	12.085	13.202	...	...	8.627	9.51
4. गुजरात	4. Gujarat	4.410	3.506	...	...	5.941	6.67
5. हरियाणा	5. Haryana	1.074	1.017	...	...	2.488	1.84
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	6. Himachal Pradesh	0.555	0.589	12.914	14.098	0.663	0.14
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.838	0.856	17.818	18.560	0.853	0.95
8. कर्नाटका	8. Karnataka	4.981	5.077	...	...	5.561	3.43
9. केरल	9. Kerala	3.761	3.800	...	...	3.963	3.18
10. मध्य प्रदेश	10. Madhya Pradesh	8.382	8.852	...	...	6.942	5.85
11. महाराष्ट्रा	11. Maharashtra	8.396	6.216	...	...	11.461	15.70
12. मणिपुर	12. Manipur	0.220	0.233	8.722	9.545	0.178	0.02
13. मेघालय	13. Meghalaya	0.184	0.194	6.944	7.570	0.183	0.05
14. नागालैण्ड	14. Nagaland	0.088	0.096	11.240	12.371	0.098	0.16
15. उड़ीसा	15. Orissa	4.203	4.592	5.457	3.109	3.653	1.58
16. पंजाब	16. Punjab	1.744	1.317	...	...	3.675	3.88
17. राजस्थान	17. Rajasthan	4.547	4.695	...	...	4.827	4.87
18. सिक्किम	18. Sikkim	...	0.039	2.051	2.232	0.039	0.01
19. तमिलनाडु	19. Tamil Nadu	7.567	7.317	...	...	7.549	6.61
20. त्रिपुरा	20. Tripura	0.269	0.292	10.207	11.162	0.287	0.04
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	21. Uttar Pradesh	17.914	19.097	...	...	14.318	17.85
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	22. West Bengal	7.803	7.449	11.934	7.935	8.624	7.95
जोड़	TOTAL	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

विवरण STATEMENT 4

आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद-शुल्क, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सम्पदा-शुल्क के राज्यवार वितरण का विवरण

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic Excise Duties, Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty

(लाख रुपए/*In lakhs of Rupees*)

राज्य	States	बजट Budget 1986-87					संशोधित Revised 1986-87					बजट Budget 1987-88				
		आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Exicse Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	संपदा शुल्क Estate Duty	जोड़ Total	आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Exicse Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	संपदा शुल्क Estate Duty	जोड़ Total	आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Exicse Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	संपदा शुल्क Estate Duty	जोड़ Total
आन्ध्रप्रदेश	Andhra Pradesh	165,68	395,04	76,21	1,42	638,35	176,84	398,89	80,20	1,16	657,09	182,22	435,02	95,39	1,07	713,70
आसाम	Assam	56,42	210,06	26,06	--	292,54	60,22	212,11	27,43	--	299,76	62,05	237,52	32,67	--	332,24
बिहार	Bihar	244,47	607,35	87,62	28	939,72	260,94	613,27	92,21	3	966,45	268,88	667,34	109,65	--	1045,87
गुजरात	Gujarat	89,21	161,29	60,34	1,37	312,21	95,22	162,86	63,50	1,07	322,65	98,12	176,42	75,92	12	350,58
हरियाणा	Haryana	21,73	46,79	25,27	4	93,83	23,19	47,24	26,59	4	97,06	23,90	51,19	31,70	1	106,80
हिमाचलप्रदेश	Himachal Pradesh	11,23	101,36	6,73	2	119,34	11,98	102,35	7,09	1	121,43	12,35	121,10	8,46	1	141,92
जम्मू और कश्मीर	Jammu & Kashmir	16,95	141,84	8,66	--	167,45	18,09	143,22	9,12	2	170,45	18,65	163,40	10,87	--	192,92
कर्नाटक	Karnataka.	100,76	233,57	56,48	59	391,40	107,55	235,84	59,44	90	403,73	110,82	256,79	70,78	1,63	440,02
केरल	Kerala	76,08	174,82	40,25	1,51	292,66	81,21	176,52	42,36	74	300,83	83,68	191,73	50,45	19	326,05
मध्यप्रदेश	Madhya Pradesh	169,57	407,23	70,50	15	647,45	180,99	411,20	74,20	1,19	667,58	186,49	447,46	88,35	12	722,42
महाराष्ट्र	Maharashtra	169,85	285,97	116,40	1,13	573,35	181,29	288,75	122,50	74	593,28	186,80	313,57	146,45	71	647,53
मणिपुर	Manipur	4,45	60,88	1,81	--	67,14	4,75	61,46	1,90	--	68,11	4,90	73,58	2,26	--	80,74
मेघालय	Meghalaya	3,72	48,86	1,86	--	54,44	3,97	49,33	1,95	--	55,25	4,09	58,80	2,32	--	65,21
नागालेड	Nagaland	1,78	69,05	99	--	71,82	1,90	69,72	1,05	--	72,67	1,96	84,91	1,25	--	88,12
उडीसा	Orissa	85,03	242,63	37,10	14	364,90	90,75	245,00	39,04	19	374,98	93,51	252,05	46,39	--	391,95
पंजाब	Punjab	35,28	60,59	37,32	85	134,04	37,66	61,18	39,28	17	138,29	38,80	66,68	47,02	18	152,68
राजस्थान •	Rajasthan	91,98	215,99	49,02	43	357,42	98,18	218,10	51,59	2	367,89	101,17	237,09	61,47	--	399,73
सिक्किम	Sikkim	--	13,59	40	--	13,99	--	13,72	42	--	14,14	--	16,47	48	--	16,95
तमिल नाडु	Tamil Nadu	153,08	336,62	76,67	1,87	568,24	163,39	339,89	80,68	1,11	585,07	168,36	369,33	96,06	2,11	635,86
त्रिपुरा	Tripura	5,44	72,13	2,91	--	80,48	5,81	72,83	3,07	--	81,71	5,99	86,91	3,64	--	96,54
उत्तरप्रदेश	Uttar Pradesh	362,39	878,55	145,41	97	1387,32	386,81	887,10	153,03	66	1427,60	398,57	966,00	182,28	28	1547,13
पश्चिमी बंगाल	West Bengal	157,85	411,32	87,59	84	657,60	168,49	415,31	92,18	2,28	678,26	173,61	427,04	109,82	94	711,41
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**2022,95**	**5175,53**	**1015,60**	**11,61**	**8225,69**	**2159,23**	**5225,89**	**1068,83**	**10,33**	**8464,28**	**2224,92**	**5700,40**	**1273,68**	**7,37**	**9206,37**

* Includes adjustment of (-) Rs.125.01 Crores in respect of Basic Excise Duties and (+) Rs.8.11 crores in respect of Additional Excise Duties on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

• इसमें बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (-) 125.01 करोड़ रुपए और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (+) 8.11 करोड़ रुपए का समायोजन परिलक्षित किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

विवरण 5 STATEMENT

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

(लाख रुपए / In lakhs of rupees)

शीर्ष	Heads	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	1309,31	1370,00	1287,00	1709,00
व्यय	Expenditure				
1. केन्द्रीय प्रशासन	1. General Administration	85,54	85,29	101,29	110,76
2. परिचालन	2. Operation	231,69	234,54	276,34	304,13
3. भंडार तथा कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	22,45	23,49	26,45	26,15
4. अनुसंधान और विकास	4. Research and Development	2,48	2,21	3,30	3,40
5. लेखा और लेखापरीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	8,78	9,23	10,24	11,44
6. इंजीनियरिंग	6. Engineering	440,78	393,89	439,60	502,13
7. कर्मचारियों को सुविधा	7. Amenities to Staff	7,04	6,17	7,58	7,89
8. पेंशन	8. Pension	47,97	48,50	50,00	55,00
9. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	9. Stationary and Printing	12,95	10,30	12,15	13,42
10. मूल्यह्रास	10. Depreciation	160,60	191,23	159,90	190,50
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenses	(+) 16	(-) 5,35	6,15	40,18
जोड़ - व्यय	**Total-Expenditure**	**1020,44**	**999,50**	**1093,00**	**1265,00**
घटाइए-कार्यचालन व्यय में जमा	*Deduct – Credits to Working Expenses*	*78,22*	*95,00*	*90,00*	*100,00*
निवल कार्यचालन व्यय	***Net Working Expenses***	***942,22***	***904,50***	***1003,00***	***1165,00***
निवल प्राप्तियां	***Net Receipts***	***367,09***	***465,50***	***284,00***	***544,00***
घटाइए-सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Deduct – Dividend to General Revenues*	*170,11*	*191,70*	*213,00*	*237,00*
अधिशेष	*Surplus*	*196,98*	*273,80*	*71,00*	*307,00*

भाग ख PART B

पूंजी प्राप्तियां CAPITAL RECEIPTS

पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियों के अनुमान

निम्न विवरण में पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का स्थूल श्रेणीवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है । 1986-87 के बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच तथा संशोधित अनुमानों और 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घट-बढ़ के संबंध में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां और अतिरिक्त जानकारी जिनमें इस घट-बढ़ का स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, इस विवरण के बाद दी गई है ।

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The Statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the revised estimates for 1986-87 and between the latter and Budget estimates for 1987-88 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
1. बाजार ऋण	1. Market Loans			
सकल उधार	Gross Borrowings	6350.00	6350.00	7121.00
घटाइए-वापसी	*Less - Repayments*	*1050.47*	*1050.47*	*820.91*
निवल उधार	**Net Borrowings**	**5299.53**	**5299.53**	**6300.09**
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	2. External Assistance (Net)	2950.00	2435.84	3199.86
3. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	3726.05	3634.21	4052.49
4. अल्प बचतें	4. Small Savings	2100.00	2100.00	2200.00
5. भविष्य निधियां	5. Provident funds	430.77	573.94	635.47
6. जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम, आदि सहित विशेष जमा	6. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Fund, LIC, GIC etc.	1820.00	2620.00	2820.00
7. अन्य प्राप्तियां	7. Other Receipts *	3343.54	2027.46	1870.09
जोड़-पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total Capital Receipts**	**19669.89**	**18690.98**	**21078.00**
**इसमें निम्नलिखित को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है :-*	** Excludes*			
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	*(i) Securities issued in favour of IMF*	*755.54*	*1133.62*	*876.19*
(ii) अतिरिक्त इक्विटी निवेश के आधार पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	*(ii) Securities issued to Nationalized Banks against additional equity investment*	*400.00*	*400.00*	*200.00*
(iii) रेलवे के लिए जुटाई जाने वाली बांडों की जमा रकमें	*(iii) Deposits of Bonds to be raised for Railways*	*250.00*	*250.00*	..

बाजार उधार

संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87:- 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में बाजार उधारों से 6550 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति और वापसी अदायगियों (1050.47 करोड़ रुपए) की राशियों को घटाने के बाद 5299.53 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है । यह बजट में दर्शाए गए स्तर के समान है ।

चालू वर्ष में अब तक लिए गए बाजार उधारों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

Market Loans

Revised Estimates 1986-87: The Revised Estimates, for 1986-87 assume gross market borrowing of Rs. 6350 crores and net after repayment (Rs. 1050.47 crores) at Rs.5299.53 crores, that is, at the same level as in the Budget.

The details of market loans raised so far in the current year

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

बाजार से लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	Cash नकद	Conversion रूपांतरण	Total जोड़
10.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1991	10.00% Loan, 1991	51.22	3.54	54.76
10.20 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993	10.20% Loan, 1993	218.28	46.38	264.66
10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996	10.50% Loan, 1996	148.77	29.75	178.52
11.30 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004	11.30% Loan, 2004	539.56	..	539.56
11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006	11.50% Loan, 2006	4100.47	386.97	4487.44
		5058.31	**466.64**	**5524.94**

2. बाजार उधारों की पहली किस्त 12 मई, 1986 को जारी की गई थी, जब तीन बाजार उधार अर्थात् 10.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1991, 10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 और 11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 सममूल्यों पर जारी किए गए थे । नकद अभिदानों के अलावा, क्रमश 8.5.1986 और 12.5.1986 को परिपक्व हुए 4 1/2 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1986 और 6 प्रतिशत

2. The first market floatation was made on the 12th May, 1986 when three Loans viz 10% Loan, 1991, 10.50% Loan, 1996 and 11.50% Loan, 2006 were floated at par. Besides subscriptions in Cash Conversion facilities were offered to

ऋण, 1986 की प्रतिभूतियों के धारकों को नकद रूपांतरण की सुविधाएं दी गई थी । इनसे कुल 1323.44 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति हुई ।

the holders of 4 1/2% Loans 1986 and 6% Loan, 1986 which matured on 8-5-1986 and 12-5-1986 respectively. The total realisation amounted to Rs. 1323.44 crores.

3. बाजार ऋणों की दूसरी किस्त में, 11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 के अलावा एक नया ऋण अर्थात् 10.20 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993, 14 जुलाई, 1986 को जारी किया गया था । दोनों ऋण सममूल्य पर जारी किए गए थे । 1.7.1986 को परिपक्व हुए 5 1/4 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1986 की प्रतिभूतियों के धारकों को रूपांतरण की सुविधाएं भी दी गई थीं । इनसे कुल 1320.61 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति हुई ।

3. In the second floatation besides the 11.50% Loan, 2006 a new loan viz 10.20% Loan, 1993 was issued on 14th July, 1986. Both the Loans were issued at par. Conversion facilities were also offered to the holders of 5 1/4% Loan, 1986 which matured on 1-7-1986. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 1320.61 crores.

4. बाजार उधारों की तीसरी किस्त सरकार ने 22.9.1986 को जारी की, जब दो बाजार ऋणों अर्थात् 10.20 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993 (दूसरा निर्गम) और 11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 (तीसरा निर्गम) सममूल्य पर जारी किए गए । 16.9.1986 को परिपक्व हुए 3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण, 1946 के धारकों को रूपांतरण की सुविधाएं भी दी गई थी । इस निर्गम से कुल 990.70 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति हुई ।

4. In the third market floatation the Government reissued on 22-9-1986 two loans viz 10.20% Loan, 1983 (Second Issue) and 11.50% Loan, 2006 (Third Issue) at par. Conversion facilities were also offered to the holders of 3% conversion loan, 1946, which fell due for repayment on 16-9-1986. The total realisation from this issue amounted to Rs.990.70 crores.

5. बाजार उधारों की चौथी किस्त 27.10.1986 को जारी की गई थी, जब दो बाजार ऋण अर्थात् 10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 (दूसरा निर्गम) और 11.30 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004 सममूल्यों पर जारी किए । यह निर्गम नकद राशियों के लिए था और इससे 660.19 करोड़ रुपए की नियल प्राप्ति हुई ।

5. The fourth instalment of market Loans was floated on 27-10-1986 when two loans viz 10.50% Loan, 1996 (Second Issue) and 11.30% Loan, 2004 were issued at par. This was a cash issue and netted Rs. 660.19 crores.

6. बाजार उधारों की पांचवी किस्त सरकार ने 6.1.1987 को जारी की, जब दो बाजार ऋण, 2006 (चौथा निर्गम) सममूल्यों पर जारी किए गए । 20.12.1986 को परिपक्व हुए 5 1/4 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय रक्षा ऋण, 1986 के धारकों को रूपांतरण की सुविधाएं भी दी गई थी । इस निर्गम से कुल 880 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति हुई ।

6. In the fifth market floatation, the Government on 6-1-1987 reissued two loans viz 10.20% Loan, 1993 (Third Issue) and 11.50% Loan, 2006 (Fourth Issue) at par. Conversion facilities were also allowed to the holders of 5 1/4 National Defence Loan, 1996 which matured on 20-12-1986. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 880 crores.

7. संस्थागत निवेशकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा धारित राशियों के पुनर्भरण के लिए सरकार ने 7.1.1987 को 11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 की 350 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की एक और किस्त जारी की । निवेशकों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इसे आरम्भ में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ले लिया गया था ।

7. In order to replenish the holdings of Reserve Bank of India so as to cater to the requirements of institutional investors Government of India issued on 7-1-1987 further tranche of 11.50% Loan, 2006 for Rs. 350 crores. This was initially taken over by the Reserve Bank for being made available to investors.

8. **बजट अनुमान 1987-88** :- अगले बजट में बाजार उधारों से 7121 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

8. **Budget Estimates 1987-88** : The next Budget assumes gross borrowings of Rs. 7121 crores.

9. 1987-88 में वापसी अदायगी के लिए निम्नलिखित ऋण जिनकी बकाया राशि उनके सामने दिखाई गई है, वापसी के लिए देय है :-

9. The following Loans with outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge during 1987-88:-

(करोड़ रुपए)(*In crores of Rupees*)

1. 6.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1987	1. 6.25% Loan, 1987	415.89
2. 6.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1987	2. 6.00% Loan, 1987	161.25
3. 5 1/4 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1987	3. 5 1/4% Loan, 1987	243.77
		820.91

इस प्रकार 1987-88 में बाजार उधारों से 6300.09 करोड़ रुपए की नियल प्राप्तियां होगी ।

Net borrowings during 1987-88 will thus be Rs.6300.09 crores.

10. विदेशी सहायता

प्राप्तियां:- बजट में विदेशी सहायता से 3811.64 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । इसके मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान में 3447.14 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है । अगले वर्ष के बजट में 4334.67 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है ।

वापसियां:- बजट में वापसियों के लिए 861.64 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमानों की रकमें 1011.30 करोड़ रुपए की है । अगले वर्ष में वापसी के लिए 1134.81 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

इस प्रकार विदेशी सहायता से होने वाली नियल प्राप्तियों की राशि संशोधित अनुमानों में 2435.84 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट

10. External Assistance

Receipts: Budget assumed gross receipts of Rs.3811.64 crores from external assistance. Against this, the Revised is placed at Rs.3447.14 crores. Gross receipts next year are estimated at Rs.4334.67 crores.

Repayments: Budget provided for repayments of Rs.861.64 crores against which the Revised is placed at Rs.1011.30 crores. The repayments next year are estimated at Rs.1134.81 crores.

The net receipts from external assistance are thus placed at Rs.2435.84 crores in the Revised and at Rs.3199.86 crores during next year.

अनुमानों में 3199.86 करोड़ रुपए दिखाई गई है ।

विदेशी सहायता की प्राप्तियों और 1986-87 और 1987-88 में मूल धन की वापसियों का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है:-

A summary of receipts of external assistance and repayment of principal during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below:-

		रु(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)		
		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget
क. ऋण	A. Loans	3377.90	2946.02	3822.71
ख. नकद अनुदान	B. Cash grants	364.99	436.99	462.18
ग. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	C. Commodity Grant Assistance:			
(i) खाद्य	(i) Food	31.61	23.29	8.81
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	37.14	40.84	40.97
घ. (जोड़ क+ख+ग)	**D. (Total : A+B+C)**	**3811.64**	**3447.14**	**4334.67**
ङ. वापसियां	E. Repayments:			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	770.76	885.47	1036.52
(ii) विशेष उधार	(ii) Special credits	90.88	125.83	98.29
जोड़	**Total**	**861.64**	**1011.30**	**1134.81**
च. विदेशी सहायता (वापसियों की राशि को घटाकर) (घ-ङ)	***F. External Assistance Net of Repayments (D-E)***	***2950.00***	***2435.84***	***3199.86***

इसका और ब्यौरा इस ज्ञापन के अनुबन्ध 2 में दिया गया है । Further details are given in Annexure 2 of this Memorandum.

11. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां

11. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल वाले) और गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से वसूल किए गए उधारों का अनुमान इस प्रकार है:-

The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories (with Legislature) are as follows :–

वसूलियां:-	Recoveries from:			
(i) राज्य सरकारों से	(i) State Governments	2270.99	2234.67	2553.00
(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल वाले) से	(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	45.06	45.54	52.49
(iii) गैर-सरकारी वसूलियां	(iii) Non-Government Parties	1410.00	1354.00	1447.00
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL-Recoveries of Loans and Advances**	**3726.05**	**3634.21**	**4052.49**

राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल नहीं हैं:-	(i) The recoveries from State Governments exclude the following :–			
(1) अत्यावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	(1) Short-term ways and Means Advances	800.00	800.00	900.00
(2) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	(2) Loans for Agricultural Inputs	255.00	245.33	260.00
(i) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियां निम्नलिखित हैं:-	(i) Recoveries from State Governments in respect of :–			
(क) 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋण	(a) Pre-1979 consolidated loans	369.55	369.82	362.82
(ख) 1979-84 के समेकित ऋण	(b) 1979-84 Consolidated Loans	356.30	356.01	356.01
(ग) 1979-84 के ओवर ड्राफ्ट ऋण	(c) 1979-84 Overdraft Loans	418.54	418.54	418.54
(घ) अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के एवज में ऋण	(d) Loans against Small Savings collections	193.98	193.98	228.13
(ङ) 1984-85 और 1986-87 में दिए गए आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण	(e) Loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes advanced during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87	447.57	436.27	722.48
(च) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों, स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों आदि को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए दिये गये ऋण, जो आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार बट्टे खाते डाले जाने हैं	(f) Loans for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates, etc. to be written off in terms of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission	30.00	5.00	3.41
(छ) 1984-85, 1985-86 और 1986-87 में दिये गये अग्रिम संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	(g) Loans to cover gap in resources advanced during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87	454.44	454.44	461.00
(ज) अन्य ऋण	(h) Other Loans	0.61	0.61	0.61
जोड़	**Total**	**2270.99**	**2234.67**	**2553.00**

(क) और (ख)-आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसाकि ये सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई है, राज्य सरकारों को 1983-84 तक दिए गए और 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया ऋणों को समेकित किया जाना है। समेकन के प्रयोजन से वित्त आयोग ने 1978-79 तक दिए गए ऋणों और 1979 से 1984 तक दिए गए ऋणों को अलग-अलग माना था। यद्यपि कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में 1979 से पहले के ऋणों की शर्तों में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों के मामले में इन ऋणों को 25 वर्षीय ऋणों अथवा 30 वर्षीय ऋणों में समेकित करने की सिफारिश की गई है। जहां तक 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों का संबंध है, इन ऋणों को सभी राज्यों के मामले में, 15 वर्षों से लेकर 30 वर्षों तक की अवधि में वसूल किए जाने के लिए समेकित किया जाना है। ये अनुमान सकल राशि के हैं और इनमें 81.04 करोड़ रुपए तक की बट्टे खाते डाली गई वसूलियों को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया है।

(a) &(b) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to the State Governments upto 1983-84, and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85 have been consolidated. For purposes of consolidation, the Finance Commission had treated loans advanced up to 1978-79 and those advanced during 1979-84 differently. While no change has been recommended in the terms of pre-1979 loans in the case of some States, these loans have been recommended to be consolidated into either 25 years loans or 30 years loans in the case of others. As regards loans advanced during 1979-84, these have been consolidated in the case of all the States with periods ranging from 15 years to 30 years. The estimates are in gross terms, without taking into account the write off of recoveries to the extent of Rs. 81.04 crores.

(ग) इन वसूलियों का संबंध वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राज्यों को उनकी ओवर ड्राफ्ट संबंधी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए किए गए ऋणों से है। ये ऋण आठवें वित्त आयोग की समेकन की योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं थे।

(c) These recoveries pertain to loans given to States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 to overcome their overdraft difficulties. These loans were not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission.

(घ) अल्प बचत ऋणों में से हैं, जो आठवें वित्त आयोग की समेकन की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। इन ऋणों की वसूली, जो पहले निलम्बित कर दी गई थी, 1985-86 में शुरू कर दी गई है।

(d) Small Savings loans are also among those loans not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The recovery of these loans suspended earlier has been resumed from 1985-86.

(ङ.) जबकि मूल बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित बजट अनुमानों का संबंध वर्ष 1984-85 और 1985-86 में आयोजना संबंधी तथा आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में की गई वसूलियों से है, अगले बजट अनुमान को 1984-85 और 1985-86 में दिए गए और दिये जाने वाले ऋणों को हिसाब में लेकर तैयार किया गया है।

(e) While the original Budget and the Revised relate to recoveries in respect of loans advanced for plan and Non-Plan purposes during 1984-85 and 1985-86, next Budget is based on loans advanced during those years and also loans advanced/likely to be advanced during 1986-87.

(च) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों, स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों आदि के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए ऋणों को आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार माफ कर दिया जाएगा। पहली अप्रैल, 1986 को बकाया ऋणों को मिलान की हुई रकम के आधार पर, चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष में क्रमशः 5.00 करोड़ रुपए और 3.41 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के माफ किए जाने की संभावना है, और इसलिए व्यय के अनुमानों में 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की तदनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है।

(f) Loans given to State Governments for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates, etc. will be written off in pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. On the basis of reconciled balances of outstanding loans as on 1st April, 1986, the amounts likely to be written off during the current and the next year are estimated at Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 3.41 crores, respectively against the original Budget of Rs. 30.00 crores and corresponding provisions therefor have been made in the expenditure estimates.

(छ) 1984-85 में राज्यों को 382.43 करोड़ रुपए के विशेष मध्यमावधिक आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण दिए गए थे। ये ऋण तीन श्रेणियों के थे:-(i) मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी के आस्थगन की चार वर्षों की अवधि सहित, उन्नीस वर्षीय ऋण (290.25 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी के आस्थगन की एक वर्ष की अवधि सहित छः वर्षीय ऋण (52.18 करोड़ रुपए), और (iii) दस वर्षीय ऋण (10 करोड़)

(g) Special medium-term non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 352.43 crores were given to States in 1984-85. These loans were of three categories- (1) nineteen year loans with moratorium of four years, both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs. 290.25 crores) ; (ii) six year loans with a moratorium of one year for repayment of principal (Rs. 52.18 crores) and (iii) ten year loans (Rs. 10 crores).

1985-86 के संशोधित अनुमानों में राज्यों को अपने ओवरड्राफ्टों को बेबाक करने और अपने संसाधनों की कमी पूरी करने के लिए विशेष मध्यमावधिक आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण देने के लिए 2094.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। ये ऋण निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के हैं:-(i) मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी के आस्थगन की तीन वर्ष की अवधि सहित अठारह वर्षीय ऋण (281.31 करोड़ रुपए),(ii) दस वर्षीय ऋण (55 करोड़ रुपए),(iii) पांच वर्षीय ऋण (40 करोड़ रुपए) और (iv) चार वर्षीय ऋण (1718.01 करोड़ रुपए)।

Special medium-term non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 2094.32 crores were given to States in 1985-86 to clear their overdrafts and to cover the gap in resources. These loans are of the following categories- (i) eighteen year loans with moratorium of three years both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs. 281.31 crores); (ii) ten year loans (Rs. 55 crores) ; (iii) five year loans (Rs. 40 crores) and (iv) four year loans (Rs. 1718.01 crores).

संशोधित अनुमान, 1986-87 में, राज्यों के राजस्व के घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए राज्यों को उधार दिए जाने के प्रयोजन से 48.92 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है ।

Revised Estimates 1986-87 include a provision of Rs. 48.92 crores for loans to States to cover gap in resources.

इन ऋणों के संबंध में 1985-86 के संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों के क्रमशः 1 करोड़ रुपए और 454.44 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली होने के अनुमान है ।

Revised and next Budget assume recoveries of Rs. 454.44 crores each in respect of these loans.

(ज) राष्ट्रीय ऋण छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में वसूलियों की वर्तमान शर्तों में कोई प्रभार नहीं है, जिनके अनुमान अन्य ऋण के अन्तर्गत शामिल किये गए हैं ।

(h) There has been no change in the existing terms of recoveries in respect of loans given under National Loan Scholarship Schemes, the estimates for which have been included under other loans.

(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल सहित) से वसूलियां राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल वाले) को दिए गए ऋणों की वसूली संशोधित अनुमानों में 45.54 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में 52.49 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है ।

(ii) **Recoveries from Union Territories (with Legislature)** The Recoveries of loans advanced to the four Union Territories (with Legislature) are estimated at Rs. 45.54 crores in the Revised and Rs. 52.49 crores under next Budget.

(iii) **अन्य पार्टियों द्वारा वापसी अदायगी**

(iii) **REPAYMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENT PARTIES**

मूल बजट में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों अर्थात् सरकारी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं, विदेशी सरकारों, नगर पालिकाओं, पत्तन न्यासों तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं, सहकारी समितियों आदि तथा सरकारी सेवकों से ऋणों की वसूलियों के रूप में 110.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । सबसे हाल के निर्धारण के आधार पर ऋणों की वसूलियों की रकमें अब अनुमानतः 1354 करोड़ रुपए की बैठती हैं । 1987-88 के दौरान 1447 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी अदायगियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इनका स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

Loan repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments viz. industrial and commercial enterprises and financial institutions in the public sector, Foreign Governments, municipalities, Port Trusts, private sector companies and institutions, cooperatives, Government servants, etc. were estimated at Rs.1410.00 crores in the original Budget. On the basis of the latest assessment, these are now estimated at Rs.1354 crores. During 1987-88, repayment estimates are placed at Rs.1447 crores. The broad details are:–

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments	81.00	54.00	347.00
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम साविधिक निकाय आदि	Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies etc.	1329.00	1300.00	1100.00
		1410.00	**1354.00**	**1447.00**

विदेशी सरकारों से होने वाली वसूलियों में तकनीकी उधारों के संबंध में संशोधित अनुमानों में 24 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट की 300 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है ।

Recoveries from Foreign Governments include Rs.24 crores in Revised and Rs.300 crores in next Budget on account of technical credits.

12. अल्प बचतें	**12. Small Savings**			
सकल संग्रह	Gross Collections	5300	4900	5400
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	Less States' share	3200	2800	3200
केन्द्र के पास निवल शेष	**Net to Centre**	**2100**	**2100**	**2200**

अल्प बचतों में डाकघर बचत खातों की जमा रकमें, सावधि खातों की जमा रकमें, संचयी सावधि जमा खातों की रकमें, आवर्ती जमा खातों की रकमें, और राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र, और सामाजिक सुरक्षा पत्र शामिल हैं । ग्रामीण बचतों को जुटाने के प्रयोजन से 19 नवम्बर, 1986 को इन्दिरा विकास पत्र नामक एक नया बचत पत्र जारी किया गया । यह पत्र 500 रुपए, 1000 रुपए और 5000 रुपए के मूल्य के है ।खरीद के समय निवेशकों को प्रत्यक्ष मूल्य के केवल आधे भाग के बराबर राशि देनी होती है और पांच वर्षों की समाप्ति पर पूर्ण प्रत्यक्ष मूल्य पर भुनाये जा सकते हैं । प्रत्येक राज्य में संग्रहीत अल्प बचतों की निवल रकमों में दो तिहाई भाग राज्यों को दीर्घावधिक उधार के रुप में दे दिया जाता है ।

The Small Savings instruments comprise Post Office Savings Deposits, Time Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits, National Savings Certificates and Social Security Certificates. A new instrument - Indira Vikas Patra has been launched on 19th November, 1986 with a view to mobilise rural savings. The instrument is in denominations of Rs.500/- Rs.1000/- and Rs.5000/-. The investor at the point of purchase has to pay only half of the face value and the securities are en-cashable at full face value at the end of five years.

इसके अलावा स्थिर दीर्घावधिक बचतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य

Long-term loans are given to the State Governments

सरकारों को अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिए जाते हैं, यदि किसी राज्य में एकत्र सकल रकम और निवल रकम के बीच का प्रतिशत अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशतता से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक हो, अतिरिक्त ऋण उपर्युक्त अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशतता की तुलना में राज्य की प्रतिशतता में हुई प्रत्येक 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के संबंध में, उस राज्य में एकत्र निवल रकम के 2.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर दिए जाते हैं ।

to the extent of two-thirds of the net small savings collections made in each State. Further, with a view to encouraging stable long-term savings additional loan is given to a State Government, if the percentage of net small savings collections to gross collections in the state exceeds the all India percentage in this behalf by more than 5 per cent, additional loan is given to the extent of 2.5% of the net collections in the State for every 5% increase in the State's percentage over the all India percentage mentioned above.

संग्रह की निवल राशि बजट 1986-87 में 5300 करोड़ रुपये थी । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में इस राशि के 4900 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में 5400 करोड़ रुपये के उच्च निवल संग्रह का अनुमान लगाया गया है । राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी करने के बाद केन्द्र को संशोधित अनुमानों में 2100 करोड़ रुपये और अगले वर्ष के बजट में 2200 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है ।

The Revised Estimates 1986-87 assume net collection of Rs.4900 crores as against Rs.5300 crores in the Budget Estimates 1986-87. Budget Estimates 1987-88 anticipate higher net collection at Rs.5400 crores. After payment of share of states, receipts of the Centre are placed at Rs.2100 crores in the Revised and Rs.2200 crores next year.

13. *भविष्य निधियां* - इन के अन्तर्गत राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा लोक भविष्य निधियों की प्राप्तियां सम्मिलित हैं ।

13. ***Provident Funds*** - These comprise receipts under State Provident funds and Public Provident funds -

(क) *राज्य भविष्य निधियां :-*

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाए जाने वाले लेनदेन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न भविष्य-निधियों से सम्बद्ध होते हैं । जो रकमें जमा की जाती हैं उनमे से (क) विधि में जमा की गई राशियों तथा शेष राशि पर ब्याज और (ख) विकासियों तथा अस्थायी अग्रिमों की राशियां घटा दी जाती हैं । पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से जमा रकमों पर 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । बजट अनुमान 1986-87 में कुल 325.77 करोड़ रुपये की निबल प्राप्ति का अनुमान था । इसकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान में 433.94 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है । वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट में 480.47 करोड़ रुपये की निबल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है ।

(a) ***State Provident Funds:-***

The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of (a) the deposits into the fund including interest and balances and (b) withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances. Effective from 1.4.1986, the deposits carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. Net accretions to the Funds were assumed at Rs. 325.77 crores in B.E. 1986-87 against which the R.E. is placed at Rs. 433.94 crores. Budget 1987-88 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 480.47 crores.

(ख) *लोक भविष्य निधि :-*

लोक भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत जो लोक भविष्य निधि योजना तैयार की गई है, उसके अधीन जमा की गई राशियों पर कर से कैसी ही छूट मिलती है जैसी कि अनुमोदित बचतों पर दी जाती है । एक अंशदाता अधिक से अधिक 60,000 रुपये जमा कर सकता है जबकि कम से कम 100 रुपये प्रति वर्ष जमा करना जरुरी है । इन जमा रकमो पर इस समय 12 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर कर मुक्त ब्याज लगता है । अभिदान समस्त व्यक्तियों को तथा हिन्दु अविभक्त परिवारों के लिए खुला है अनुमान है कि चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान में योजना के अन्तर्गत 140 करोड़ रुपये की निवल प्राप्तियां होगी और 1987-88 के बजट में इन प्राप्तियों को 105 रुपये आंका गया है ।

(b) ***Public Provident Fund:-***

Deposits under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 qualify for tax rebate admissible on approved savings. A subscriber can make deposits upto a maximum of Rs. 60,000 in a year, while the minimum deposit necessary in a year is Rs. 100. These deposits currently carry a tax-free interest at 12 per cent per annum. The subscription is open to all individuals and Hindu Undivided Families. Net accretions under the Scheme are placed at Rs.140 crores in the current years Revised as against Budget of Rs.105 crores. Budget 1987-88 assumes a credit of Rs.155 crores on this account.

14. *विशेष जमा योजना :-*

(क) यह योजना जुलाई 1975 में 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए शुरु की गई थी और अब इसे दस वर्षों की अग्रेतर अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारी भविष्य निधियां, अन्य गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, अधिवर्षता तथा उपदान निधियां, जो आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त निधियां हैं, अपनी निवल प्राप्तियों के 85 प्रतिशत तक की राशि का निवेश कर सकती हैं । जिन मामलों में, 31 मार्च, 1986 तक प्रवृत्त प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत किए हुए पूर्ववर्ती निवेशों के परिपक्व होने के बाद धनराशियों को प्राप्त किया जाता है, उन मामलों में ऐसी राशियों को, उनमें से नियमों के अनुसार अदा की जाने वाली धनराशियों को घटाकर, निवेश की नवीन प्रणाली के अनुसार फिर से निवेशित किया जा सकेगा । पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से ब्याज की दर को बढ़ाकर 12 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष कर दिया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार अयोजना के अन्तर्गत 2300 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति होगी और अगले वर्ष में 2500 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

14. *Special Deposit Schemes:-*

(a) *Special deposits by non - Government provident Funds, etc:* Introduced in July, 1975 initially for a period of 10 years, the scheme has been extended for a further period of 10 years. The Scheme enables the Employees' Provident Funds and other non - Government provident, superannuation and gratuity funds recognised under the Income-tax Act, to invest upto 85% of the net accretions. These investments carry interest @12% per annum with effect from 1st April, 1986. The net accretions under the Scheme are estimated at Rs. 2300 crores in the Revised and Rs. 2500 crores next year.

(ख) **जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा जमा:**
जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम और उसके सहायक

(b) **Deposits by LIC/GIC etc.** Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and its

निगम और यूनिट आफ इंडिया भी अपनी अधिशेष निधियों को पहली अप्रैल, 1980 से शुरू की गई विशेष जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार के पास जमा कराते हैं। ये रकमें दस वर्षों की अवधि के लिए जमा रहती हैं और इन पर मिलने वाले ब्याज की प्रभावी दर पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से 12 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों, दोनों में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 320 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है अर्थात मूल बजट के अनुमान जितनी राशि।

subsidiaries and the Unit Trust of India also invest their surplus funds with Government under Special Deposit Scheme introduced from 1st April, 1980. These deposits are for a period of 10 years and carry effective interest rate of 12% from 1st April, 1986. Both Revised and next Budget assume receipt of Rs.320 crores under the scheme i.e. same as the original Budget.

15. **अन्य प्राप्तियां:** इनमें अन्य निधियों और खातों, जमा रकमों, उचन्त, प्रेषणाओं आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत हुए लेन-देन का निवल हिसाब दिखाया गया है। इसमें जो मदें शामिल हैं उनमें कुछ मदें ये हैं :-

(i) **अनिवार्य जमा रकमों के एवज में उधार** अनिवार्य जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना के अन्तर्गत 1 अप्रैल, 1985 से छूट समाप्त किए जाने के निर्णय के बाद बजट में कोई प्राप्ति न होने का अनुमान है।

अनिवार्य जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना 1974 के अन्तर्गत जारी प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने के लिए बजट में 320 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमानों को उसी समान स्तर पर रखा गया है। अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में 190 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों को भुनो जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ii) **रुपया मुद्रा में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की बकाया जमा रकमः** भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की रुपयों में बकाया जमा रकमों में से 1986-87 के दौरान 74.22 करोड़ रुपए की रकम तथा अगले वर्ष में 71.40 करोड़ रुपए की रकम की निकासी किये जाने का अनुमान है।

(iii) **रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां**

15. **Other Receipts:** These show the net effect of transactions occuring under the other funds and accounts, deposits, suspense remittance, etc. heads. Some of the items included here are:

(i) **Borrowings against Compulsory Deposits:** Following the decision to discontinue deductions under the C.D.S. (ITP) scheme with effect from 1st April, 1985 no receipts were assumed in the Budget.

The Budget provided Rs.320 crores for encashment of the securities issued under the Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Scheme, 1974. The Revised estimates are placed at same level. Next Budget provides for encashment of securities worth Rs.190 crores.

(ii) **Deposits of US Rupee balances:** U.S. Rupee balances deposited with the Government of India under the Indo-US Agreement, 1974 are expected to be drawn to the extent of Rs.74.22 crores in 1986-87 and 71.40 crores next year.

(iii) **Railway Reserve Funds:**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund			
जमा	Cr.	316.18	396.69	487.85
नामे	Dr.	344.00	405.14	453.90
निवल	*Net*	*-27.82*	*-8.45*	*+33.95*
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	1267.91	1275.82	1384.95
नामे	Dr.	1250.00	1110.34	1285.00
निवल	*Net*	*+17.91*	*+165.48*	*+99.95*
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	Railway Revenue Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	0.04	0.03	0.04
नामे	Dr.	..	..	..
निवल	*Net*	*+0.04*	*+0.03*	*+0.04*
रेलवे विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund			
जमा	Cr	84.93	114.27	119.26
नामे	Dr.	84.93	114.43	119.26
निवल	*Net*	..	*-0.16*	..
रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	Railway Accident, Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund			
जमा	Cr	30.25	32.09	60.81
नामे	Dr.	38.11	38.36	47.48
निवल	*Net*	*-7.86*	*-6.27*	*+13.33*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**-17.73**	**+150.63**	**+147.27**

(क) **रेलवे पेंशन निधि :-** रेलवे पेंशन निधि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई है। हर साल इस निधि में उपयुक्त रकम अन्तरित की जाती है और यह रकम

(a) **Railway Pension Fund:** is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to

राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दी जाती है । पेंशन संबंधी व्यय को शुरु में "राजस्व पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों" के रूप में माना जाता है और इसके साथ उसे निधि से वसूली के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है । चालू वर्ष में निधि में 396.69 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान था जिसमें निधि की बकाया रकमों पर सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय ब्याज के रूप में 26.04 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जबकि निधि से 405.14 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने का अनुमान है । 1987-88 में इस निधि में 26.85 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज सहित 487.85 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है । निधि से 453.90 करोड़ रुपए की रकम निकाले जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) **रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि** :- इस निधि में सुधारात्मक तत्व सहित प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है । अनुमान है कि इस निधि में चालू वर्ष में 1275.82 करोड़ रुपए का और अगले वर्ष में 1384.95 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान किया जायेगा । उपर्युक्त रकमों में सामान्य राजस्व में देय ब्याज की रकम शामिल है । इस निधि से इस वर्ष 1110.34 करोड़ रुपए की रकम और अगले वर्ष 1285.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निकाली जाएगी ।

(ग) **रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि** :- इस निधि का अवशेष 0.61 लाख रुपए है जो निवेश और उस पर प्राप्त लाभांश का द्योतक है । चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि को ब्याज तथा निवेशों पर लाभांश के रूप में क्रमशः 3 लाख रुपए तथा 4 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है । इस प्रकार 1986-87 में निधि का इतिशेष 0.64 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के अन्त में इसको इति शेष रकम 0.68 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) **रेलवे विकास निधि** :- रेलवे विकास निधि की स्थापना 1950 में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1949 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों और रेलों का उपयोग करने वाले अन्य लोगों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सभी निर्माण कार्यों का खर्च, श्रमिक कल्याण कार्य संबंधी खर्च तथा उन सभी अलाभकारी सुधार कार्यों का खर्च पूरा करना जिनमें से प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक खर्च होता है । इस निधि के लिए धन की व्यवस्था रेलों के अधिशेष, यदि कोई हो, के उस भाग से की जाती है, जिसका सरकार द्वारा निर्धारण किया जाता है और जिसकी स्वीकृति संसद द्वारा दी जाती है । यदि रेलवे अधिशेष के एक भाग की रकम निधि में अंतरित करने के बाद इस निधि में इकट्ठी होने वाली रकम उन कार्यों के खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी न हो जिसका खर्च इस निधि से पूरा किया जाता है, तो निधि में जमा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व निधि से ब्याज उधार लिये जाते हैं । 1986-87 में रेलवे विकास निधि में जमा की जाने वाली अनुमानित राशिया रेलवे के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष से 11.00 करोड़ रुपए सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के रूप में, 103.20 करोड़ रुपए तथा ब्याज के रूप में 0.01 करोड़ रुपए की है । वर्ष के दौरान निधि से निकाली गई राशियां अनुमानतः 114.43 करोड़ रुपए की है जिसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 4.43 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । अगले वर्ष के दौरान निधि में 69 करोड़ रुपए रेलवे के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष से 50.26 करोड़ रुपए सामान्य राजस्व से उधार के रूप में जमा होने का अनुमान है । निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 119.26 करोड़ रुपए की है और इसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याज के लिए 29.26 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

(ङ) **रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि** :- यह निधि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं, कुछ सुरक्षा कार्यों और यात्री सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों के क्षतिपूर्ति व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए पहली अप्रैल 1974 को स्थापित की गई थी । 1986-87 में निधि में, यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार से अनुमानतः 31.50 करोड़ रुपए और शेष धनराशियों पर ब्याज के रूप में 59.00 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होंगे जबकि निधि से 38.36 करोड़ रुपए की निकासियों के अनुमान है, अगले वर्ष के दौरान निधि में कुल मिलाकर अनुमानतः 60.81 करोड़ रुपए जमा होंगे, जिसमें से यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार से 60.00 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज के रूप में 81.00 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होंगे । निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 47.48 करोड़ रुपए की है ।

revenue and capital expenditure heads. The pensionary charges are initially met as part of revenue and capital expenditure heads and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credit to the Fund during the current year is estimated at Rs.396.69 crores, including Rs.26.04 crores by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals are estimated at Rs.405.14 crores. During 1987-88 credit is estimated at Rs.487.85 crores, including Rs.26.85 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs.453.90 crores.

(b) **Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund:** provides for replacement, renewal of assets including the improvement element. Contribution to the Fund inclusive of interest payable by General Revenues is estimated at Rs.1275.82 crores during the current year and Rs.1384.95 crores next year. The outgo from the Fund is placed at Rs.1110.34 crores this year and Rs.1285.00 crores next year.

(c) **Railway Revenue Reserve Fund:** has an opening balance of Rs.0.61 crores representing investment and dividend thereon. The Fund is estimated to receive about Rs.3 lakhs during the current year and Rs.4 lakhs next year as interest and dividend on investments. The Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs.0.64 crore at the end of 1986-87 and Rs.0.68 crore next year.

(d) **Railway Development Fund:** was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Government and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest-bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Railway Development Fund are estimated at Rs.11.00 crores out of anticipated Railway surplus in 1986-87, Rs.103.26 crores as loan from General Revenues and Rs.0.01 crore by way of interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during the year, including Rs.24.43 crores for interest payments on loans taken from General Revenues, are estimated at Rs.114.43 crores. Credits to the Fund next year are placed at Rs.69 crores that is the whole of the anticipated Railway surplus and Rs.50.26 crores as loan from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs.119.26 crores, including Rs.29.26 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues.

(e) **Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund:** was set up from 1st April, 1974 to meet expenditure on compensation payable to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. Credits to the Fund in 1986-87 are estimated at Rs.31.50 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs.59 lakhs as interest on balances while withdrawals have been placed at Rs.38.36 crores. The credits next year are estimated at Rs.60.81 crores of which Rs.60 crores will be from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs.81 lakhs as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are placed at Rs.47.48 crores.

(IV) दूर संचार प्रारक्षित निधि (IV) TELECOMMUNICATION RESERVE FUNDS

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of Rupees)

		बजट 1986-87 Budget	संशोधित 1986-87 Revised	बजट 1987-88 Budget
राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	**Revenue Reserve Fund**			
जमा	Credits	2,53	2,33	2,61
नामे	Debits	..	..	..
निवल	NET	2,53	2,33	2,61
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	**Capital Reserve Fund**			
जमा	Credits	283,07	80,39	316,72
नामे	Debits	282,00	80,30	316,50
निवल	NET	1,07	0,09	0,22
जोड़ - निवल	**TOTAL NET**	**3,60**	**2,42**	**2,83**

(क) राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधिः यदि अधिशेष हो, तो विभाग के निवल परिणाम के रूप में अधिशेष का एक भाग इस निधि में अन्तरित कर दिकया जाता है, जिसमें से उस समय रकम की निकासी की जाती है जबकि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश की अदायगी अपने चालू राजस्व से रकम निकालकर पूरी करने में समर्थ न हो। इस निधि में से ऐसे घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए भी रकम की निकासी की जाती है जो कि विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों के आधार पर विभाग को उठाना पड़े।

अनुमान है कि 1986-87 में निधि में 2.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होगी, जिसमें 2.23 करोड़ रुपए का ब्याज भी शामिल होगा। 1987-88 के दौरान निधि में 2.61 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है, जिसमें ब्याज के 2.51 करोड़ रुपए भी सम्मिलित होंगे।

(ख) पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधिः इस निधि को ऐसे पुंजीगत व्यय की पूर्ति के लिलए संचालित किया जाता है, जिसकी पूर्ति का फैसला विभाग करे, ताकि सामान्य राजस्व से अग्रेतर लाभांश प्रदायी पुंजी की निकासी करने से बचा जा सके। इस निधि की पूर्ति इस में विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में से प्राप्त होने वाले अधिशेष की राशि, यदि वह प्राप्त हो, के उतने भाग को अन्तरित करके की जाती है जितने भाग के बारे में विभाग समय समय पर फैसला करे। 1970-71 से परिसम्पत्तियों के प्रतिस्थापन की लागत के मुद्रास्फीतिकारक तत्व के निराकरण के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष एक पूरक व्यवस्था भी की जाती है। इसे कार्यचालन व्यय पर प्रभारित किया जाता है और पुंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए इसे प्रारंभ में पुंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है।

अनुमान है कि 1986-87 में निधि में 20.39 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा की जाएगी, जिसमें से 70.90 करोड़ रुपए अधिशेष में से अन्तरित राशि के तौर पर और 9.49 करोड़ रुपए ब्याज के तौर पर होंगे। अनुमान है कि 1986-87 में निधि में से 80.30 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी की जाएगी। 1987-88 में निधि में अनुमानतथा 316.72 करोड़ रुपए का विनियोग होगा, जिसमें 306.90 करोड़ रुपए अधिशेष में से किए गए अन्तरणों और 9.82 करोड़ रुपए ब्याज के स्रोत होंगे। अनुमान है कि 1987-88 में निधि में से 316.50 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी होगी।

(a) **Revenue Reserve Fund**: A part of the surplus, if any, in the working results of the Department is transferred to this Fund which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any in the working results of the Department.

The credits to the Fund in 1986-87 are estimated at Rs.2.33 crores including Rs.2.23 crores as interest. During 1987-88, credits to the Fund are estimated at Rs.2.61 crores including Rs.2.51 crores as interest.

(b) **Capital Reserve Fund:** The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide, in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend-bearing capital. The Fund is to be fed by transfer of such part of the Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71, a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary element of the cost of replacement of assets, if any. This is charged to working expenses and funded initially in the Capital Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

Credits to the Fund in 1986-87 are estimated Rs.80.39 crores which are made up of Rs.70.90 crores as transfer of surplus, and Rs.9.49 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1986-87 are estimated at Rs.80.30 crores. During 1987-88, appropriation to the fund is estimated at Rs.316.72 crores comprising Rs.306.90 crores as transfer to surplus, and Rs.9.82 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.316.50 crores.

(V) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान

अनुमान जिनका संबंध (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में भारत के अभिदान/अंशदान के लिए जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियों तथा (ख) अन्तर्ष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के साथ हुए कतिपय लेनदेनों, जिनमें विशेष निकासी अधिकारों का उपयोग किया गया है, इस प्रकार हैः

(V) International Financial Institutions

The estimates relating to (a) special securities issued towards India's subscriptions/contribution to International Financial Institutions and (b) certain transactions Involving use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRS) with the I.M.F. are :

(लाख रुपए) (Rs. in Lakhs)

		बजट अनुमान 1986-87 Budget 1986-87		संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 Revised 1986-87		बजट 1987-88 Budget 1987-88	
		प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	1. I.M.F.	7,55,54	..	11,33,62	..	8,76,19	..
2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निमाण तथा विकास बैंक	2. I.B.R.D.	*	2,50	*	2,50	*	3,00
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	3. I.D.A.	1,13	2,00	1,13	60	1,10	60
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	4. I.F.A.D.	*	90	2,87	1,03	5,74	1,32
5. एशियाई विकास बैंक	5. A.D.B.	2,42	9	2,42	15	2,42	15
6. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि	6. A.F.D.F.	3,84	2,30	3,38	1,68	4,43	3,61
7. अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	7. A.F.D.B.	54	54	54	54	54	54
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**7,63,47**	**8,33**	**11,43,96**	**6,50**	**8,90,42**	**9,22**
एस.डी.आर.	*S.D.Rs.*	*7,12,08*	*7,38,73*	*1053,94*	*1076,72*	*1377,91*	*1408,16*

** 0.01 लाख* — ** 0.01 Lakhs.*

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष : कोष के करार-पत्र के "मूल्य अनुरक्षण" (एम.ओ.पी.) उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत सदस्यों द्वारा सामान्य संसाधन खाते में धारित मुद्राओं के मूल्य को एस.डी.आर. के रूप में बनाए रखना जरुरी है और इस उपबन्ध के अनुसार कोष में किसी सदस्य की मुद्रा की धारिता में उस समय समायोजन किया जाता है जब कोष ऐसा करने का निर्णय करें या सदस्य ऐसा करने का अनुरोध करें । 30 अप्रैल, 1986 को कोष में भारत की मुद्राधारिता का जो मूल्यांकन (30 अप्रैल, 1986 को लागू 1 रुपया = 0.0691619 एस.डी.आर. की प्रतिनिधि दर के आधार पर) किया गया उसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत द्वारा 12 जून 1986 को कोष को 1133.62 करोड़ रुपया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के नाम अपरक्राम्य, निब्याज रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में 876.19 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की प्रतिभूतियां जारी करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

International Monetary Fund (IMF) Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights. As a result of revaluation of Fund's holdings of Indian currency as on April 30, 1986 (on the basis of the representative rate of Rs.1=SDR 0.0691619 effective April 30, 1986) an amount of Rs.1133.62 crores has been paid by India on June 12, 1986 to the Fund with a corresponding credit to Securities Account by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the IMF. The 1987-88 Budget Estimates assume a credit of Rs.876.19 crores on this account.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भुना लेता है, जब उसे अपने कार्यकलापों के लिए नकद राशि की आवश्यकता हो । इस वर्ष और अगले वर्ष भी कोई रुपया-प्रतिभूतियां भुनाए जाने की संभावना नहीं है ।

The IMF resorts to encashment of rupee securities if and when it needs liquid funds for its operations. No encashment of the rupee securities is anticipated in the current year as well as in the next year.

विशेष निकासी अधिकार : भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के एस.डी.आर. विभाग का भागीदार है । 1986-87 के दौरान भारत को आबंटित निवल संचित एस.डी.आर. 681.17 लाख बने रहे क्योंकि एस.डी.आर. का नया आबंटन नहीं किया गया । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग प्रभारों की अदायगी और पुनः क्रय संबंधी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए कर सकता है । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग अतिरिक्त अंशदान की अदायगी के लिये भी कर सकता है ।

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department of the IMF. During the year 1986-87 the net cumulative allocations of SDR to India remained at SDR 681.17 million as there was no fresh allocation of SDRs. The SDRs are used in transactions such as payment of charges and discharge of repurchase obligations including for payment of subscription.

कोष प्रत्येक धारक को उसके द्वारा धारित एस.डी.आर. पर ब्याज की अदायगी करता है और प्रत्येक भागीदार के निवल संचित आबंटन तथा भागीदार के ऋणात्मक शेष अथवा अदा न किए गए प्रभारों पर उसी दर से प्रभार लगाता है । कोष सभी भागीदारों के निवल संचित आबंटनों पर उनके एस.डी.आर. खाते के प्रशासन के संबंध में मूल्यांकन प्रभार भी लगाता है । निवल ब्याज अथवा निवल प्रभारों का निपटारा प्रत्येक वर्ष फरवरी, मई, अगस्त और नवम्बर के शुरु में भी उन्हें प्रत्येक धारक के खाते में जमा करके अथवा नामे डाल कर किया जाता है ।

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holding of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each participant's net cumulative allocation plus any negative balance of the participant or unpaid charges. The Fund also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of the SDR account.

वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान विस्तारित निधि सुविधा भारत 39000 लाख एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग करके 30.4.1984 तक 623.59 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि की पुनः खरीद करेगा । अगले वर्ष के बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1018.23 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि के एस.डी.आर. के प्रयोग का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

During 1986-87 India would repurchase an amount of Rs.623.59 crores by using SDRs on account of the drawing of SDR 3900 million made upto 30.4.1984 under the Extended Fund Facility. Next year's budget assumes use of SDRs for an amount equal to Rs.1018.23 crores for this purpose.

खरीदारी तथा पुनः खरीदारी संबंधी लेनदेनों को लोक खाते में

Purchase and repurchase transactions are

"विशेष निकासी अधिकार" नामक शीर्षक में नामे/जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है । विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जो अदायगियां की जाती हैं उनको इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर जमा करके सम्बद्ध व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में जो धनराशियां वसूल की जाती हैं उनको भी सम्बद्ध प्राप्ति शीर्षों में जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है और इस शीर्ष में उनको प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर नामे डाल दिया जाता है । विशेष निकासी अधिकार नामक शीर्ष में संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में कुल जमा की गई राशि 1053.94 करोड़ रुपए की है और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में यह राशि 1377.91 करोड़ रुपए की है । संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में कुल मिलाकर नामे डाली गई राशि 1076.12 करोड़ रुपए है और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में यह राशि 1408.16 करोड़ रुपए की है । इस प्रकार संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में जमा की गई और नामे डाली गई इन राशियों के निवल परिणाम के रूप में क्रमशः 22.78 करोड़ रुपए और 30.25 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित राशियां दिखाई गई हैं ।

debited/credited to the head "Special Drawing Rights" in the Public Account. Payments made to the IMF in the form of SDR's are debited to the relevant expenditure heads by contra credit to this head. Similarly receipts realised in the form of SDR's are credited to the relevant receipt heads by contra debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amount to Rs.1053.94 crores in Revised Estimates 1986-87 and Rs.1377.91 crores in Budget Estimates 1987-88. The total debits amount to Rs.1076.72 crores in R.E. 1986-87 and Rs.1408.16 crores in B.E. 1987-88. The net effect of credits and debits for R.E. 1986-87 and B.E. 1987-88 is thus estimated at –Rs.22.78 crores and -Rs.30.25 crores respectively.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक : इस समय बैंक की शेयर पूंजी में 30 जून 1986 को भारत का अभिदान 238.350 करोड़ एस.डी.आर. था जिसमें से 20.6261 करोड़ एस.डी.आर. की अदायगी की जा चुकी है । बाकी बचे 210,123 करोड़ एस.डी.आर. की अदायगी बैंक के मांगे जाने पर की जाती है ।

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). India's subscription as on 30th June, 1986 to the capital stock of IBRD is SDR 2383.50 million of which SDR.206.261 million has been paid in, the balance of SDR 2101.23 million is subject to call by the Bank.

भारत को 588 अतिरिक्त शेयरों का आबंटन किया गया है । इस अभिदान की अदायगी की अन्तिम तारीख 31 अगस्त, 1988 है । अहस्तान्तरणीय तथा अब्याजु रूप में अदा किए गए अभिदान को प्रत्यावस्थित जमा शीर्ष में डाल कर "लोक ऋण" शीर्ष के द्वारा सम्बद्ध सेवा शीर्ष में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाते समय की गई अदायगियों को लोक ऋण शीर्ष में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । 1986-87 संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1987-88 बजट अनुमानों में क्रमशः 2.50 करोड़ रुपए तथा 3 करोड़ रुपए बैंक द्वारा भुनाए जाने की व्यवस्था है ।

India has been allotted 588 additional shares. The terminal date for payment of subscription is 31st August, 1988. Subscription paid in the form of non negotiable non interest bearing securities is debited to the relevant service head by contra credit to the 'Public Debt' head. Payments made when the securities are encashed by I.B.R.D. are debited to the Public Debt head. The Revised estimate 1986-87 and Budget estimates for 1987-88 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.2.50 crores and Rs.3 crores respectivily by the Bank.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था है, और नरम शर्तों पर उधार देता है । उसे अपने क्रियाकलापों के लिए नियतकालिक पुनर्भरण प्रबंधों के अन्तर्गत सदस्य देशों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले प्रारंभिक अभिदानों और अतिरिक्त अंशदानों से धन उपलब्ध होता है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के सातवें अंशदान की तीसरी किस्त की अदायगी और "मूल्य के अनुरक्षण दानों को पूरा करने के लिए 1986-87 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों में 113.17 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है अगले बजट अनुमानों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के आठवें अंशदान की पहली किस्त की अदायगी और मूल्य के अनुरक्षण के लिए 110.00 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों 1986-87 में और बजट अनुमानों 1987-88 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास खंड संघ को जारी की गई रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के नगदीकरण के लिए 60-60 लाख रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था है । अहस्तातरणीय तथा ब्याजरहित प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में जो अंशदान दिया जाता है उसको लोक खाते में प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर जमा किया जाता है और उसी शीर्ष में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाते समय, रकम को नामे डाल दिया जाता है ।

International Development Association (IDA) is a soft loan affiliate of I.B.R.D. which derives resources for its operations from initial subscriptions and additional contributions made by member countries under periodic replenishment arrangements. Budget and Revised estimates 1986-87 include a provision of Rs. 113.17 lakhs for payment of third instalment of IDA-VII subscription and for 'maintenance of value' claims. An amount of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been provided under next Budget for payment of 1st instalment of subscription to IDA-8 and 'Maintenance of Value Claims'. Revised estimates 1986-87 and Budget estimates 1987-88 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.60 lakhs each by IDA. The subscriptions paid in the form of non negotiable non interest bearing securities are contra credited to the Public Debt head which head is also debited when the securities are encashed by IDA.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है , मूल सदस्यों में से एक है और भारत ने 4.06 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जो कि 50 लाख डालर के बराबर है रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में निधि को दिए है । 1981-83 की अवधि के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के साधनों की प्रथम पूर्ति करते हुए भारत ने रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में 65 लाख डालर के बराबर की रुपया राशि का अंशदान दिया है । 1986-87 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की दूसरी पूर्ति के तौर पर भारत ने 65 लाख डालर का अंशदान करने का फैसला किया है ।

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) India is one of the original members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the United Nation, and has contributed to the Fund the rupee equivalent of $5.0 million in the form of rupee securities amounting to Rs.4.06 crores. Under the First Replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1981-83, India has contributed the rupee equivalent of $6.5 million in form of rupee securities. For the Second Replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1986-87, India has decided to make a contribution of $6.5 million.

21.67 लाख डालर की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 में 2.87 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । दूसरी और तीसरी किस्तों की अदायगी के लिए बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में 5.74 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है और जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों के मूल्य के लिए लोक खाते के अन्तर्गत उतनी ही रकम जमा के रूप में दिखा दी गई है । लोक खाते से सम्बन्धित संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87 और बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्रमशः 103 लाख रुपए और 131.50 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं ।

एशियाई विकास बैंक :- तीसरी सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के आधार पर भारत द्वारा 5 किस्तों में 307.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर देना मान लिया है, जिसकी अदायगी 1983 से आरम्भ होनी थी । इसमें से 123 लाख डालर की अदायगी परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में और शेष 184.6 लाख डालर की अदायगी अपरक्राम्य, गैर-ब्याजू हुंडियों (डिमांड नोट) के रूप में की जानी है । चालू और अगले वर्ष के दौरान अपरक्राम्य, गैर-ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में एशियाई विकास बैंक को 2.42 करोड़ रुपए की अदायगी का अनुमान है ।

भारत सरकार और एशियाई विकास बैंक के साथ की गई व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जब कभी एशियाई विकास बैंक के खाते में 37,500 रुपए से कम रकम रह जायेगी तब रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भुना कर अधिक से अधिक 75,000 रुपए तक की रकम की स्वतः प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जायेगी । इस प्रकार भुनाये जाने के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट अनुमानों में 15 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि/अफ्रीका विकास बैंक:- अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की स्थापना इस मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी जिससे नरम शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देकर इस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से और विकास किया जा सके । अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ घनिष्ट आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत इस निधि में और इस बैंक दोनों ही में शामिल हो गया है । इस निधि की सदस्यता से भारतीय कम्पनियां अफ्रीकी देशों में इस निधि/बैंक की सहायता वाली विकास परियोजनाओं में शामिल हो जाएंगी ।

कोष और बैंक के सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को इन संगठनों की पूंजी पुनर्भरण संबंधी वचनबद्धताओं में अपने हिस्से की अदायगी करनी है । तदनुसार इस वर्ष में अफ्रीकी विकास निधि को 3.38 करोड़ रुपए अपरक्राम्य, गैर ब्याजू रुपया- प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया गया है । अगले वर्ष 4.43 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार अदायगी किए जाने का अनुमान है । अफ्रीकी विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाए जाने के कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, संशोधित अनुमानों में 1.68 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट में 3.61 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने का अनुमान है ।

अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की पूंजी में भारत के हिस्से की चौथी और पांचवी किस्तों की अदायगियां, अपरक्राम्य, गैर-ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के निर्गम द्वारा करने के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले वर्ष के बजट, दोनों में 54-54 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । चालू और अगले, वर्ष दोनों वर्षों में बैंक द्वारा इतनी ही राशियों की प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(VI) विस्तारित निधि सुविधा प्रभारों के लिए रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां :-

विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के अभिग्रहण के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के कारण संशोधित अनुमान है में 268 करोड़ रुपए जमा के रूप में मान लिएं गए हैं जबकि इसकी तुलना में बजट में 383 करोड़ रुपए की परिकल्पना की गई थी । अगले वर्ष प्राप्ति भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की ओर से अंशदान के रूप में होगी और उसे राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अन्तर्गत मान लिया जाएगा ।

(VII) अन्य मदें :

अनुमानों में अन्य मदों के साथ साथ तेल तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उपक्रमों की सरकार के पास रखी अभिशेष निधियां भी शामिल की गई है ।

A provision of Rs.2.87 crores has been made in R.E. 1986-87 towards First instalment of $2.167 million, B.E. 1987-88 includes a provision of Rs.5.74 crores towards the Second and Third instalment payments and a corresponding credit has been assumed under "Public Debt" for the value of the securities issued. R.E. 1986-87 and B.E. 1987-88 for Public Debt also include a provision of Rs.103 lakhs and Rs.131.50 lakhs respectively towards encashment of securities by IFAD.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) On the basis of the Third General Capital Increase India is committed to pay US $ 30.76 million towards the paid-in shares, in five equal annual instalments beginning 1983. Out of this an amount of $12.30 million is payable in convertible currency and the balance $ 18.46 million in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing Rupee Demand Notes. The payment to ADB in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing Rupee Securities is estimated at Rs.2.42 crores both during the current and the next year.

2. Under the arrangements between the Government of India and the Bank whenever balance in ADB cash account falls below Rs.37,500/- it has to be replenished automatically upto a maximum of Rs.75,000/- by encashment of rupee securities. A provision of Rs.15 lakhs for such encashment has been made both in the revised and next budget.

African Development Fund (AFDF) and African Development Bank (AFDB): have been set up with the main objective of furthering the economic and social development of the region by providing financial assistance on soft terms. India has joined both the Fund and the Bank in order to develop closer economic co-operation with the African countries.

As a member of the Fund and Bank, India is to pay its share of commitments to the capital replenishments of these organisations. Accordingly, Rs.3.38 crores have been paid during the year to the AFDF in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. A sum of Rs.4.43 crores is similarly payable next year. On the basis of AFDF's encashment schedule, encashment of securities is estimated to be Rs.1.68 crores in Revised and Rs.3.61 crores next year.

Both Revised and next Budget include a provision of Rs.54 lakhs each for payment of the fourth and fifth instalments, respectively of India's subscription to the capital stock of the African Development Bank by issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. Encashment of securities by the Bank is anticipated to be of the same order both in the current and the next year.

(VI) Securities issued to Reserve Bank of India against EFF charges -

Revised takes credit of Rs. 268 crores on account of Special Securities issued to Reserve Bank of India against acquisition of Special Drawing Rights as against Rs. 383 crores assumed in the Budget. The receipt next year will be in the form of contribution from Reserve Bank of India and will thus be taken under Revenue receipts.

(VII) Other Items

The estimates take into account, inter alia, the surplus funds of the oil and other public sector enterprises lodged with the Government.

भारत सरकार के कर्ज की स्थिति

भारत सरकार के लोक ऋण की बकाया रकम 1985-86 के अन्त तक 105426.96 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गयी है जो 1986-87 के अन्त तक 121150.29 करोड़ रुपए हो जायेगी । विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :-

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs.105426.96 crores at the end of 1985-86 and Rs. 121150.29 crores at the end of 1986-87 comprising:–

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of rupees)

		31 मार्च, 1987 को As on 31st March 1987	31 मार्च, 1988 को As on 31st March 1988
देश में लिया जाने वाले वाला कर्ज	Internal Debt	85213.80	98150.94
विदेशों से लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	External Debt	20213.16	22999.35

भारत में दिये जाने वाले कर्ज के अन्तर्गत खुले बाजार में लिए जाने वाले उधार, (रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां) क्षतिपूर्ति तथा अन्य बांड और 15-वर्षीय वार्षिक पत्र आते हैं । इनमें अस्थायी ऋण भी शामिल हैं जैसे रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य सरकारों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और अन्य पार्टियों के नाम जारी की गयी राजकोष हुंडिया, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि, अफरीकी विकास बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम जारी की गयी अपरक्राम्य, निब्र्याज प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल हैं । पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आरंभ में, और दूसरी, तीसरी, पांचवीं तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त में सरकारी कर्ज को बकाया रकमों और 1985-86 और 1986-87 के अन्त तक की सरकारी कर्जों की अनुमानित बकाया रकमों का विश्लेषण देनदारी विवरण 6 में दिया गया है । बकाया रकमों से, बकाया कर्जों के अंकित मूल्य के अनुसार भारत सरकार की देनदारी प्रकट होती है ।

Internal Debt' comprises loans raised in the open market, Special Securities issued to Reserve Bank, Compensation and other Bonds and 15-year Annuity Certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature viz. , treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to international financial institutions viz., the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Fund Bank and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the begining of the First Five year plan and at the close of Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in the statement of Liabilities. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

इसके अलावा सरकार विभिन्न अल्प बचत स्कीमों, भविष्य निधियों, रिजर्व बैंक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों विशेष जमा स्कीम और आयकर वार्षिकी जमा स्कीमो की जमा रकमों, रेल तथा डाक दूरसंचार विभाग जैसे विभागों को मूल्यह्रास और अन्य सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियों और आयकर, अधिकर आदि जैसी कुछ अन्य जमा रकमों तथा स्थानीय निधियों और सिविल जमा रकमों आदि की वापसी के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । ऐसी कुल देनदारियों का ब्यौरा विवरण व्ह में दिखाया गया है ।

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes. Provident Funds, Securities issued to Industrial Development Bank of India and Nationalised Banks, deposits under the Special Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways, Posts and Telecommunications and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax Super tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Details of such total liabilities are also shown in Statement of Liabilities.

विवरण व्हइ में बकाया देनदारियों की रकमों को दिखाया गया है जो उन प्रयोजनों से संबंधित है जिनपर सरकार द्वारा जुटाई गई रकमों को खर्च किया गया है ।

Statement of Assets shows the outstanding liabilities in relation to the purposes on which the money raised by Government has been utilised.

Statement of Liabilities

केन्द्रीय सरकार की देनदारियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में

Statement of Liabilities of the Central Government as at the end of

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
क. आन्तरिक कर्जे	**A. Internal Debt**							
1. बाजार उधार (परिशिष्ट क)	1. Market Loans (vide Appendix A)	1438.46	2555.72	3415.27	9212.22	35240.50	40540.03	46840.12
2. वापसी के दौर में चालू उधार	2. Market Loans in course of repayment	6.49	22.73	33.72	50.48	38.14	38.14	38.14
3. विशेष वाहक बांड	3. Special Bearer Bonds					964.26	964.26	964.26
4. रमजकोष हुंडिया	4. Treasury Bills	358.02	1106.29	1611.82	8618.83	26014.28	33864.28	39874.28
5. क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बांड	5. Compensation and other Bonds		19.08	15.13	125.20	507.46	446.89	382.74
6. विशेष अस्थायी और अन्य उधार	6. Special Floating and Other Loans	212.60	274.18	340.70	1018.56	3087.74	4225.20	5106.40
7. राजकोष जमा प्राप्तियां तथा अन्य अस्थायी उधार	7. Treasury Deposit receipts and other Floating loans	6.73	-	-	-	-	-	..
8. रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां	8. Special Securities issued to the Reserve Bank	-	-	-	-	5187.00	5135.00	4945.00
जोड़-आन्तरिक कर्ज	**Total-Internal Debt**	**2022.30**	**3978.00**	**5416.64**	**19025.29**	**71039.38**	**85213.80**	**98150.94**

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1950-51	160-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-1986	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
ख. विदेशी कर्ज	B.External Debt	32.03	760.96	2590.62	8984.74	18152.61	20213.16	22999.35
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL -Public Debt**	**2054.33**	**4738.96**	**8007.26**	**28010.03**	**89191.99**	**105426.96**	**121150.29**
ग. अल्प बचत स्कीमें	*C. Small Savings Schemes*	*336.87*	*969.99*	*1538.21*	*4902.82*	*21448.95*	*26348.95*	*31748.95*
घ. भविष्य निधियां	D. *Provident Funds*							
1. सरकारी भविष्य निधि	1. State Provident Funds	95.05	289.14	527.02	1853.56	4000.91	4434.85	4915.32
2. लोक भविष्य निधि	2. Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	61.07	628.28	768.38	923.38
जोड़- भविष्य निधियां	**TOTAL-Provident Funds**	**95.05**	**289.14**	**527.02**	**1914.63**	**4629.29**	**5203.23**	**5838.70**
ङ अन्य जमा रकमें	*E Other Accounts*							
1. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों विशेष जमा	1. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	..	..	..	617.26	6375.11	8675.11	11175.11
2. अन्य मदें	2. Other items	16.10	262.23	694.57	1704.83	4405.61	5210.31	5854.77
जोड़-अन्य खाते	**TOTAL- Other Accounts**	**16.10**	**262.23**	**694.57**	**2322.09**	**10780.72**	**13885.42**	**17029.88**
च. *प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें*	*F. Reserve Funds and Deposits*							
1. सब्याज	1. Bearing interest	260.85	142.19	275.03	1236.40	8704.44	10607.51	12143.29
2. निर्ब्याज	2. Not bearing interest	102.20	141.73	285.02	1817.98	2858.95	2785.68	2979.42
जोड़-प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**TOTAL- Reserve Funds and Deposits**	**363.05**	**283.92**	**560.05**	**3054.38**	**11563.39**	**13393.19**	**15122.71**
जोड़-देनदारियां	**TOTAL-Liabilities**	**2865.40**	**6544.24**	**11327.11**	**40203.95**	**137614.34**	**164257.75**	**190890.53**
विभाजन पूर्व कर्जे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा देय रकम का हिस्सा (लगमग)	Amount due from Pakistan on account of share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	300.00
केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल देनदारियां	Net Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	6244.24	11027.11	39903.95	137314.34	163957.75	190590.53
देनदारियों की अपेक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय और उधारों की अधिकता	Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	-	-	937.12	996.41	-	-	-
कुल (निवल)	**Total (net)**	2565.40	6244.24	11964.23	40900.36	137314.34	163957.75	190590.53

परिसम्पत्तियों का विवरण

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूंजी निवेश और उधार निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में

(Capital Investments and Loans by the Central Government)

As at the end of

क-पूंजी परिव्यय	A– *Capital Outlay*							
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	1. General Services	496.74	956.10	1700.61	4188.38	11481.50	12950.23	17202.94
(i) रक्षा सेवाएं	(i) Defence Services	260.93	454.34	874.13	2868.87	7068.53	8295.61	12273.58
(ii) अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	(ii) Other General Services	235.81	501.76	826.48	1319.51	4412.97	4654.62	4929.36
2. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	2. Social and Community Services	26.25	76.83	149.60	720.35	1620.24	2002.99	2286.71
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Economic Services	965.02	2557.28	4734.45	16204.71	48170.57	57925.54	64778.83
(i) कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	(i) Agriculture and Allied Services	7.78	140.14	112.39	941.60	3752.28	3837.00	3916.69
(ii) जल और विद्युत विकास	(ii) Water and Power Development	5.59	40.92	62.80	890.09	-	-	-
(क) सिंचाई और बाढ नियंत्रण	(a) Irrigation & Flood Control	..	..	..	..	431.78	435.90	440.20
(ख) विद्युत परियोजनाएं	(b) Power Projects	..	..	..	..	5176.46	7403.53	9449.97
(iii) उद्योग और खनिज	(iii) Industry and Minerals	34.34	579.31	1409.07	6769.19	20654.26	23010.87	24439.23
(iv) परिवहन	(iv) Transport							
(a) रेलवे	(a) Railways	817.93	1512.57	2672.02	4831.40	9515.11	10929.99	12160.99
(b) अन्य परिवहन	(b) Other Transport Services	12.47	93.89	145.93	1640.89	3753.81	4157.71	4605.60
(v) डाक और दूर संचार सेवाएं	(v) Postal and Telecommunication Services.	49.98	139.99	264.98	574.19	2641.94	3036.98	3218.33
(vi) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vi) Science and Technology and Environments	..	..	..	..	791.21	919.12	1064.92
(vii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(vii) General Economic Services	36.93	50.46	67.26	557.35	2244.92	3855.10	4989.23
(viii) विशेष क्षेत्र	(viii) Special Areas	..	..	..	..	..	64.32	128.52
(ix) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(ix) Union Territories	..	..	..	..	..	275.02	365.15
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**1488.01**	**3590.21**	**6584.66**	**21113.44**	**62063.52**	**72878.7 6**	**84268.48**

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

							संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	**B– Loans advanced by the Central Governments**							
राज्य सरकारों को	State Governments	195.58	1909.63	3970.57	11498.49	37811.78	42661.46	47916.18
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	Union Territory Governments	..	..	40.61	179.22	907.86	1075.07	1137.71
विदेशी सरकारों को	Foreign Governments	0.01	29.17	27.65	337.24	388.70	719.33	672.38
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को रेलवे विकास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि डाक-तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि पोर्ट ट्रस्ट,नगर पालिकाएं तथा सांविधिक निकाय सहकारी और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को, विस्थापितों और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं आदि को	Public Sector Enterprises Railway Development & Revenue Reserve Funds Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund Port trusts, Municipalities and Statutary bodies Co-operative & Educational Institutions, Displaced persons & Private Institutions, etc.	24.58	590.36	1329.11	7648.12	22478.89	26427.50	29518.35
सरकारी सेवकों को	Governments Servants	0.51	5.32	11.63	123.85	314.81	394.35	379.05
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**220.68**	**2534.48**	**5379.57**	**19786.92**	**61902.04**	**71277.71**	**79623.67**
जोड़-पूंजी परिव्यय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	**TOTAL–Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced by the Central Government.**	**1708.69**	**6124.69**	**11964.23**	**40900.36**	**123965.56**	**144156.47**	**163892.15**
पूंजी परिव्यय तथा दिए गए उधारों की अपेक्षा देनदारियों की अधिकता	Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced	856.71	119.55	..	..	13348.78	19801.28	26698.38
		2565.40	6244.24	11964.23	40900.36	137314.34	163957.75	190590.53

परिशिष्ट क / APPENDIX A

संदर्भ : देनदारियों का विवरण संख्या क(1) [Ref. Statement of Liablities, Item A(I)]

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अंत में As at the end of

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

ऋण की प्रकृति/ Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
3% उधार/ Loan, 1951-54	15-9-51	86.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% उधार/ Loan, 1953-55	15-7-53	114.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.25% उधार/Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% उधार/Loan, 1954-59	15-12-54	12.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1955-60	15-9-55	9.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50% उधार/Loan,1955	1-10-55	60.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% विजय उधार/ Victory Loan,1957	1-9-57	114.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1958-68	1-6-58	5.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% द्वितीय विजय उधार/Second Victory Loan,1959-61	15-8-59	113.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75% उधार/Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1960-70	15-9-60	63.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds,1961	1-6-61	...	75.29	...	...	...	...	...
2.50% उधार/Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57.01	57.01	...	...	...	...	...
3.25% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	...	107.27	...	...	...	...	...
2.75% उधार/Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75.87	75.87	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	...	58.06	...	...	...	...	...
3% उधार/Loan, 1963-65	1-6-63	116.17	116.17	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Loan,1964	19-4-64	...	158.13	...	...	...	...	...
3% उधार/Loan,1964	15-6-64	30.33	30.33	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds,1965	1-7-65	...	153.68	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	...	82.65	82.65	...	...	...	...
3% निधिकरण उधार/Funding Loan,1966-68	1-10-66	110.12	110.12	110.12	...	...	...	...
3% भोपाल उधार/Bohopal Loan,1966-76	16-11-66	...	1.22	1.22	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds,1967	16-7-67	...	103.82	197.41	...	...	...	...
3.75% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds,1967	1-8-67	...	56.99	56.99	...	...	...	...
3.75% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds,1968	12-5-68	...	64.34	156.64	...	...	...	...
3.50% उधार/Loan, 1968	26-8-68	...	70.00	70.00	...	...	...	...
4.25% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा/National Defence Loan,1968	27-10-68	...	...	10.43	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1969	8-5-69	...	...	202.57	...	...	...	...
3.50% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	...	147.91	190.86	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1970	15-4-70	...	...	178.15	...	...	...	...
3% प्रथम विकास उधार/First Development Loan, 1970-75	15-10-70	115.06	115.06	115.05	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1971	1-7-71	...	...	164.83	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1972*	15-7-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1972	1-8-72	...	49.17	154.71	...	...	...	...
4.75% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा/National Defence Loan,1972	27-10-72	...	...	17.16	...	...	...	...
4.25% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा बाण्ड / National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	...	...	28.22	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan,1973	12-5-73	...	349.51	394.52	...	...	...	...
4.25% उधार/Loan,1973	22-7-73	...	...	158.41	...	...	...	...
3.75% उधार/Loan,1974	16-7-74	...	86.64	86.64	...	...	...	...
2.75% उधार/Loan,1976	16-9-76	14.77	14.77	14.78	...	...	...	...
6.50% स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bond,1977	12-11-77	...	...	8.62	...	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan,1978	1-7-78	...	...	...	132.86	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

ऋण की प्रकृति/ Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1978	22-11-78	...	...	...	47.32	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1979	1-7-79	...	81.06	81.06	106.06	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1979	15-7-79	...	...	...	101.36	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1979	16-7-79	...	...	...	86.83	...	...	...
7% स्वर्ण बांड/Gold Bonds,1980	2-3-80	...	...	3.25	3.26	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1980	12-5-80	...	...	...	117.29	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1980	18-7-80	...	98.05	98.05	148.05	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1981	21-7-81				125.85	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1981	24-7-81	...	...	65.97	70.97	...	...	...
5% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	...	...	...	89.93	...	...	...
5% उधार Loan, 1982	15-7-82	...	...	...	250.15	...	...	...
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1982	26-7-82	...	...	...	115.39	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1984	15-7-83	...	...	...	343.58	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1984	1-6-84	...	...	...	275.39	...	...	...
5.75% उधार/Loan, 1984	1-7-84	...	...	...	41.19	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1985	12-7-85	...	...	114.03	114.03	...	...	...
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1985	16-7-85	...	...	...	219.75	...	...	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1985	21-7-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1986	8-5-86	...	...	103.09	103.1 0	103.10	...	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1986	12-5-86	...	...	...	...	254.02	...	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1986	1-7-85	...	...	...	157.46	157.46	...	...
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1986	26-7-86	...	...	...	...	233.33	...	...
5.50% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan,1986	20-12-86	...	...	...	53.66	53.66	...	...
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1987	27-4-87	...	...	...	...	415.89	415.89	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1987	2-7-87	...	...	...	...	161.25	161.25	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1987	21-7-87	...	...	...	243.77	243.77	243.77	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1988	1-6-88	...	...	...	84.64	84.64	84.64	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1988	22-11-88	...	...	...	145.72	390.10	390.10	390.10
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1989	15-4-89	...	...	140.27	140.26	140.26	140.26	140.26
6% उधार/Loan, 1989	25-5-89	...	...	...	...	205.12	205.12	205.12
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1989	11-10-89	...	...	...	...	144.53	144.53	144.53
7.75% उधार/Loan, 1989	29-10-89	...	...	...	...	80.32	80.32	80.32
6% उधार/Loan, 1989	22-11-89	...	...	...	...	68.49	68.49	68.49
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1990	1-7-90	...	...	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16
6.50% उधार/Loan, 1990	18-7-90	...	...	...	...	581.67	581.67	581.67
9% उधार/Loan, 1990	24-10-90	...	...	...	...	132.36	132.36	132.36
8% उधार/Loan, 1991	4-2-91	...	...	...	...	137.52	137.52	137.52
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1991	18-7-91	...	...	...	118.03	118.03	118.03	118.03
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1991	21-7-91	...	...	...	...	382.72	382.72	382.72
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1991	29-10-91	...	...	...	...	121.41	121.41	121.41
7.75% उधार/Loan, 1991	15-7-91	...	...	...	...	740.76	740.76	740.76
7.25% उधार/Loan, 1992	24-5-92	...	...	...	...	560.18	560.18	560.18
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1992	15-7-92	...	...	...	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20
9.25% उधार/Loan, 1992	27-7-92	...	...	...	...	209.46	209.46	209.46
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1993	1-7-93	...	...	...	...	93.61	93.61	93.61
6% उधार/Loan, 1993	26-7-93	...	...	...	289.52	289.53	289.53	289.53
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1994	16-2-94	...	...	...	...	272.43	272.43	272.43
8.50% उधार/Loan, 1994	1-6-94	...	...	...	...	541.92	541.92	541.92
6% उधार/Loan, 1994	1-7-94	...	...	...	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80
7% उधार/Loan, 1994	12-10.94	...	...	...	...	169.95	169.95	169.95
5.50% उधार/Loan,1995	11-5-95	...	...	...	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1995	15-5-95	...	...	...	...	125.70	125.70	125.70
6.50% उधार/Loan, 1995	25-5-95	...	...	...	...	119.30	119.30	119.30
8.25% उधार/Loan, 1995	30-9-95	...	...	...	...	598.71	598.71	598.71

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

ऋण की प्रकृति/ Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
9.50% उधार/Loan, 1995	21-5-95	...	...	...	...	416.63	416.63	416.63
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1996	1-12-96	...	...	...	295.47	372.05	372.05	372.05
7.25% उधार/Loan, 1997	27.4.97	...	...	...	...	120.13	120.13	120.13
6.50% उधार/Loan, 1997	2-7-97	...	...	...	...	151.02	151.02	151.02
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1997	22-11-97	...	...	...	214.82	214.81	214.81	214.81
7% उधार/Loan, 1998	12-5-98	...	...	...	...	281.48	281.48	281.48
6% उधार/Loan, 1998	16-7-98	...	...	...	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1998	1-10-98	...	...	...	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1999	30-4-99	...	...	...	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19
5.50% उधार/Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	...	...	...	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2000	1-7-2000	...	...	...	395.08	420.11	420.11	420.11
5.75% उधार/Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	...	...	...	225.85	42.16	42.16	42.16
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	...	...	...	...	93.61	93.61	93.61
7.50% उधार/Loan, 2001	21-7-2001	...	...	...	...	304.27	304.27	304.27
10% उधार/Loan, 1991	12-5-91	...	...	...	...	...	54.76	54.76
10.20% उधार/Loan, 1993	14-7-93	...	...	...	...	...	264.66	264.66
10.50% उधार/Loan, 1996	12-5-96	...	...	...	...	...	178.52	178.52
5.75% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	...	...	...	47.10	230.84	230.84	230.84
7.75% उधार/Loan, 2002	24-05-2002	...	...	...	...	64.56	64.56	64.56
5.75% उधार/Loan, 2002	15-07-2002	...	...	...	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2002	16-10-2002	...	...	...	310.23	310.25	310.25	310.25
5.75% उधार/Loan, 2003	12-05-2003	...	...	...	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2003	26-07-2003	...	...	...	396.41	396.45	396.45	396.45
9.50% उधार/ Loan, 2004	01-06-2004	...	...	...	...	320.59	320.59	320.59
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2004	20-06-2004	...	..	...	411.80	411.96	411.96	411.96
11.30% उधार/Loan, 2004	27-10-2004	...	...	...	...	...	539.56	539.56
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2005	01-10-2005	..	...	...	464.82	464.97	464.97	464.97
8.25% उधार/Loan, 2005	11-10-2005	...	...	...	...	664.79	664.79	664.79
10.50% उधार/Loan, 2005	21-05-2005	...	...	...	...	110.31	110.31	110.31
6.75% उधार/Loan, 2006	15-05-2006	...	...	...	..	788.78	788.78	788.78
11.50% उधार/Loan, 2006	12-05-2006	...	...	...	..	..	4487.44	4487.44
6.75% उधार/Loan, 2007	22-11-2007	...	...	...	...	621.49	621.49	621.49
9.50% उधार/Loan, 2008	20-02-2008	...	...	...	..	672.49	672.49	672.49
10.80% उधार/Loan, 2008	22-07-2008	...	...	...	...	361.81	361.81	361.81
7% उधार/Loan, 2009	25-05-2009	...	...	...	...	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44
7.50% उधार/Loan, 2010	12-05-2010	...	...	...	...	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22
8.75% उधार/Loan, 2010	13-12-2010	...	...	...	...	500.22	500.22	500.22
8% उधार/Loan, 2011	27-04-2011	...	...	...	...	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92
10.50% उधार/Loan, 2012	01-06-2012	...	...	...	...	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13
9% उधार/Loan, 2013	24-05-2013	...	...	...	...	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33
10% उधार/Loan, 2014	30-05-2014	...	...	...	...	2333.25	2333.25	2333.25
10.50% उधार/Loan, 2014	29-10-2014	...	...	...	...	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10
11.50% उधार/Loan, 2015	21-05-2015	...	...	...	...	4282.94	4282.94	4282.94
* 3% उधार/Loan, 1896-97 *तीन महिने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	At the option of Govt.on 3 months notice	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	...	...	...
*3% रूपान्तरण उधार/Conversion Loan,1946 को या उसके बाद तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	-Do-on or after 16-09-86	248.92	248.92	248.91	248.90	248.91	-	...
8% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan,1951-61	01-08-61	...	6.59	...	...	...	...	...
4% हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan,1963	15-10-63	..	3.35	...	...	...	...	...
2.50% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan,1953-63	16-10-63	..	5.38	...	...	...	...	...
1.25% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan,1964	30-10-64	...	3.86	...	...	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

ऋण की प्रकृति/ Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
4% हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan,1967	01-09-67	...	2.13	2.13	...	...	...	...
4% हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan,1968	08-09-68	...	2.18	2.18	...	...	...	...
2.75% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan,1974	01-04-74	...	4.40	4.40	...	...	...	...
2.75% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan,1975	01-01-75	...	6.86	6.86	...	...	...	...
अविभाजित पंजाब द्वारा लिए गए उधार के लिए केन्द्र की देनदारी Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...
1986-87 में जारी किए जाने वाले उधार Further loans to be floated during 1986-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	825.06	825.06
1987-88 में जारी किए जाने वाले उधार New loans to be floated in 1987-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6300.09
जोड़ - चालू उधार TOTAL- CURRENT LOANS		**1438.46**	**2555.72**	**3415.27**	**9212.22**	**35240.50**	**40540.03**	**46840.12**

*असमापनीय उधार * Non-Terminable Loans

* 1972-73 में उधार वापस किए गए (100.13 करोड़ रुपए) * Matured in 1972-73 (Rs.100.13 crores)

अनुबंध 1 ANNEXURE

प्राप्तियों की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1979-80	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**REVENUE RECEIPTS**	**10571**	**11937**	**14631**	**17036**	**19366**	**22970**	**27435**	**33352**	**36176**
क. कर राजस्व (राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर) (ब्यौरा अनुबंध में)	A.Tax Revenue (Net of States' Share) (Details in Annexure 1.1)	8545	9358	11542	13017	15441	17651	21180	24207	27711
ख. कर भिन्न राजस्व (ब्यौरा अनुबंध में)	B.Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Annexure 1.2)	2026	2579	3089	4019	3925	5319	6255	9145	8465
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**CAPITAL RECEIPTS**	**4839**	**7642**	**8360**	**10995**	**13273**	**14964**	**17247**	**18691**	**21078**
1. आंतरिक कर्ज - बाजार उधार (निवल)	1.Internal Debt-Market Borrowings(Net)	2001	2679	2913	3771	4039	4096	4884	5300	6300
1.01 सकल बाजार उधार	1.01.Gross Market Borrowings	2296	2949	3198	4137	4382	4584	5543	6350	7121
1.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	1.02.Less-Repayments	295	270	285	366	343	488	659	1050	821
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	***2.External Assistance(Net)***	***923***	***1717***	***1357***	***1656***	***1663***	***1922***	***1999***	***2436***	***3200***
2.01 सकल विदेशी उधार	2.01.Gross External Borrowings	994	1728	1451	1792	1892	2003	2145	2946	3823
2.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	2.02.Less Repayments@	440	447	486	534	554	555	630	1011	1135
2.03 विदेशी नकद सहायता	2.03.External Cash Assistance	313	373	320	299	280	393	413	437	462
2.04 सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	2.04.Aid Materials & Equipments	56	63	73	99	45	81	71	64	50
3. ऋणों की वसूली (निवल)	***3.Recovery of Loans(Net)***	***1085***	***2096***	***1583***	***2730***	***2867***	***2750***	***2751***	***3634***	***4053***
3.01 सकल राशि	3.01.Gross amount	1461	2462	2173	3372	3746	3729	3865	4679	5213
3.02 घटाइए -अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	3.01.Less-Short Term Ways & Means Advances	251	211	390	392	619	734	864	800	900
3.03 घटाइए - कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण	3.02.Less-Short-Term Loans for Agricultural inputs	125	155	200	250	260	245	250	245	
4. अल्प बचतें) (निवल)	***4.Small Savings(Net)***	***800***	***409***	***517***	***619***	***1009***	***1716***	***1389***	***2100***	***2200***
4.01 वापसी अदायगी घटाकर सकल संग्रह	4.01.Gross collections less repayments	1425	1121	1399	1723	2408	3651	4292	4900	5400
4.02 घटाइए - निवल संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को ऋण	4.02.Less-Loans to States against Net collections	625	712	882	1104	1399	1935	2903	2800	3200
5. भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	5.Provident Funds (Net)	258	274	298	525	355	429	495	574	635
6. विशेष जमा	6.Special Deposits	460	603	770	838	1021	1415	1199	2620	2820
7. पूंजी प्राप्तियों की अन्य मदें	7.Other items of capital receipts(Net)#	-688	-135	923	856	2319	2635	4530	2027	1870
जोड़ - प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-RECEIPTS**	**15410**	**19579**	**22992**	**28032**	**32639**	**37933**	**44682**	**52043**	**56932**
राजस्व खाते का घाटा	Deficit on Revenue Account	976	2037	384	1308	2540	4224	5565	7233	6742
कुल मिलाकर घाटा	Overall Deficit	2377	2477	1391	1655*	1416*	3745	4937**	8285	5688
@ कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना तथा मद्रास रिफाइ-रिफाइनरीज, के लिए विशेष ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी सहित	@Includes repayment of Special credits for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, Madras Refineries etc.	30	56	57	97	100	69	0	126	98
# इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को जारी की गई ये प्रतिभूतियां शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका प्रत्यावस्थित प्रविष्टियों के द्वारा पूंजी व्यय से हटा दिया गया है।	#Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Expenditure	7	587	0	140	636	368	520	1134	876

*इसमें राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से जमा से ज्यादा ली गई रकमों की अदायगी के लिए 1982- 83 में, 1743 करोड़ रुपए, 1983-84 में 4300 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋ ण शामिल नहीं हैं।

*1985-86 के वास्तविक आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

*Excludes Rs.1743 crores in 1982-83,Rs.400 crores in 1983-84 and Rs.1628 crores in 1985-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with R.B.I

**Actuals for 1985-86 are provisional.

अनुबंध 1.1 ANNEXURE

अनुबंध 1 में सम्मिलित कर राजस्व का विश्लेषण ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		खाता Accounts 1979-80	खाता Accounts 1980-81	खाता Accounts 1981-82	खाता Accounts 1982-83	खाता Accounts 1983-84	खाता Accounts 1984-85	खाता Accounts 1985-86	संशोधित Revised 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88
सकल कर राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue:**	**11953**	**13149**	**15816**	**17657**	**20687**	**23428**	**28671**	**32671**	**36917**
1.निगम कर	1. Corporation Tax	1392	1377	1970	2185	2493	2556	2865	3330	3537
2.निगम कर से भिन्न आय कर	2. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1340	1440	1476	1570	1699	1928	2509	2764	2845
3.सीमा शुल्क	3. Customs	2924	3409	4300	5119	5583	7041	9526	11500	12867
4.संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	4. Union Excise Duties	6011	6500	7421	8059	10222	11151	12956	14347	16825
5.सम्पदा शुल्क	5. Estate Duty	17	16	20	20	26	24	23	13	10
6.धन कर	6. Wealth Tax	64	67	78	90	93	107	153	125	120
7.दान कर	7. Gift Tax	7	7	8	8	9	11	12	11	11
8.अन्य कर और शुल्क	8. Other Taxes and Duties	18	108	266	289	205	200	95	32	92
9.संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	9. Taxes of Union Territories*	180	225	277	317	357	410	532	549	610
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	Less-States' Share	3408	3791	4274	4640	5246	5777	7491	8464	9206
आयकर	Income Tax	864	1002	1017	1132	1172	1231	1846	2159	2225
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	14	12	17	16	17	20	20	10	7
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2530	2777	3240	3492	4057	4526	5625	6295	6974
निवल-केन्द्र का कर राजस्व	**Net-Centre's Tax Revenue**	**8545**	**9358**	**11542**	**13017**	**15441**	**17651**	**21180**	**24207**	**27711**
*स्थानीय निकायों को किए गए समनुदेशनों को घटाकर	*Net of Assignments to Local Bodies	23	30	31	39	35	43	0	44	43

अनुबंध 1.2 ANNEXURE

		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	110	143	107	123	160	486	736	211	499
2.ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2. Interest Receipts	1369	1795	2215	2852	2668	3963	4586	5505	6262
2.01 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से	2.01 From State/U.T. Governments	500	889	908	1029	1264	1616	1872	2651	3238
2.02 रेलवे पूंजी पर	2.02 On Railway Capital	240	110	338	392	353	244	558	570	652
2.02 डाक व दूरसंचार पूंजी पर	2.02 On Posts & Telecom. Capital	34	39	52	71	97	135	170	213	237
2.03 अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2.03 Other Interest Receipts	595	757	917	1360	954	1968	1986	2071	2135
3. लाभांश और लाभ	3. Dividends and Profits	290	292	322	419	451	407	515	461	520
3.01 भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	3.01 Profits of R.B.I.	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
3.02 अन्य	3.02 Others	80	82	112	209	241	197	305	251	310
4.सामान्य सेवाएं	4. General Services	106	84	138	116	162	111	33	224	216
5.समाजिक सेवाएं	5. Social Services	80	135	153	270	227	71	69	413	318
6.आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Economic Services	71	130	154	239	257	281	316	2270	588
7.विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	7. Union Territories without Legislature								61*	62*
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	**Total-Non-Tax Revenue****	**2026**	**2579**	**3089**	**4019**	**3925**	**5319**	**6255**	**9145**	**8465**

*पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के आंकड़े क्रम संख्या 4,5 और 6 की मदों के अन्तर्हत मिला दिया गया है। *Figures in respect of earlier years are merged under the items at Sr. No.4,5 and 6 above.

*वाणिज्यिक विभागों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं। **Net of following receipts of commercial departments.

		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(क) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(a). General Services	152	186	261	316	412	486	612	778	725
(ख) समाजिक सेवाएं	(b). Social Services	45	45	46	56	64	83	80	112	161
(ग) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(c). Economic Services	3417	3613	6575	5937	5032	7437	8976	9943	11500
जोड़	**Total**	**3614**	**3844**	**6882**	**6309**	**5508**	**8006**	**9668**	**10833**	**12386**

अनुबन्ध - 2 ANNEXURE

विदेशी सहायता EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

इस अनुबंध में, मित्र देशों तथा अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय संगठनों से प्राप्त ऋणों तथा वस्तु सहायता के रूप में मिली सहायता और उसकी मात्रा तथा उसके स्वरूप का विवरण संक्षिप्त रूप में दिया गया है । वर्ष 1986-87 तथा 1987-88 में, जो वास्तविक विदेशी सहायता मिली है, उसके और मूलधन की वापसी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी के अनुमानों को नीचे दी गई सारणी में संक्षेप में दिखाया गया है ।

This Annexure gives in brief, the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodities received from friendly foreign countries and International Organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of Principal and interest payments during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are summarised in the following table:–

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rupees in Crores)*

			बजट अनुमान B.E. 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1986-87	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1987-88
क. ऋण	A.	Loans	3377.90	2946.02	3822.71
ख. नकद अनुदान	B.	Cash Grants	364.99	436.99	462.18
ग. चालू निधि	C.	Revolving Fund	-	-	-
घ. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	D.	**Commodity Grant Assistance**			
(i) खाद्य		(i) Food	31.61	23.29	8.81
(ii) अन्य		(ii) Others	37.14	40.84	40.97
(iii) विशेष ऋण		(iii) Special Credits	..	..	..
ङ. जोड़	E.	**Total:**	**3811.64**	**3447.14**	**4334.67**
च. वापसी अदायगी	F.	**Repayments:**			
(i) ऋण		(i) Loans	770.76	885.47	1036.52
(ii) विशेष ऋण		(ii) Special Credit	90.88	125.83	98.29
छ. जोड़	G.	**Total**	**861.64**	**1011.30**	**1134.81**
ज. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर)	H.	External Assistance (Net of Repayments)	2950.00	2435.84	3199.86
झ. ब्याज अदायगियां	I.	**Interest Payments**			
(i) ऋण		(i) Loans	572.59	658.39	733.60
(ii) न्यास निधि उधार		(ii) Trust Fund Borrowings	3.20	3.67	2.98
(iii) विशेष ऋण		(iii) Special Credits	5.84	6.02	3.58
ञ. जोड़	J.	**Total**	**581.63**	**668.08**	**740.16**
ट. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगी तथा ब्याज अदायगी घटाकर)	K.	External Assistance (Net of Repayments and Interest Payments)	2368.37	1767.76	2459.70

दो विवरण अर्थात विवरण (1) जिसमें विदेशी ऋणों की प्राप्तियों और अदायगियां दिखाई गई है तथा विवरण (2) जिसमें अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता का ब्योरा दिया गया है इस अनुबंध से संलग्न है ।

विभिन्न देशों और संगठनों से जो सहायता मिली है उसका संक्षिप्त ब्योरा आगे के पैराग्राफों में दिया गया है ।

Two statements viz. Statement I showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement II showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write-up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. आबूधाबी अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि

आबूधाबी सरकार के एक अभिकरण के रूप में आबू धाबी आर्थिक विकास निधि की स्थापना 1971 में की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य अरब देशों को आर्थिक सहायता मुहैया कराना है । तथापि, इसका कार्यक्षेत्र अन्य विकासशील देशों में भी फैला हुआ है । 1974 से यह संस्थान अफ्रीकी और एशियाई मित्र देशों को भी ऋण प्रदान करके सहायता करने की ओर अग्रसर है । इस निधि ने 6 जुलाई, 1976 के एक करार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल-ऋषिकेष-चिल्ला पन-बिजली परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के लिए 6 करोड़ 80 लाख संयुक्त अरब अमीरात दिरहम (लगभग 12.92 करोड़ रुपए) का एक ऋण दिया है । इस परियोजना का प्रत्येक 30 मेगावाट के चार एकक स्थापित करने का विचार है और इस पर लगभग 88 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है । सारा ऋण पहले ही प्रयोग में ले लिया गया है।

प्रशासनिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिये इस ऋण पर 0.5 प्रतिशत के दर, अतिरिक्त प्रभार सहित 3.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

I. ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development was established in 1971 as an agency of Abu Dhabi Government, with the object of providing economic assistance to Arab countries. However its scope was widened to cover other developing countries also. From 1974 onwards this institution has been helping friendly African and Asian countries also by way of extending loans. This fund has extended a loan of UAE Dirham 68 million (approximately Rs.12.92 crores) by an agreement dated 6th July, 1976 for financing the Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chila Hydro Electric Project in Uttar Pradesh. The project envisaged installation of four units each of 30 M.W. capacity at the estimated cost of about Rs.88 crores. The loan has already been utilised in full.

The loan carries an interest of 3.5 per cent with additional charge of 0.5 per cent towards administrative

इस ऋण की वापसी 20 वर्ष में भी की जायेगी, जिसमें 5 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है ।

II.आस्ट्रेलिया

आस्ट्रेलिया 1951 से भारत को अनुदानों के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है । यह सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर, वस्तुओं, खाद्य सहायता, परियोजना सहायता और प्रशिक्षण सहायता आदि के रूप में है ।

30 जून 1983 तक लगभग 1309.6 लाख आस्ट्रेलियन डालर की कुल सहायता दी गई है । 1986-87 के दौरान कोई सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

III. आस्ट्रिया

ऋण/उधार : आस्ट्रिया सरकार ने अब तक (रद्द की हुई रकमों को घटाकर) 988.80 लाख आस्ट्रिया ईशलिंग के तेरह ऋण आस्ट्रियाई मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं को वित्त-पोषित करने के लिए दिए है । इसमें दिसम्बर, 1976 में भारत को दी गई 268 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की खाद्य सहायता भी शामिल है । 1979-80 तक दिए गए ऋण 2 से 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 से 25 वर्षों में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 से 5.5 प्रतिशत तक ब्याज लगेगा । 1980-81 के पश्चात दिए गए ऋणों को 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

ऋण राहत: आस्ट्रिया ने भी 9 ऋणों के द्वारा 3716.10 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि ऋण राहत सहायता की दी है । इसे पच्चीस वर्ष की अवधि में वापस अदा किया जाना है और शुरु में 9 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी उपलब्ध है, इन ऋणों पर दो प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा । इसके अलावा 1968-69 से लेकर 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज की दर को 5.5 प्रतिशत से कम करके 3 प्रतिशत कर देने के कारण आस्ट्रिया ने अनुदानों के रूप में 430 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की ऋण राहत भी दी है ।

खाद्य ऋण : 15.12.1967 को हुए एक करार के द्वारा आस्ट्रिया से 260 लाख आस्ट्रिया शिलिंग का खाद्य ऋण मिल रहा है । तथापि, इस ऋण की केवल 253.2 लाख आस्ट्रिया शिलिंग की राशि को वास्तविक प्रयोग में लाया गया और 64.8 लाख आस्ट्रिया शिलिंग की राशि भी वापस अदा की गयी है । आस्ट्रिया सरकार द्वारा 188.4 लाख आस्ट्रिया शिलिंग की शेष राशि छोड़ दी गयी है और वह अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त की गयी । इसलिए खाद्य ऋण के लिए 64.8 लाख आस्ट्रिया शिलिंग का निवल ऋण प्राप्त किया गया ।

IV .बेल्जियम

बेल्जियम सरकार ने 1983-84 में अब तक 47600 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि के कुल ऋण दिया है । इसमें से 12620 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि ऋण राहत के रूप में मिली है और शेष राशि बेल्जियम पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, औद्योगिक उपस्कर तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित सेवाओं की प्राप्ति के लिए उपलब्ध है । 8.11.1983 को बेल्जियम सरकार के साथ 3500 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक के कुल मूल्य का अन्तिम करार किया गया । जिसमें से 680 लाख बेल्जिम फ्रांक ऋण राहत के रूप में लिए गए । बाद में कोई करार हस्ताक्षरित नहीं किया गया, परन्तु बेल्जियम सरकार ने केवल चुनी हुई परियोजनाओं के लिए मिश्रित वित्तपोषण के द्वारा नियत ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का निश्चय किया है ।

1977-78 से आगे जो ऋण दिए गए है, उनकी वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्ष की अवधि तक की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की आरम्भिक छूट की अवधि शामिल है । इन ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा ।

expenses. The loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years.

II. AUSTRALIA

Australia had been extending economic assistance to India since 1951 by way of grants. The assistance has been in the shape of materials and equipments, commodities, food aid, project aid and training aid etc.

The total aid extended upto 30th June, 1983 amounted to approximately A$130.96 million. No assistance is expected during 1986-87.

III. AUSTRIA

Loans/Credits: The Government of Austria have so far extended thirteen credits (excluding debt relief) amounting to A.Sch.988.80 Million for financing capital goods of Austrian origin. This also includes Food Aid amounting to A.Sch.26.80 million given to India in December, 1976. The credits extended by Austria upto 1979-80 were repayable over a period of 15 to 25 years with a grace period of 2 to 7 years and carried interest rates ranging from 2 to 5.5 per cent. The credits extended after 1980-81 are repayable over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carry interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. During December, 1986, Austrian Government have agreed to provide A.Sch.100 million credit for capital goods with a grace period of 10 years and repayable in 20 years and carry interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

Debt Relief: Austria has also extended debt relief assistance to the extent of A.Sch.,371.61 million through nine credits. These credits are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 9 years, the rate of interest being 2 per cent per annum. Besides, Austria has extended debt relief amounting to A.Sch.43 million in the form of a grant by way of reduction of interest rate from 5-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

Food Loan: By an agreement dated 15.12.1967, Austria extended a food loan of A.Sch.26.00 million. However the actual utilization of this loan was only to the extent of A.Sch.25.32 million and repayments to the tune of A.Sch.6.48 million were made. The balance of A.Sch.18.84 million was waived by Austrian Government and the same has been taken as Grant. Thus the net loan towards food loan works out to A.Sch.6.48 million.

IV. BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium have extended upto 1983-84 credits for a total amount of B.Fr.4760 million. Out of this, B.Fr.1262 million have been provided as debt relief, while the balance have been made available for procurement of Belgian capital goods, industrial equipments and services related thereto. The last agreement was concluded with the Belgian Government on 8.11.1983 for a total value of B.Fr.350 million, out of which B.Fr.68 million were towards debt relief. No agreement has been signed subsequently because the Belgium Government has expressed its desire to make available the state loans through mixed financing only for identified projects.

The credits extended from 1977-78 onwards provide for repayment over 30 years including an initial grace period of 10 years and are interest free.

V. कनाडा

सन 1951 से कनाडी विकास सहायता भारत को मिल रही है, यह सहायताा कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है। यह सहायता ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में है।

ऋण : कनाडा ने 30 नवम्बर 1986 तक कुल मिलाकर 11642.1 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण सहायता और 217.6 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण राहत दी है जिसमें गैर-सरकारी ऋण शामिल नहीं है।

कनाडी सहायता परियोजना, परियोजना-भिन्न तथा खाद्य सहायता (गेहूं ऋण) के रूप में मिली है। परियोजना सहायता पन-बिजली विद्युत परियोजनाओं, तेल तथा प्रकृतिक गैस आयोग, आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड, काण्डला तथा हल्दिया बन्दरगाहों पर खुले उर्वरकों को उठाने-धरने और सम्भालने के काम आने वाली सुविधाएं, आई.सी.पी.एल. कृत्रिम रबड़ परियोजनाएं दूसरे उपग्रह संचार अर्थ-स्टेशन, डीजल इंजन वर्क्स, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, श्रावति एल्युमीनियम परियोजना, डाक व तार विभाग के लिए दूर संचार सम्बन्धी साज-सामान विंड टनल परियोजना और दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयत्र, कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना आदि के लिए मिली है। परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता को अखबारी कागज, एसबसटस, लकड़ी की लुगदी, निकल जस्ता आदि तथा उर्वरकों और पूंजीगत वस्तुओं जैसे औद्योगिक माल के आयत के लिए उपयोग किया गया है। कनाडी अन्तर्राष्टीय विकास अभिकरण ऋणों पर 31.3.1986 तक कोई ब्याज अथवा वचनबद्धता सेवा प्रभार नहीं लगता और इन ऋणों को 50 वर्ष की अवधि में वापस किया जाना है जिसमें 10 इस वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है। 1.4.1986 से क.अ.वि.अ. सहायता पूर्णतः अनुदान के रूप में है।

कनाडा के निर्यात विकास निगम ने भी भारत को ऋण दिए है, सबसे हाल का 4030 लाख कनाडी डालर का एक ऋण चमेरा पन-बिजली परियोजना के लिए एन.एच.पी.सी. को दिया गया है। इस ऋण पर 9.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और इसकी वापसी अदायगी 6 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 16 वर्ष में की जानी है। इसके अतिरिक्त 18.12.1985 को कनाडा के साथ दो प्रोटोकोल हस्ताक्षरित किए गए। पहले प्रोतोकोल की शर्त के अनुसार क.नि.वि.नि. और क.अ.वि.अ. तेल और गैस क्षेत्र में आयातित आवश्यकताओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए ऋण श्रंखला उपलब्ध कराने का समझौता किया है। दूसरे प्रोतोकोल के अन्तर्गत शर्त है कि कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विकास अभिकरण से कनाडा और भारत में चुने हुए भारतीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 50 लाख कनाडी डॉलर के अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना है। इन करारों के अन्तर्गत वित्तपोषण के निश्चयन संबंधी ब्यौरे तैयार किए जा रहे है।

कनाडा ने कुल मिलाकर 217.6 लाख कनाडी डालर की कुल रकम की ऋण राहत भी दी है। जिसमें (i) 1967-68 और 1973-74 में 83.5 लाख कनाडी डालर की मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी को स्थगित करके ऋण शोधन के रूप में (ii) 32.3 लाख कनााडी डालर वे ब्याज में कमी करके नकद सहायता तथा (iii) गेहूं ऋणों पर मूलधन तथा ब्याज की अदायगी के रूप में 101.8 लाख कनाडी डालर की राशि को बट्टे खाते डाला जाना शामिल है। 1973-74 के बाद कोई ऋण राहत सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अनुदान : कनाडा ने खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्य-भिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए अनुदान सहायता भी दी है। 30 नम्बर 1986 तक कुल मिलाकर 9179.8 लाख कनाडी डालर के मूल्य की अनुदान निवल सहायता अधिकृत की है।

VI. चेकोस्लोवाकिया

चेकोस्लोवाकिया ने 1959 से भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देनी शुरू की थी और अब कुल मिलाकर 176.20 करोड़ रुपए के तीन ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए है। ढलाई, गढाई संयत्र रांची, भारी मशीन टूल परियोजना, रांची, हाई प्रशर बायलर

V. CANADA

Canada has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951 and the same is channelised through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The assistance has been in the form of loans as well as grants.

Loans: The net total value of loan assistance extended by Canada upto 30th November, 1986 works out to C.$.1164.21 million and debt relief of C.$.21.76 million. This excludes Non-Government loans.

The loan assistance has been extended in the form of project aid, non-project aid and food aid (wheat loan). Project aid has been received for Hydro-electric Power Project, Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, Fertilizer Bulk handling facilities at Kandla and Haldia Ports, IPCL Synthetic Rubber Project, Second Satellite Earth communication Station, Diesel Locomotive Works, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Sharavathy Aluminium Project, Telecommunication equipment for P & T Department, Wind Tunnel Project, Durgapur Steel Plant, ARDC Projects etc. Non-Project assistance has been given for import of industrial commodities such as asbestos, wood pulp, newsprint, nickel, zinc etc., besides fertilizers and capital goods and other equipment for Oil and Gas, power and mining sectors. Till 31.3.1986, CIDA loans were free from interest, commitment or service charges and were repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Since 1.4.1986, CIDA assistance is entirely in grant form.

The Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC) has also provided credits to India, the most recent one being a loan of C.$.403 million to NHPC for the Chamara Hydro-Electric Project. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.5 per cent and is repayable in a period of 16 years inclusive of a grace period of 6 years. Besides this, two protocols was signed with Canada on 18.12.1985 interms of the first Protocol EDC and CIDA have agreed to provide a line of credit for financing the import requirements in the Oil and Gas Sector. Under the second protocol, CIDA has agreed to provide a grant for C.$.5 million for funding training of selected Indian personnel in Canada and in India. Details of the financing modalities unde these agreements are being worked out.

Canada had also provided debt-relief for a total amount of C.$.21.76 million which has included, (i) C.$.8.35 million in the form of postponement of specified principal repayments due between 1967-68 and 1973-74; (ii) Cash assistance of C.$3.23 million towards interest reduction and; (iii) write-off of C.$.10.18 million of principal and interest payment on wheat loans. No debt-relief assistance has been extended by Canada since 1973-74.

Grants : Canada has also given grants for food and non-food items. The total value of the grant authorised upto 30th November, 1986 is C.$.917.98 million.

VI. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Government of Czechoslovakia started its economic assistance to India in 1959 and has extended three credits so far to a total value of Rs.176.20 crores for financing the following projects:– Foundry Forege Plant, Ranchi; Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi; High Pressure Boiler

संयंत्र, तिरुचिरापल्ली, भारी विद्युत साज-सामान संयंत्र, हैदराबाद, हैवी ड्यूटी बिजली इंजन, हैदराबाद में टार्बो ब्लोअर तथा कम्प्रैसरों के निर्माण के लिए संघटक बनाने की परियोजना, भारत हैवी प्लेट तथा वैसल्ज परियोजना, विशाखापत्तनम, एन्नोर (तामिलनाडु) तापीय बिजलीघर तथा अजमेर मशीन टूल कारखाना आदि ।

पहले ऋण की वापसी अदायगी, जो पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के लिए थी, आठ वर्षो की अवधि में की जा सकेगी, जिसमें एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है । दूसरे तथा तीसरे ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत वित्त पोषित पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के संबंध में बारह वर्षो की अवधि में की जाएगी जोकि क्रमशः एक वर्ष और तीन वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी। इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत आयात किए गए संघटकों के संबंध में दूसरे ऋण के मामले में वापसी अदायगी की अवधि आठ वर्ष जो कि एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी और एक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि दस वर्ष है जो कि एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी । इन तीनों ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा ।

केवल वर्तमान ऋण जो चेकोस्लोवाकिया से तीसरा ऋण है, हाल ही में उस ऋण की संविदा निष्पादन की अंतिम तारीख को 31 दिसम्बर, 1985 तक बढा दिया गया है । इस ऋण के अन्तर्गत बकाया राशि को विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात परियोजना की मीडियम मर्चेंट मिल के लिए उपयोग में लाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस ऋण करार की अन्तरिम तारीख को इस प्रयोजन के लिए 31 दिसम्बर,1986 से और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए चेकोस्लोवाकिया के प्राधिकरणों से अनुरोध किया गया है ।

चेकोस्लोवाकिया के ऋणों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि ऋण शोधन अदायगियां अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जिनका उपयोग चेकोस्लोवाकिया की सरकार के द्वारा समय-समय पर लागू भारत-चेकोस्लोवाकिया व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद करने के लिए किया जाता है ।

VII . डेनमार्क

डेनमार्क की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 12136 लाख डेनिश क्रोनर के दस ऋण है, इन डेनिश ऋणो, डेनिश वस्तुओं और सेवाओं से संबद्ध पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा और ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 35 वर्षो में जिसमें 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है, की जानी है ।

30 अक्तूबर 1986 को 800 लाख डेनिश-क्रोनर के ग्यारहवें ऋण के लिए करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । इस ऋण से इन परियोजनाओं (क) जयन्थिपुरम सीमेंट संयंत्र, (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) (ख) मोल्डिड पल्प फैक्टरी, हिमाचल प्रदेश, (ग) दुर्गा सीमेंट वर्क्स (आन्ध्रा प्रदेश) (घ) कम्युटेटर फैक्टरी, औरंगाबाद (ड.) तटीय समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान पोत और (च) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अनोला उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क और कैटालेटस, के लिए डेनमार्क से वस्तुओं और सेनाओं के आयात का वित्तपोषण किया जाएगा ।

डेनमार्क की सरकार ने 1970 के द्विपक्षी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं, जिसमें स्थानीय लागत शामिल है, के लिए अनुदानों के रूप में सहायता में भी देनी शुरू की थी ।

VIII जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य

जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य सरकार ने 1985-86 में अब तक कुल मिलाकर 101813.5 लाख डयूशमार्क की सहायता का वचन दिया है । यह सहायता केडिटान्सटाल्ट-फर-विडराफवा तथा जर्मन विकास ऋण निगम के साथ किए गए करारों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध की जाती है । 1987-88 के लिए सहायता का स्तर, जैसाकि जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है, 3950 लाख डयूशमार्क होने की आशा है ।

2. 1986-87 के लिए 2300 लाख डयूशमार्क की राशि परियोजना

Plant, Tiruchi; Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad; Heavy Duty Electrical Locomotive, components for manufacture of turbo blowers and compressors at Hyderabad; Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Project, Visakhapatnam; Enoore (Tamil Nadu) Thermal Power Station; Ajmer Machine Tools Factory; etc.

The first credit for import of capital goods is repayable over a period of 8 years after a grace period of 1 year. The second and third credits are repayable over a period of 12 years after a grace period of one year and three years respectively, for capital goods imports and over a period of 8 years after a grace period of 1 year in the case of second credit and 10 years after a grace period of 1 year in the case of third credit for components imported under these credits. All the three credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

The only current credit from Czechoslovakia is the third credit, the terminal contracting date of which stands extended upto 31st December, 1986. a proposal to utilize the balances available under this credit for the Medium Merchant Mill of the Visakapatnam Steel Project is under active consideration. A request has also been made to the Czech authorities to extend the terminal date of the credit beyond 31.12.1986 for this purpose.

An important feature of the Czech credits is that the debt-servicing payments are made in non-convertible India rupees for utilisation by Czech authorities for export of Indian goods to Czechoslovakia in accordance with the Indo-Czech Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

VII. **DENMARK**

The Government of Denmark has so far extended ten credits aggregating to D.Krs.1213.60 million. The Danish credits tied to Danish goods and services, are free of interest and are repayable over 35 years including grace period of 10 years.

The agreement for the eleventh credit of D.Krs.180 million was signed on 30th October, 1986. The credit will finance the import from Denmark of goods and services for the projects, (a) Jayanthipuram Cement Plant (A.P.), (b) Moulded Pulp Factory, Himachal Pradesh, (c) Durga Cement Works, (APP), (d) Commutator Factory in Aurangabad, (e) Coastal Oceanographic Research Vessel and (f) Licence Fee and Catalyats for Aonla Fertilizer Plant in A.P.

The Government of Denmark has also been extending assistance in the form of Grants for financing projects including local costs under the bilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement of 1970.

VIII. **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

The Government of the FRG have so far committed assistance to the extent of DM.10576.35 million upto 1986-87. The assistance is made available for utilisation through specific loan agreements signed with Kreditanstalt fur Wideraufbau (KFW) the West German Bank Development Loan Corporation. For 1987-88 the level of aid indicated by the FRG authorities is DM.395 million.

2. The 1986-87assistance is composed of DM.230 million for project assistance, DM.60 million for import of

सहायता के रूप में देने का वचन दिया है, पुंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए 600 लाख डयूशमार्क, 500 लाख डयूशमार्क की राशि औद्योगिक विकास बैंकों (भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम प्रत्येक के लिए 250 लाख डयूशमार्क) के लिए और 250 लाख डयूशमार्क, सामान्य वस्तु सहायता के लिए हैं ।

वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए परियोजना सहायता हेतु 2300 लाख डयूशमार्क निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए हैं :-

परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(क) लघु सिंचाई परियोजना राजस्थान ।।
(ख) ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम, मध्य प्रदेश ।।
(ग) सीमेंट फैक्टरी का विस्तार, मैसूर सीमेंट लिमिटेड, दमन
(घ) केबल टर्मिनेशन बाक्स ।।
(ङ) ऊर्जा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

भारतीय पक्ष ने, 850 लाख डयूशर्माक की वचनबद्ध सहायता की शेष राशि के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव पेश किए हैं, जर्मन पक्ष से प्रत्युत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

ठ. पश्चिमी जर्मनी से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित प्रमुख औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में ये परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं । राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र, राउरकेला उर्वरक संयंत्र, विश्वेश्वरैया आयरन एंड स्टील लिमिटेड परियोजना का विस्तार, नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम, गुजरात एरोमेटिक्स और भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड की हाई स्पीड ड्राइव टारबाइन परियोजना आदि । जर्मन संघीय गटाराज्य ने परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता दी है । इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा जो पहली परियोजना मंजूर की गई थी, वह तवा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना है ।

4. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा दिए गए नरम ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 50 वर्षों में, जिसमें 10 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है, की जायेगी इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा । मिश्रित ऋण के अन्तर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं में, नरम ऋणों के अतिरिक्त निर्यात ऋण भी शामिल है । दोनों को 50:50 के अनुपात में बांटा जाएगा ।

5. ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सरकार उपस्कर, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं आदि के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता भी देती है । वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के प्रयोग के लिए 330 लाख डयूशमार्क आबंटित किए हैं ।

नई परियोजनाएं

अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद और इन्दौर में औजार - कक्ष
अन्ना विश्वविद्यालय, मद्रास में प्रशिक्षण क्षेत्रों (प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण, औओगिक इंजीनियरी, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स और संचार इंजीनियरी) का आधुनिकीकरण

परियोजना का मूल्य - निर्धाण

परियोजना विस्तार

कटाव नियंत्रण धौलाधार रेंज
रूड़की विश्वविद्यालय में वेल्डिंग और परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना
क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, भुवनेश्वर का संवर्धन

दूरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र, दिल्ली

IX.-फ्रांस

फ्रांस सरकार भारत को 1961-62 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है और अब तक दी गई फ्रांसीसी सहायता की कुल राशि 95474.1 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक बैठती है ।

Capital Goods, DM.50 million for Industrial Development Banks (DM.25 million each to IFCI and ICICI) and DM.25 million is General Commodity Aid.

The project aid of DM.230 million for the year 1986-87 is earmarked for the following projects:–

Detail of Projects

	(दस लाख डयूशर्माक)(*D.M. in Million*)
(a) Minor Irrigation Projects Rajasthan II	45
(b) Rural Water Supply Programme, Madhya Pradesh II	10
(c) Expansion of the Cement Factory, Mysore Cement Limited, Damon.	13
(d) Cable Termination Boxes II	5
(e) Energy Sector Programme	72

The Indian side has posed alternative proposals to be covered under balance of DM.85 million assistance pledged. The reaction from the German side is awaited.

3. Among the major Industrial projects which have been set up with West German assistance are the Rourkela Steel Plant, the Rourkela Fertilizers Plant, the expansion of the Visvesvaraya iron and Steel Works (VISL), projects of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the Gujarat Aromatic project and High Speed Drive Turbine Project of BHEL etc. FRG has also extented financial assistance for local cost projects. The first project which was sanctioned by FRG in this category was TAWA Command Area Development Project.

4. The soft credit entered by the FRG envisages the payment period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years and covering interest of 0.75 per cent per annum. Projects covered under Mixed Credit include export credit, in addition to soft credit. The two components are blended in 50 : 50 ratio.

5. Besides loans for goods, the FRG also gives technical Assistance in the form of equipment, service of experts etc. For the year 1986-87, FRG has allocated DM.33 million to be utilised for the following projects.

New Projects:	दसलाख डयूशर्माक तक ***Upto DM million.***
Tool-rooms in Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Indore.	20.6
Modernisation of Training Areas (Process Control, industrial Engineering, Electronics and communications Engineering) at the Anna University, Madras.	3.3
Project Appraisals	1.0
Project Extention	
Erosion Control Dhauldar Range	4.2
Establishment of a welding and a Testing Laboratory at the Roorkee University.	2.5
Promotion of the Regional Research Laboratory (RPL) Bhubaneswar	0.6
Telecommunication Research Centre, Delhi.	0.8

IX. **FRANCE**

The Government of France started extending economic assistance to India in 1961-62 and the total French assistance so far has amounted to Fr. Fr.9547.41 million.

2. वर्ष 1986 के दौरान, भारतीय हेलीकोप्टर कारपोरेशन के लिए डाफिन हेलीकोप्टर की खरीद के लिए 5480 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक के विशेष फ्रांसीसी ऋण करार और एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइपलाइन के लिए 12000 फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक के अन्य करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। एच. बी. जे. के गैस पाइपलाइन के लिए यह 6.14 प्रतिशत की निश्चित ब्याज दर पर एक एकमुश्त करार था।

3. फ्रांसीसी ऋणों में 50 प्रतिशत राजकोषीय ऋण और 50 प्रतिशत फ्रांसीसी बैंकों के ऋणों का मिश्रण है। राजकोषीय ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज दर है (1982-83 तक ये 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक थी)। और ये 28 वर्षों में परिशोध्य है जिसमें 10 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है। बैंक ऋण 10 वर्षों में परिशोध्य है और इन ऋणों पर ओ. ई. सी. डी. द्वारा लागू ऋण बीमा-लागत के साथ ओ. ई. सी. डी. द्वारा मान्य दर पर ब्याज लगता है।

X. हंगरी

अब तक हंगरी गणराज्य सरकार ने, परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक संयंत्र, मशीनरी और साज सामान आदि के आयात की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए 15.20 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें से 12.80 करोड़ रुए सरकार से सरकार को और 2.40 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण, संगणक ऋण के रूप में है) का कुल ऋण दिया है। सरकारी ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी बराबर-बराबर की दस वार्षिक किश्तों में की जाती है, जिनकी अदायगी मांग की आखिरी खेप के लदान के एक वर्ष बाद से शुरू की जाएगी। सरकार को दिए जाने वाले इन ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा।

हंगरी के ऋण का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि मूल और ब्याज की रकम की वापसी अदायगी परिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जिनका उपयोग हंगरी के प्राधिकारी, भारत-हंगरी व्यापार करार, जो समय-समय पर होते हैं, के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद पर खर्च करते हैं।

XI. ईरान

ईरान सरकार ने अब तक 13993.2 लाख अमरीकी डालर के कुल सात ऋण दिए है जिसमें 376.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर के पूंजीकृत ब्याज शामिल है। सात ऋणों में से 4817.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर के पांच ऋण भारतीय तेल निगम और मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड को 1974-75 से ले कर 1977-78 के दौरान दिए गए कच्चे तेल की तेल पूर्ति लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए दिए गए हैं और इन ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है, और 13 से 14 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान इनकी वापसी अदायगी करनी होती है जिसमें 4 से 5 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को 25 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता दी गयी थी जोकि भारत के विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए है। इस ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत का प्रबंध शुल्क लगेगा तथा इसकी वापसी 6 समान वार्षिक किश्तों में की जाती है जो ऋण देने के 6 वर्ष बाद प्रारंभ होगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त ईरान सरकार ने कुद्रेमुख आयरन और कंपनी लिमिटेड को 15 करोड़ मेट्रिक टन खनिज लोहे का उत्पादन और ईरान को 20 वर्षों की अवधि में उसकी सप्लाई करने के लिए कर्नाटक राज्य के कुद्रेमुख खनिज लोहा परियोजना को क्रियान्वयन पर व्यय की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए 63 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की भी ऋण सहायता दी है। यह ऋण 31 समान अर्द्ध-वार्षिक किश्तों में देय होगा इसकी वापसी ऋण देने के 5 वर्ष बाद शुरू होगी और इस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से प्रबंध शुल्क देय होगा। अब तक ऋणो में से 2551.75 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशी का उपयोग किया गया है। अक्तूबर, 1978 के पश्चात् कोई ऋण-निकासी नहीं की गई और ऋण के शेष भाग के भुगतान की बातचीत की जा रही है।

2. During 1986, Special French Credit Agreement for F.F.548 million was signed for purchase of Dauphin Helicopters for Helicopter Corporation of India and another agreement for F.F.1200 million for H.B.J. Gas Pipeline. Agreement for H.B.J. Gas Pipeline has been monoblock agreement at a fixed interest rate 6.14%.

3. French credits are a mix of Treasury Loan and Banks credits on 50:50 basis. Treasury Loan carry an interest rate of 2.5% per annum (3% per annum until 1982-83) and are repayable over 28 years including 10 years of grace. Bank credits are repayable in 10 years and carry interest at OECD consensus rate for export credits plus a charge for credit insurance.

X. HUNGARY

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic have so far extended a net total credit of Rs.15.20 crores comprising Rs.12.80 crores as Government to Government credit and Rs.2.40 crores as Suppliers' credit to finance the import of plant, machinery and equipment, etc. required for the projects. The portion representing Government credit is repayable in 10 annual instalments commencing one year after the shipment of the last consignment and carries interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

An important feature of the Hungarian credit is that repayments of principal and payment of interest are being made in non-convertible Indian rupees which are utilised by the Hungarian authorities for the purchase of Indian goods and export them to Hungary in accordance with the Indo-Hungarian Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

XI. IRAN

The Government of Iran has so far extended seven credits for a total value of US $ 1399.32 million including capitalised interest of US $ 37.61 million. Out of seven credits, five credits amounting to US $ 481.71 million were extended to meet a part of the cost of crude oil supplied to Indian Oil Corporation and Madras Refineries Limited during 1974-75 to 1977-78, and these credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5% per annum and they are repayable over a period of 13 to 14 years with initial grace period of 4 to 5 years.

Another credit of US $ 250 million was extended to State Bank of India for implementing development programmes in India. This credit carries an interest of 2.5 per cent in addition to a management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum and it is repayable in six annual instalments beginning six years after disbursement of the loan.

In addition, the Government of Iran has also extended a loan of US $ 630 million to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Karnataka State for production and delivery of 150 million tonnes of Iron Ore concentrates to Iran over a period of twenty years. The loan is repayable in 31 equal semi-annual instalments beginning five years after the effective date of the loan. The loan carries an interest of 2.5 per cent and management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum. The amount of credit utilised so far works out to US $ 255.175 million. No drawal has taken place after October, 1978 and negotiation is in progress for further drawal of the loan.

XII. इराक

इराक सरकार ने 1973-74 से 1976-77 के दौरान 1859.5 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के कुल तीन ऋण प्रदान किए हैं । यह तीन ऋण इराक सरकार से वर्ष 1974 से 1976 के दौरान आयात किए गए कच्चे तेल की लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए थे । कलेण्डर वर्ष के दौरान आयात की लागत आंशिक रूप में नकद और शेष राशि ऋण में शामिल की गई है । इन ऋणों की 9 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान वापसी अदायगी की जानी है जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि है और इन पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा ।

इसके अलावा विकासशील देशों को, उतनी राशियों के दीर्घावधिक ऋण देकर सहायता देने का उद्देश्य है, जो कि पहली जून, 1979 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 के बीच की अवधि में तेल की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि के बराबर ही इराक की सरकार ने 308.37 लाख इराकी दीनार का एक और ऋण जो कि 1041.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर के बराबर मूल्य का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की पेशकश की है । फिर भी उस पर 0.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक आधार पर सेवा प्रभार देना पडे़गा । इस ऋण में से अब तक कोई निकासी नहीं की गई है क्योंकि यह ऋण अभी प्रभावी नहीं हुआ है ।

इस प्रकार इराक की सरकार द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 1984 तक अब तक दी गई सहायता 2901.2 लाख अमरीकी डालर बनती है जिसमें 159.4 लाख अमरीकी डालर का पूंजीकृत ऋण भी शामिल है ।

XIII. इटली

इटली 1962-63 से भारत को वित्तीय और आर्थिक सहायता देता रहा है । कुल सहायता जिसके लिए करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे वे अब तक क्रमशः 331250 लाख इटली के लीरा और 1084.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि के थे ।

इटली से सहायता, पुंजी और तकनीकी सहायता दोनों रूपों में प्राप्त होती है । पूंजीगत सहायता में 1.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर नरम ऋण जिसकी वापसी अदायगी, 10 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाती है और निर्यात ऋण ओ. ई. सी. डी. की सहमति से तय की गई ब्याज दर पर 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर तक की संविदा के मामले में 5 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान देय, 60 लाख अमरीकी डालरों की संविदा के लिए 8 1/2 वर्षों और 60 लाख से अधिक अमरीकी डालरों की संविदा के मामले में 10 वर्षों में देय है, उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं । अधिक मूल्य की परियोजनाओं को, मिश्रित ऋणों जिसमें 50:50 के अनुपात के आधार पर नरम ऋणों और निर्यात ऋ णों की एक समतुल्य राशि होती है, से पूरा किया जाता है जबकि मूल्य की परियोजनाओं के मामले में इतालवियों ने केवल नरम ऋण देने मंजूर कर लिए हैं । पूंजीगत सहायता केवल इटली में बनी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं, इटली से भिन्न के वित्त पोषण के लिए ही की जाती है । तकनीकी सहायता करार, फरवरी 1981 में किया गया जबकि 4000 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि के निर्यात ऋण करार पर 25-1-1985 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए । इटली द्वारा ऋण राशि के आंवटन से पूर्व, प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए एक पृथक वित्तीय अभिसमय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है । तदनुसार निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए इटली की वित्तीय संस्थाओं के साथ निम्नलिखित पृथक वित्तीय अभिसमय किए गए :

1. नामरूप III परियोजना - प्रथम गैस टर्बाइन,
2. केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान - भोपाल,
3. थाल उर्वरक परियोजना,
4. आई. टी. आई. - फेस टेलीफोन परियोजनाएं, बंगलोर,
5. नामरूप इइइ परियोजना - दूसरा गैस टरबाइन,
6. इण्डो-गल्फ उर्वरक परियोजना,
7. एच. बी. जे. पाइपलाइन परियोजना,
8. सी. पी. आर. आई., बंगलौर का अस्थायी नेटवर्क विश्लेषक

XII. IRAQ

The Government of Iraq has extended three credits for a total value of US $ 185.95 million during 1973-74 to 1976-77. The three credits were meant for financing a part of the cost of Crude Oil imported from Iraq during the years 1974 to 1976. The cost of the imports made in a calender year was partly paid in cash and the balance was covered by credits. These credits are repayable over a period of nine years with a grace period of five years and carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

In addition, in order to assist the developing countries by providing them with long term loans for the amounts equivalent to official increase the oil prices for the period from 1st June, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 the Government of Iraq has extended another credit amounting to Iraqi Dinar 30.837 million equivalent to US $ 104.16 million free of interest. However a service charge of 0.5 per cent per annum is payable on this loan. No utilisation has taken place so far, since the credit is not yet made effective.

The total value of assistance extended by Government of Iraq upto 31st December, 1984, including capitalised interest of US $ 15.94 million amounted to US $ 290.12 million.

XIII. ITALY

Italy has been extending financial and economic assistance to India since 1962-63. The total assistance for which agreements have been signed so far has amounted to I.Lr.33125.00 million and US $ 108.48 million respectively.

The Italian assistance is available in the form of both capital and technical asistance. The capital assistance comprises soft loan carrying an interest rate of 1.5 per cent and repayable over 20 years with a grace period of 10 years and export credits are available at OECD consensus interest rate and repayable over a period of 5 years for contracts upto US $ One million, 8-1/2 years for contracts upto US $ 6 million, and 10 years for contracts exceeding US $ 6 million. The large value projects are covered by a mixed credits of equal amounts of soft credits and exports credits on 50:50 basis while for smaller value projects, the Italians have agreed to provide only the soft loans. The capital assistance is available for financing the goods and services of Italian origin only with no tolerance for non-Italian supplies. The technical assistance agreement was signed in February, 1981 while the Export Credit Agreement amounting to US $ 400 million was signed on 25th January, 1985. A separate Financial Convention is required to be concluded for each project before the credit funds can be disbursed by Italy. Accordingly separate financial conventions for the following projects have so far been concluded with the Italian Financial Institutions.

1. Namrup III Project - Ist Gas Turbine,
2. Central Power Research Institute, Bhopal,
3. Thal Fertilizer Project,
4. ITI-Face Telephone Project,
5. Namrup III Project - 2nd Gas Turbine,
6. Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Project,
7. H.B.J. Pipeline Project,
8. Transient Network Analyser of CPRI, Bangalore.

इटली ने 318750 लाख इटली के लीरा की राशि की ऋण राहत भी दी है।

XIV. . जापान

जापान, भारत सहायता संघ के संस्थापक सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को 1958 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है। 1958 से अब तक जापानी सहायता की प्रतिभूत राशि कुल मिलाकर 805.31 अरब जापानी येन, लगभग 4176.12 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर ही होगी। सहायता का उसकी खेप (ट्रांश) के अनुसार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

	खेप	राशि अरब जापानी येन में
(i)	ऋण राहत	96.09
(ii)	वस्तुगत सहायत	1261.28
(iii)	परियोजना सहायता	416.25
(iv)	अनुदान सहायत	31.69
	जोड़	805.31

2. इस जापानी ऋण सहायता का अधिकतर उपयोग उर्वरक उत्पाद, विद्युत, तेल अन्वेषण, दूर संचार, रेल, पत्तन आधुनिकीकरण आदि के क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है। 1978-79 तक उपलब्ध वस्तुगत सहायता का उपयोग, जो फालतू पुर्जो, संघटकों और कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे कि इस्पात, उर्वरकों, रासायनों आदि के आयात के वित्तपोषण के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जाती थी 1979-80 से जापान सरकार ने भारत को कोई वस्तु सहायता नहीं दी है।

3. भारत को दी जाने वाली जापानी सहायता 1974-75 तक, जापान के सरकारी निर्यात-आयात क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गयी थी। 1975-76 के दौरान परियोजना सहायता जापान के बैंक द्वारा दी गयी थी तथा वस्तुगत सहायता जापान की विदेशी आर्थिक सहकारिता निधि द्वारा दी गई थी। 1976 में समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के माध्यम से प्राप्त पहले ऋण पर 3.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज दिया गया था। इस ऋण की परिपक्वता की अवधि 25 वर्ष थी जिसमें 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल थी। किन्तु बाद में दिए गए ऋणों की शर्तो को ब्याज की दर तथा वापसी अदायगी की अवधि दोनों ही के लिहाज से ज्यादा नरम बना दिया गया है। लेकिन अप्रैल 1984 से जापान की विदेशी आर्थिक सहकारिता निधि के साथ किए गए नए ऋणों के मामले में विदेशी आर्थिक सहकारिता निधि ने ब्याज की दर आधारभूत परियोजनाओं के लिए 2.75 प्रतिशत से 3.25 प्रतिशत और औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए 3.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक कर दी है। तथापि, वापसी अदायगी की अवधि उतनी ही है अर्थात् 30 वर्ष है जिसमें 10 वर्ष छूट की अवधि शामिल है। अप्रैल, 1984 से सभी नए ऋणों पर समुंद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि ने 0.1 प्रतिशत का सेवा प्रभार भी लगा दिया है, जिसे समुंद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि से भुगतानों पर वचनबद्धता प्रभार उठाने-रखने का प्रभार पत्र कहा गया है। ये सेवा प्रभार समुंद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि की ऋण की राशि में से दिया जाएगा परन्तु ये हमारे समग्र ऋण परिशोधन का एक हिस्सा बन जाएगा।

ऋण राहतः वर्ष 1966-67 से 1976-77 के दौरान जापान सरकार ने 96.05 करोड़ येन की ऋण राहत दी। उक्त वर्षों में बकाया होने वाली मूलधन की राशि के प्रमुख भाग की पुनर्अदायगी के कार्यक्रम को पुनः तैयार करके दी है। विभिन्न ऋण राहत संबंधी ऋणों पर 2.5 से 5.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और यह 12 से 30 वर्षों की अवधि में जिसमें 3 से 10 वर्ष तक की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है, वापस अदा किया जायेगा। पिछले 9 वर्षों के दौरान कोई ऋण राहत नहीं दी गई है। तथापि 1978-79 से दिनांक 11 मार्च, 1978 का अंक्टाड संकल्प संख्या 165 के अनुसरण में जापान सरकार ने भारत को 1958 से दिए गए सभी ऋणों पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याजों को घटा कर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। पिछले ऋणों पर दी गई ब्याज की कुल राशि जो 3 प्रतिशत से अधिक है, हमें प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में वापिस कर दी जाती है। इस अनुदान सहायता को ऋण राहत भी कहते हैं, इसका उपयोग अल्प-विकसित देशों पर आर्थिक सहकारिता विकास संगठन के देशों से विभिन्न वस्तुओं जैसे कि

Italy has also extended debt-relief amounting to I.Lr.31875 million.

XIV. JAPAN

Japan, as a founder member of the Aid India consortium, has been extending financial assistance to India since 1958. The total quantum of Japanese assistance pledged so far since 1958 has aggregated to Yen 805.31 Billion equivalent to Rs.4176.12 crores approx. The tranche-wise break up of the assistance is given below:-

	Tranch	Amount in Yen Billion
(i)	Debt-Relief	96.09
(ii)	Commodity Aid	261.28
(iii)	Project Aid	416.25
(iv)	Grant Aid	31.69
	TOTAL	**805.31**

2. The Japanese loan assistance has been mainly utilised in the fields of fertilizer, power, oil exploration, telecommunications, railways, port modernisation etc. The commodity assistance which was available till 1978-79 was used for financing import of spares, components and certain essential commodities, like steel, fertilizers, chemicals etc. Since 1979-80 the Government of Japan have not extended any commodity assistance to India.

3. The Japanese aid to India was channelled through the Government owned Export-Import Bank of Japan upto 1974-75. During 1975-76, project aid was channelled through the Exim Bank of Japan and commodity aid was channelled through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. The first loan received through the OECF in 1976 carried an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum with a maturity period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years, while the subvsequent loans were extended on still softer terms either in respect of rate of interest or the repayment period or both. But for all new loans negotiated with OECF from April, 1984 the OECF have raised the rate of interest from 2.75 per cent per annum to 3.25 per cent per annum for infrastructure project and 3.75 per cent per annum for industrial projects. The repayment period, however, remains the same i.e. 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. For all loans negotiated from April, 1984 the OECF have also levied a service charge of 0.1 per cent, called the Letter of Committment Charge/Handling Charge, on disbursements from the OECF loans. This charge is payable from the OECF loan amount but would form a part of our overall debt servicing liability.

Debt Relief: During the years 1966-67 to 1976-77 the Government of Japan had given debt-relief to the extent of Yen.96.09 Billion in the form of re-scheduling of repayments of a major part of the principal amounts falling due during the said years. The different debt-relief credits have been carrying varied interest rates ranging from 5.75 and 2.5 per cent per annum and repayable in 12 to 30 years including a grace period ranging from 3 to 10 years. No debt-relief aid has been extended for the last 9 years. However, since 1978-79, in accordance with the UNCTAD Resolution No.165 dated the 11th March, 1978 the Government of Japan have agreed to reduce the interest paid by India on all loans extended by them since 1958 to a rate of 3 per cent per annum. The aggregate amount of interest paid at the rate in excess of 3 per cent on past loans is refunded to us towards the end of each financial year. This

संघटक, इस्पात कृषि से संबंधित निवेश वस्तुओं जैसे कि उर्वरक मशीनरी आदि के आयात को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए किया जाएगा । 1978-79 से जापान द्वारा भारत को दी गई इस प्रकार की ऋण-राहत अनुदान सहायता 150.43 अरब येन है ।

सहायता अनुदानः उपर्युक्त सहायता के अलावा जापान सरकार 1978-79 से खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि, सामाजिक पर्यावरण में सुधार, स्वास्थ्य सुधार तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों आदि के प्रयोजन के लिए अनुदान सहायता भी देती रही है । 1978-79 से इस प्रकार के अनुदानों की कुल राशि 166.5 अरब जापानी येन बैठती है । इन अनुदानों का प्रयोग ऊपर उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं के लिए जापान से उपस्कर तथा मशीनरी के आयात के लिए किया गया ।

XV. कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि

कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि ने भारत को 1976 से आर्थिक सहायता देनी प्रारम्भ की । 1 दिसम्बर, 1986 के अंत तक निधि ने कुल 853 लाख कुवैती दीनार के कुल राशि के सात ऋण दिए हैं ।

ये परियोजना जिनके लिए सहायता दी गई ये हैं: काली नदी पन बिजली (हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक) परियोजना (कुवैती दीनार 150 लाख) कोपिल्ली पन-बिजली परियोजना (कुवैती दीनार 94 लाख) अन्नापाडा तापीय बिजली परियोजना चरण-1 (कुवैती दीनार 160 लाख), अन्नापाडा तापीय बिजली परियोजना (कोयला परिवहन) चरण-2 (कुवैती दीनार 90 लाख) धातु उर्वरक परियोजना और (कुवैती दीनार 146 लाख) और काली नदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-2 (कुवैती दीनार 70 लाख) ।

अब तक काली नदी पन बिजली परियोजना चरण-इ और थल उर्वरक परियोजना के लिए ऋण पूर्ण रूप से ले लिए गए हैं और कोपिल्ली पन बिजली परियोजना के लिए ऋण में से 89.38 लाख कुवैती दीनार ले लिए गए हैं तथा ऋण खाता बंद कर दिया गया है ।

काली नदी पन बिजली परियोजना चरण-इइ को छोड़कर इन सभी सात ऋणों पर 3.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा । काली नदी पन बिजली परियोजना चरण-इइ के ऋण पर 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा । पहले पांच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 25 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसमें 5 वर्ष की प्रारम्भिक छूट की अवधि शामिल है । दक्षिणी जलगृह क्षेत्र परियोजना के ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसमें 4 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल है और काली नदी पन बिजली परियोजना चरण-इइ के ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 15 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल नहीं है ।

XVI. नीदरलैंड

नीदरलैंड की सरकार ने अब तक औद्योगिक विकास निधियों से 120 लाख डच फ्लोरिन सहित कुल 20718.6 लाख फ्लोरिन डच के ऋण दिए हैं । डच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्ष की अवधि में की जाएगी जिसमें 8 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है और जिन पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । ये ऋण आयतों के वित्त पोषण के साथ-साथ पूर्व अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

अनुदानः नीदरलैंड द्वारा अनुदानों के रूप में अब तक दी गई कुल राशि 9040.7 लाख डच फ्लोरिन बैठती है जिसमें 1986 के लिए 650 लाख डच फ्लोरिन शामिल हैं । डच अनुदान पूर्व आयातों के वित्त पोषण और पूर्व अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

grant assistance called the Debt-Relief Grant Aid, is used for financing imports from Japan, L.D.C.s and OECD countries, of various commodities such as steel, components, agricultural inputs like fertilizers, machinery etc. The quantum of such Debt-Relief Grant Aid extended by Japan to India since 1978-79 has aggregated to Yen.15.043 Billion.

Grant Aid: In addition to the Debt-Relief Grant Aid the Government of Japan have also been extending since 1978-79 grant assistance for purposes such as increasing food production, social environment improvement, improvement of health, cultural activities etc. The total quantum of such grants extended by Japan since 1978-79 has aggregated to Yen. 16.65 Billion. These grants have been used for import of equipment and machinery from Japan for projects in the above mentioned fields.

XV. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. Upto the end of December, 1986, the Fund has extended seven credits for an aggregate value of K.D.85.300 Million. The projects for which the assistance extended are:

Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage I (KD 15.00 Million) Kopili Hydro Electric project (KD 9.40 Million) Anpara Thermal Power project State-I (KD 16.00 Million); Anpara Thermal Power project (Coal Transportation) Stage-II (KD 9.00 Million); Thal Fertilizer project (KD 14.30 Million); South Bassein project (KD 14.60 Million) and Kalinadi Hydro Electric project-Stage II (KD 7.00 Million).

So far the credits for Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage I and Thal Fertilizer project have been utilised and the loan for Kapili Hydro Electric project has been drawn down to the extent of K.D.8.938 million and the loan account closed.

All the seven loans except loan for Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage II carry interest as at 3.5% per annum and a service charge 0.5% per annum. The loan for Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage II carry an interest rate of 4.5% annum and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The first 5 loans are repayable in 25 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The Loan for South Bassein is repayable over a period of 20 years including 4 years grace period and of Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage II in 15 years excluding 5 years grace period.

XVI. NETHERLANDS

The Government of Netherlands have so far extended credits totalling Dfl.2071.86 million including Dfl.12 million from Industrial Development Funds. The dutch credits are repayable in 30 years including 8 years of grace period and carry an interest rate 2.5 per cent per annum. The credits are available for financing imports as well as for meeting local costs of agreed projects.

Grants: The grants provided so far by the Netherlands total Dfl.904.07 million including Dfl.65 million for 1986. The Dutch grants are available for financing imports as well as local costs of agreed projects.

XVII. नार्वे

नार्वे की सरकार भारत को 1952 से आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सहायता दे रही है । ये सहायता नकदी तथा वस्तु अनुदानों के रूप में होती है ।

1986-87 के दौरान परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए नकद 'अनुदान सहायता के रूप में 5.23 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की आशा है और 1987-88 के दौरान उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों के लिए 4.36 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

नकद अनुदान के अतिरिक्त 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान उर्वरकों मत्स्य पालन और कागज सम्बन्धी उपस्करों के रूप में वस्तु सहायता भी प्राप्त होने की आशा है । उपर्युक्त सहायता की राशि 1986-87 में 5.40 करोड़ रुपए और 1987-88 में 15.16 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

XVIII. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि (ओपेक)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि जिसे पहले तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की विशेष निधि कहा जाता था, वित्तीय सहयोग और सहायता का एक बहुपक्षीय अभिकरण है । इसकी स्थापना तेल निर्यात देशों के संगठन के सदस्य देशों ने इस उद्देश्य से की थी ताकि विकासशील देशों को उनके आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास संबंधी कार्यो में आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके ।

निधि ने कुल मिलाकर मार्च, 1987 के अन्त तक 1653 लाख अमरीकी डालर के आठ ऋण दिए हैं । पहला ऋण भुगतान शेष के समर्थन के लिए 218 लाख अमरीकी डालर का था और बाकी सात ऋण विभिन्न विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए थे । पहले ऋण की अदायगी 0.5 प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित और 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 25 वर्षों में की जाएगी ।

शेष सात ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं की वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हैं । बम्बई हाई अपतट विकास परियोजना, कोरबा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना, रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना, दूसरी बम्बई हाई अपतट परियोजना, दूसरी रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना, रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना और उर्वरक संयंत्र (पुनर्वास) परियोजना ।

रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना और उर्वरक संयंत्र (पुनर्वास) परियोजना के लिए ऋण के अतिरिक्त इन सभी ऋणों की अदायगी ब्याज मुक्त होगी और प्रारम्भिक 5 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी लेकिन उस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा । रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण के ऋण का भुगतान 4 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 14 वर्षों में तथा उर्वरक संयंत्र (पुनर्वास) परियोजना के लिए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्षों में की जाएगी और उन पर क्रमशः 3 प्रतिशत और 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज और एक प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा ।

XIX. पोलैंड

पोलैंड ने 36.63 करोड़ रुपए (निवल) की कुल कीमत के तीन ऋण, मुख्यतः विद्युत उत्पादन, अर्वरक, कोयला परियोजनाएं, कंकरीट संयंत्र आदि के लिए संयंत्र, मशीनरी तथा उपस्करों के आयात के वित्त पोषण के लिए दिए हैं । पहला ऋण जिस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज था और 8 वर्षों में अदायगी करनी थी वह पूरी तरह अदा किया जा चुका है । दूसरा ऋण 8 वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है और तीसरा ऋण 12

XVII. NORWAY

The Government of Norway have been extending economic and technical assistance to India since 1952. The assistance is in the shape of cash and commodity grants.

During 1986-87, Cash grant assistance to the value of Rs.5.23 crores is expected for Family Planning Post Partum Programme and a similar grant of Rs.4.36 crores is also expected to be received during 1987-88 for the same purpose.

In addition to Cash grant, commodity grant assistance in the shape of Fertilizer, equipment for fisheries and paper is also expected during 1986-87 and 1987-88. The value of the said assistance is estimated to be Rs.5.40 crores in 1986-87 and Rs.15.16 in 1987-88.

XVIII. OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The OPEC Fund for International Development earlier known as OPEC Special Fund is a multilateral agency for fianancial cooperation and assistance. It was established by OPEC Member-Countries with the object of reinforcing financial cooperation between OPEC Member-Countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to the developing countries in their economic and social development efforts.

The Fund, in all, has extended eight loans upto the end of March, 1987 for a total sum of US $ 165.30 million. The first loan of US $ 21.80 million was for balance of payment support and the subsequent seven loans for various developmental projects. The first loan is repayable over a period of 25 years including a grace period of 5 years and carries a service charge of 0.5 per cent.

The remaining seven loans are intended to provide financial assistance to the following projects; Bombay High Offshore Development Project, Korba Thermal Power Project, Ramagundam Thermal Power Project, Second Bombay Highoffshore Project, Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project, Railway Modernisation Project and Fertilizer (Rehabilitation Projects).

All these credits except the credits for Railway Modernisation Project and Fertilizer plants (Rehabilitation) project are repayable over period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years and carry no interest, but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum. The credits for Railway-Modernisation Projects and Fertilizer Plants (Rehabilitation) Project are repayable in 14 years including a grace period of 4 years and 17 years including a grace period of 5 years respectively. Both these credits carry interest at the rate of 3 per cent and 2 per cent per annum respectively and service charge at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

XIX. POLAND

Poland has so far extended three credits for a total value of Rs.36.63 crores (net) for financing the imports of plants, machinery and equipment mainly for power generation, fertilizer, coal projects, cellular concrete plants etc. The first credit which was repayable over a period of eight years alongwith interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum has been repaid in full. The second credit is repayable over a period of eight years and the third credit is

वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है । इन दोनों ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर ब्याज लगेगा ।

पोलिश ऋणों का महत्वपूर्ण पहलु यह है कि मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जो पोलिश प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भारत-पौलैण्ड व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार पोलण्ड को निर्यात के लिये भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए प्राप्य किये जाते है । इस समय पोलण्ड से सरकार द्वारा सरकार को किए गए ऋणों के आधार पर कोई ऋण नही है ।

XX. सऊदी विकास निधि

विकासशील देशों में विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के उद्देश्य से एक स्वायत्त संगठन के रूप में सऊदी विकास निधि का गठन किया गया । इस निधि ने अब तक कुल 7692 लाख सऊदी रियाल के चार ऋण दिए है । निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली परियोजनाएं निम्नलिखित है :-

क. श्री सेलम नागार्जुनसागर विद्युत परियोजना	3530 लाख सऊदी रियाल
ख. कोरापुट रायगाडा रेलवे परियोजना	1032 लाख सऊदी रियाल
ग. रामागुण्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	1720 लाख सऊदी रियाल
घ. नहवा शेवा पत्तन न्यास परियोजना	1410 लाख सऊदी रियाल
जोड़	**7692 लाख सऊदी रियाल**

उपर्युक्त ऋणों के अतिरिक्त सऊदी विकास निधि सिद्वान्त रूप में मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दिरा गांधी हस्पताल परियोजना के लिए 600 लाख सऊदी रियाल का ऋण देने पर सहमत हुई है । इस परियोजना के संबध में ऋण करार पर शीघ्र ही बातचीत तथा हस्ताक्षर होने की आशा है ।

जबकि पहले और चौथे ऋण पर 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा दूसरे और तीसरे ऋण पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा इन सभी ऋणों का आरम्भिक 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में भुगतान किया जाना है ।

XXI. स्वीडन

स्वीडन की सरकार भारत को 1964 से सहायता दे रही है । 31 दिसम्बर, 1985 तक स्वीडन ने 42430 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की कुल सहायता दी है जिसमें गेहूं भण्डारण ऋण और जनसंख्या अनुदान शामिल नहीं है । इसमें वर्ष 1986-87 में दी गई 3500 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की सहायता भी शामिल है ।

स्वीडन से मिलने वाली वार्षिक सहायता के तीन भाग हैः अर्थात् (1) किसी भी देश से किए जाने वाले आयात की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहायता (सामान्य आयात अंश), (2) स्वीडन के निर्यातकों से किए जाने वाले आयात के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहायता (स्वीडन आयात अंश) और (3) कार्यक्रम और परियोजना समर्थन, (तकनीकी सहायता) । इनमें से पहला भाग 1974-75 तक ऋण के रूप में और 1975-76 में आंशिक ऋण और आंशिक अनुदान के रूप में था । स्वीडन से मिली सहायता के दो अन्य भाग सीधे अनुदान के रूप में थे । 1978-79 के दौरान स्वीडन ने सभी बकाया ऋणों को अनुदानों में बदल दिया और तब से स्वीडन से मिलने वाली सहायता केवल अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त हो रही है ।

16 अगस्त, 1985 को हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार स्वीडन वर्ष 1985-86 और 1986-87 के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष 3500 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की कुल मिलाकर 7000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि देगा । प्रत्येक राजकोषीय वर्ष के लिए इस करार में 500 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की

repayable over twelve years. Both these credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

An important feature of the Polish Credits is that the repayment of principal and the payment of interest are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees to enable the Polish authorities to purchase Indian goods for export to Poland in accordance with Indo-Polish Trade and Payments Agreement. At present there are no on-going credits on Government to Government basis from Poland.

XX. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

Saudi Fund for Development was set up as an autonomous organisation with the object of financing developmental projects in the developing countries. This Fund has so far extended four credits for a total value of S.Riyals 769.200 million and the projects assisted by the Fund are :-

(a) Srisailam Nagargunasagar power Project.	S.R.353.000 million
(b) Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project.	S.R.103.200million.
(c) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.	S.R.172.000million.
(d) Nhava Sheva Port Trust Project.	S.R.141.000million.
Total	**S.R 769.200 million.**

In addition to above loans, SFD has also agreed in principle to give a loan of S.R. 60.00 million for Indira Gandhi Hospital Project in Madhya Pradesh. Loan agreement in respect of this project is expected to be negotiated and signed shortly.

While the Ist and Fourth loan carry an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, the 2nd and third loan carry 3 per cent per annum. All these loans are repayable over a period of 20 years including a initial grace period of 5 years.

XXI. SWEDEN

The Government of Sweden have been giving aid to India since 1964. The total value of assistance extended by Sweden upto 31st December, 1986 amounted to S.Kr. 4243 million excluding wheat-Storage Loan and Population Grant. This includes aid given for the year 1986-87 amounting to S.Kr.350 million.

The annual assistance from Sweden consists of three parts viz., (i) assistance to finance imports from any country (General Imports segment), (ii) assistance to finance imports of Swedish manufacture (Swedish Imports segment) and, (iii) Programme and Project support (Technical Assistance). The first part was in the form of a loan upto 1974-75 and partly loan and partly grant in 1975-76. The other two parts of Swedish assistance were outright grants. During 1978-79 Sweden converted all the outstanding loans into grants and since then the entire Swedish assistance has been coming in the form of grant only.

In terms of the agreement signed on 16th August, 1985, Sweden has agreed to provide a sum of S.Kr. 700 million for the period 1985-86 and 1986-87 - S.Kr. 350 million for each year. In this Agreement for each of the two fiscal years, an amount of S.Kr.50 million has been set aside for

राशि स्वीडन से सामान्य आयात के लिए, 1000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए और शेष 2000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि तकनीकी सहायता के लिए रखी गई है। मुक्त सहायता या सामान्य आयात संघटकों को निकाल दिया गया है और सभी आयातों को स्वीडन से खरीद करने के लिए बाध्य किया गया है। दिसम्बर, 1986 में हुए करार के अनुसार स्वीडन, भारत की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 3700 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर के वार्षिक आवंटन के लिए सहमत हो गया है।

तकनीकी सहायता : भारतीय-स्वीडिश तकनीकी सहयोग कार्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक वानिकी सहित वानिकी, स्वास्थ्य और पेय जलपूर्ति शामिल है। स्वीडन ने वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान 1200 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए दी है। इस आवंटन की राशि को वर्ष 1985-86 और 1986-87 के लिए बढ़ाकर 2000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर कर दिया गया है। जिन परियोजनाओं को सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है उनमें तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा और बिहार में सामाजिक वानिकी परियोजना, पेय जलपूर्ति योजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन, कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण और क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, निर्यात संवर्धन, भूमिगत जल विकास और विश्वव्यापक प्रतिरक्षण योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

XXII. स्विटजरलैण्ड

स्विटजरलैंड की सरकार भारत को 1960 से ऋण और अनुदान रूप में आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करती रही है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1986 तक कुल ऋण 2933.7 लाख की राशि के दिए गए है जिनमें तीन अन्तरण ऋण 1933.7 लाख स्विस फ्रांक के है। इन ऋणों का उपयोग विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और मशीनों के आयात के लिए किया गया।

स्विटजरलैंड और भारत के बीच 12 दिसम्बर, 1983 को करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए, जिसके अन्तर्गत भरत को स्विटजरलैंड द्वारा 10 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक का एक मिश्रित ऋण (4 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक सरकार द्वारा और 6 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक 6 स्विस बैंकों के सहायता द्वारा) दिये गये। इस ऋण का उपयोग स्विटजरलैंड से पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और तकनीकी जानकारी का 3 वर्षों तक आयात करने के लिए किया जाएगा। सरकारी ऋण की शून्य प्रतिशत ब्याज दर, से दस वर्षों की छूट सहित 25 वर्षों की परिपक्वता अवधि में अदायगी की जाएगी। बैंक ऋण की शर्तें स्विस बैंकिंग निगम की निर्गम दर से ऊपर 1 1/2 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर, से 3 वर्ष से 8 वर्ष की समयावधि की छूट की अवधि सहित 10 वर्षों की परिपक्वता अवधि में की जाएगी।

इन ऋणों के अतिरिक्त, स्विटजलैंड ने 2257.4 लाख स्विस फ्राक की राशि अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता की है। 19 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुए करार के द्वारा इसमें उन ऋणों की बकाया राशि भी शामिल है जिसे अनुदान के रूप में बदल दिया गया था।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, स्विटजरलैंड वस्तु और तकनीकी अनुदान सहायता भी प्रदान कर रहा है। 1985-86 के दौरान 31 लाख रुपए की वस्तुगत अनुदान प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

XXIII. न्यास निधि

न्यास निधि जिसका प्रशासन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, वाशिंगटन द्वारा किया जाता है, उसने भारत को अगस्त, 1980 में 5290.09 लाख एस.डी.आर. के बराबर अमरीकी डालर (537.51 करोड़ रुपए) का ऋण भुगतान शेष सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए दिया है। यह ऋण 10 छमाही किस्तों में परिशोध्य है जो भुगतान की तारीख के बाद छठे वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों की समाप्ति होते हुए शुरू हो जायेगी और भुगतान की तारीख के 10 वर्ष के अन्त तक उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा।

general imports, from Sweden, S.Kr.100 million for meeting the requirements of projects in the energy sector and the balance S.Kr.200 million for technical assistance. The general imports component or untied aid has been eliminated and all imports are tied to procurement from Sweden. According to agreement reached in December, 1986 Sweden has agreed to annual allocation of S.Kr.370 million for 1987-88 to India for various projects.

Technical Assistanc e : The important sectors of Indo-Swedish Technical Cooperation are : Forestry including social forestry, health and drinking water supply. Sweden had provided a sum of S.Kr.120 million during 1984-85 for TA projects and programmes. The allocation has been increased to S.Kr.200 million for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. The projects receiving assistance are: Social Forestry Projects in Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar, Drinking Water Supply Schemes, National Malaria Eradication,Leprosy Control and T.B. Control Programmes, Export Promotion, Ground Water Development and Universal Immunisation Schemes.

XXII. SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland have been extending economic assistance by way of loans and Grants to India since 1960. The total amount of loan extended upto 31.12.1986 amounted to Sw.Fr.293.37 million including three transfer credits amounting to Sw.Fr.193.37 million. These loans are to be utilised for import of machinery and capital goods for development programmes.

The agreement signed between Switzerland and India on 12th December, 1983 provides for a mixed credit of Sw.Fr. 100 million (Sw.Fr.40 million by Swiss Government and Sw.Fr.60 million by a Consortium of six Swiss Banks). This credit is to be utilised over the period of three years for import of capital goods, services and know how from Switzerland. The Government portion of loans is free of interest and is repayable in 25 years including a grace of 10 years. The banks credit is repayable over a period of 10 years including a grace period of 3 years and the interest rate is 11/2 per cent above the issuing rate of Swiss Banking Corporation's 3 to 8 years term notes.

In addition to loans, Switzerland has also given Financial assistance to the tune to Sw.Fr.225.74 million by way of Grant. This includes the balance of some of the loans converted into Grant as per the agreement dated 19.4.1978.

Apart from the above, Switzerland is also providing commodity and Technical Grant assistance. During 1985-86 Commodity Grant to the extent of Rs.31 lakhs has been received.

XXIII. TRUST FUND

The Trust Fund which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington had extended to India in August, 1980 a loan in US Dollars equivalent to SDR 529.009 million (Rs.537.51 crores) to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan is repayable in ten semi-annual instalments begining not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year and the loans to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

बकाया रहे हुए ऋण पर ब्याज एक प्रतिशत का अर्ध वार्षिक दर से प्रतिवर्ष 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को छमाही भुगतान किया जाएगा

XXIV. **संयुक्त अरब अमीरात**

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 7 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर के दो ऋण दिए है। पांच करोड़ अमरीकी डालरों का पहला ऋण 27 फरवरी, 1975 के करार के अन्तर्गत भारत को 1975-76 के दौरान मुहैया किए गए कच्चे तेल के एक भाग की पूर्ति के लिए दिया गया था। 31 जनवरी, 1976 के करार द्वारा दिया गया दो करोड़ अमरीकी डालर का दूसरा ऋण आर्थिक विकास के लिए था। ये दोनों ऋण 1976-77 के अन्त तक पूर्णतया उपयोग में लाए जा चुके थे।

इन दोनों ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज है। जबकि पहला ऋण 20 वर्षों की अवधि में वापिस किया जाएगा जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल होगी, दूसरा ऋण 15 वर्षों में वापस किया जाएगा जिसमें 5 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल होगी।

XXV. **यूनाइटेड किंगडम**

यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार भारत को 1958 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है जो 1975 तक ऋण के रूप में और उसके बाद अनुदान के रूप में है। यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा नवम्बर, 1986 के अन्त तक कुल सहायता की राशि 19889.0 लाख पौंड दी गई है जिसमें जून, 1975 तक 7388.0 लाख पौंड ऋण के रूप में और 12501.0 लाख पौंड अनुदान के रूप में है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार के साथ 1986-87 के लिए (34037 लाख पौंड) नए स्थानीय लागत अनुदान करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। यू.के. से से प्राप्त सहायता इस शर्त पर भी कि इसके अन्तर्गत यू.के. से मूल वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाएगा और अब यह यू.के. सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की जाने वाली विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं/आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

यू.के. सरकार कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करती है जो मुख्यतः विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण अधिछात्रवृत्तियों और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए कम मूल्य के उपस्करों व सामग्रियों के रूप में होती है।

अनुमान है कि यू.के. से मिलने वाली सहायता से 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान क्रमशः 970 लाख पौंड और 1000 लाख पौंड की राशि का भुगतान होगा।

XXVI. **संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका**

सन् 1951 से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका भारत को आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है। 1986 के अन्त तक संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका 91173.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर (रद्द करने के बाद निवल) की सहायता दी। इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

	(लाख डालर में)
डालर ऋण	48713.2
डालर अनुदान	1862.7
रुपया ऋण	32208.4
पी.एल.480 अनुदान	8388.8
जोड़	**91173.1**

पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सहायता विभिन्न रूपों में प्राप्त की जा चुकी है, जिसमें 1951 में 1893.5 लाख डालर का गेहू ऋण तथा तकनीकी सहकारिता मिशन तथा विकास ऋण निधि के ऋण, जो कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से मिलने वाली सहायता के पूर्ववर्ती ऋण थे। इसके अतिरिक्त पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण ने वापसी प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी पक्षों को भी ऋण दिए है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से ऋृप में भी सहायता मिली तथा उनके निर्यात व आयात बैंक से ऋणों के रूप में भी सहायता मिली।

Interest on outstanding loan shall be paid semi-annually at the rate of one half of one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year.

XXIV. **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

The Government of United Arab Emirates have so far extended two loans amounting to US $ 70.00 million. The first loan dated 27th February, 1975 for US $ 50.000 million was to finance a part of the cost of one million tonnes of crude oil supplied by them to India During 1975-76. The second loan dated 31st January, 1976 for US $ 20.000 million was extended for economic development. Both these loans were fully utilised by the end of 1976-77.

Both the loans carry an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum. While the first loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years, the second loan is to be repaid in 15 years including a grace period of 5 years.

XXV. **UNITED KINGDOM**

The Government of UK have been providing economic assistance to India since 1958 in the form of loans upto 1975, and grants thereafter. The total assistance extended by UK upto the end of November, 1986 amounted to£ 1988.9 million made up of loan of £ 738.8 million upto June, 1975 and grants of £ 1250.1 million thereafter. During the current financial year, agreement on new Local Costs grant for 1986-87 (34.037 million) was concluded with the Government of UK. The assistance from UK continues to be tied to import of UK origin and is now available for specific projects/imports to be approved by the UK Government.

The UK Government also provides Technical Assistance under Colombo Plan primarily in the from of experts services, training,fellowships and small value equipment/material for research and development.

The disbursement of UK assistance during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is expected to be about the level of £ 97 million and £ 100 million respectively.

XXVI. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The United States of America has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. The assistance extended by the United States of America upto the end of 1986 amounted to US $ 9117.31 million (net of cancellation). This is made up of :-

	(In million Dollars)
Dollar Loans	4871.32
Dollar Grants	186.27
Rupee Loans	3220.84
PL 480 Grants	838.88
TOTAL	**9117.31**

US assistance has been received in various forms in the past including wheat loan of $ 189.35 million in 1951 and also the TCM and DLF aid which were predecessors to US AID assistance. In addition, US AID also extended loans to private parties under Special Loan Repayment Procedure in the past. Assistance was also received from USA in the shape of debt-relief as well as loans from their Export Import Bank.

उपर्युक्त से संदर्भित संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा 30 सितम्बर, 1986 को समाप्त हुए राजकोषीय वर्ष के लिए विकास सहायता के रूप में कुल 865.7 लाख अमरीकी डालर की सहायता प्राप्त हुई जिसमें 10 (दस) करार शामिल है अर्थात् :- (i) 149 लाख डालर का राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक वानिकी ऋण और 8 लाख डालर का अनुदान (14.5.1986) , (ii) 240 लाख डालर का पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि और जल विकास अनुदान (14.5.1986) , (iii) 30 लाख डालर का कृषि अनुसंधान परियोजना अनुदान (14.5.1986) , (iv) 24.3 लाख डालर का वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजना की प्रगति के कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान (14.5.86) , (V) 65 लाख डालर का सिंचाई प्रबन्ध और प्रशिक्षण अनुदान (29.5.86) (Vi) 37 लाख डालर का जैव-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान समर्थन परियोजना अनुदान (29.8.86) , (Vii) 120 लाख डालर का बाल्य जीवन स्वास्थ्य रक्षा समर्थन परियोजना अनुदान (29.8.86) (Viii) 20 लाख डालर का वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विकास परियोजना अनुदान (30.8.86) , (iX) 610 लाख डालर का राष्ट्रीय सामजिक वानिकी परियोजना ऋण (29.9.86) और (X) 100 लाख डालर का बाल्य जीवन स्वास्थ्य समर्थन परियोजना (पहला और दूसरा संशोधित करार) अनुदान (30.9.86) ।

अमेरिका से प्राप्त इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षों में की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है और इन पर पहले 10 वर्षों में 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

जैसा की ऊपर कहा गया है अमरीकी डालर की इस सीधी सहायता के अतिरिक्त अमेरिका ने 1958 से 1972 तक 979.3 लाख डालर की ऋण डालर की ऋण-राहत के रूप में भी सहायता दी है । यह ऋण-राहत गेंहू ऋण 1951 से सम्बन्धित मूलधन तथा ब्याज की अदायगी को स्थगित करने के लिए थी । 1972-73 से आगे तक यह ऋण-राहत ऋण की पुनर्वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए थी जो 7 से 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 26 से 30 वर्षों में अदा की जानी थी । 1972-73 से 1974-75 तक 1034.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर की ऋण राहत सहायता मिली । उसके बाद तक अमेरिका ने कोई ऋण राहत नहीं दी है ।

अमेरिका ने 31 अगस्त, 1981 को गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक स्वास्थ्य संगठनों को सहायता देने के लिए अमेरिका द्वारा रखे रुपए में से 200 लाख डालर के बराबर रुपया अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया है ।

XXVII. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ

भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सोवियत सहायता 1955 से मिलनी आरम्भ हुई । सिम्बर, 1986 के अन्त तक सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ द्वारा 46353.6 लाख रूबल की राशि की कुल सहायता प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं, प्रारम्भिक और भारी उद्योग और विकास परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए तेरह ऋण शामिल है ।

पुराने ऋण सामान्यतः परियोजना को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर का लदान पूरा हो जाने के एक वर्ष से शुरू करके बारह वर्षों की अवधि में चुकाए जाते है । दूसरे अर्थों में सभी अनुवर्ती ऋणों का भुगतान 2 से 3 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 14 से 15 वर्षों में किया जाता है । 27 अप्रैल 1977 से शुरू हुए सोवियत रूस के 2500 लाख रूबल के ऋणों का भुगतान, तीन वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में अदा किया जाएगा । सभी सोवियत ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है । 27 नवम्बर, 1986 को हस्ताक्षरित 150 करोड़ रूबल के ऋण करार के 120 करोड़ रूबल और 3 करोड़ रूबल के दो संघटक है । 120 करोड़ रूबल के ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज अदायगी की जाएगी तथा इसकी वापसी अदायगी 3 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष की अवधि में की जाएगी । 30 करोड़ रूबल के ऋण पर जो टिहरी-जल विद्युत कम्पलैक्स की स्थानीय

The total assistance referred to above includes US AID's development assistance of $ 86.57 million authorised for US fiscal year 1986 which ended on 30th September, 1986 and covers 10 (Ten) agreements, namely: (i) National Social Forestry Loan of $ 14.90 million and Grant of 0.80 million (14.5.1986); (ii) Hill Areas Land and Water Development Loan of $ 24.00 million (14.5.1986); (iii) Agricultural Research Project Grant of $ 3.00 million (14.5.86); (iv) The Programme for the advancement of Commercial Technology Project Grant of $ 2.43 million (14.5.86); (v) Irrigation Management and Training Project Grant of $ 6.50 million (29.5.86); (vi) Bio-medical Research Support Project Grant of $ 3.70 million (29.8.86);(vii) Child Survival Health Support Project Grant of $ 12.00 million (29.8.86); (viii) Alternative Energy Sources Development Project Grant of $ 2 million (30.8.86); (ix) National Social Forestry Project Loan of $ 6.10 million (29.9.86) and (x) Child Survival Health Support Project (1st and 2nd Amendatory Agreements) Grant of $ 10 million (30.9.86).

Loans USA are repayable in Dollars in 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and bear an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

In addition to the direct total US assistance as mentioned above, US had also extended aid in the shape of Debt-Relief from 1958 to 1972, which amounted to $ 97.93 million. The debt-relief represented deferment of principal and interest payments relating to the wheat loan of 1951 mentioned earlier. From 1972-73 onwards the debt-relief was, however, in the form of refinancing credit, repayable in 26 to 30 years, inclusive of a grace period of 7 to 10 years. The debt-relief received for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was $ 103.48 million. Thereafter, no debt-relief assistance has been provided by the USA so far.

The USA had also extended on August 31, 1981 a grant of rupee equivalent of $ 20 million out of the US held rupees for assistance to private voluntary health organisations.

XXVII. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

The Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955. Upto the end of December, 1986 the total value of assistance extended by USSR amounted to Roubles 4635.36 million involving thirteen credits, for assisting Public Sector project basic and heavy industries and development Projects, included in the Five Year Plans.

The older credits are generally repayable over a period of 12 years, commencing one year after completion of shipments of equipment required for putting the projects into operation. In other words, these credits are generally repayable over a period of about 14 years to 15 years inclusive a grace period of about 2 to 3 years. The recent Soviet credits commencing with the credit of Roubles 250 million dated April 27, 1977 are repayable over a period of 20 years inclusive of grace period of 3 years. All the Soviet credit carry interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. The latest credit of Roubles 1500 million dated 27th November, 1986 has two components of Roubles 1200 million and Roubles 300 million. The

लागतों के एक अंश को पूरा करने के लिए होगा, भारत सरकार की राजकोषीय हुंडियों पर 91 दिन से ऊपर लगने वाली ब्याज दर से 1.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष अधिक ब्याज लगेगा । इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 5 किस्तों में की जाएगी जो पहले हाइड्रो यूनिट के चालू होने के वर्ष से आरम्भ होगी लेकिन किसी भी दशा में 1 जनवरी 1994 से बाद में देय नहीं होगी ।

ब्याज की अदायगी और मूल रकम की वापसी भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है, जिसको भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ के एक विशेष खाते में जमा कर दिया जाता है तथा इसे सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ को निर्यात के लिए समय-समय पर अनुबन्धित भारत-सोवियत व्यापार तथा अदायगी करार के अनुसार भारतीय माल की खरीद के लिए रूसी अधिकारियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

सोवियत जनतंत्र की सहायता से पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः वित्तपोषित मुख्य परियोजनाएं है- भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र, भारी निर्माण संयंत्र, रांची, नेवेली, कोरबा, सिगरौली जैसी कई बिजली परियोजनाएं, तथा लोअर सिलेरू पन बिजली घर, इंस्टमेंटेशन परियोजनाएं, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए तेल तथा गैस अन्वेषण परियोजनाएं ,बरौनी कोयला तथा मथुरा स्थित तेल-शोधनशालाएं, कोयला खनन मशीनरी संयंत्र तथा चश्मे के शीशे की परियोजनाएं कहल गांव तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (4x210 मेघावाट सेट), आदि ।

कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाओं पर सोवियत रूप की सहायता से काम चल रहा है वे है भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र विस्तार परियोजना (प्रत्येक 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन तक प्रतिवर्ष), विजाग इस्पात परियोजना (34 लाख मैट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष), विंध्याचल तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (6x120 मेघावाट सेट) , कहलगांव तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (4x210 मेघावाट सेट), निगाही, मुकुद और झंजरा कोयला परियोजनाएं , तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के रुग्ण तेलकूपों की सुधार परियोजना उत्तरी कोम्बे और कावेरी बेसिन में सघन और एकीकृत तेल अन्वेषण, आदि ।

XXVIII. युगोस्लाविया

युगोस्लाविया की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 88.48 करोड़ रुपए के दो ऋण जहाजों की खरीद, पूंजीगत सामान और उपस्करों के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए है । 21 जनवरी, 1960 को हस्ताक्षरित पहला ऋण जो 28.48 करोड़ रुपए का था वह पूर्णतयाः सरकार से सरकार को ऋण था । तथापि, इसमें से केवल 26.60 करोड़ रुपए का ही उपयोग किया जा सका और बाकी 1.88 करोड़ रुपए को व्ययगत माना गया ।

18 जून, 1966 का दूसरा ऋण 60 करोड़ रुपए का था । तथापि, 31.16 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के ही संविदा किए गए और बाकी 28.84 करोड़ रुपए को व्ययगत माना गया । यह विशुद्ध संभरक ऋण था और केवल 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का सरकारी ऋण था । इस प्रकार सरकारी खाते में कुल 26.70 करोड़ रुपए के प्रभावी ऋण थे जबकि संभरक ऋण खाते में 31.06 करोड़ रुपए थे ।

सरकारी खाते के ऋणों की अदायगी जहाजों के मामले में 9 वर्षों में और उपस्करों और पूंजीगत सामान के मामले में इसकी ग्यारह वर्ष थी । इन दोनों ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक थी ।

इन ऋणों की विशेषता यह थी कि मूल की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी रुपयों में की गई, जिनको यूगोस्लाविया के अधिकारियों द्वारा

Roubles 1200 million component carried interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum, and is repayable over a period of 20 years inclusive of a grace period of three years. The Roubles 300 million component which will finance part of the local costs of Tehru-Hydro-Power Complex will carry an interest rate of 1.5 per cent per annum over and above the rate against 91 days Treasury Bills of the Government of India. The repayment of this component will be in five instalments commencing from the year of commissioning of the first Hydro unit, but not later than January 1, 1994.

Interest payments and repayments of principal are made in Indian Rupees for credit to a special account of USSR with the Reserve Bank of India and these are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force from time to time, for export of USSR.

The important projects financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are : the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, Power Projects such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli and Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Station, Instrumentation Project, exploration projects for oil and gas of the ONGC, Baraoni, Koyali, and Mathura Refineries, Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the Opthalmic Glass Project, etc.

Some of the important projects presently under implementation with Soviet assistance are : Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant Expansion Schemes (each upto 4 million tons per annum), Vizag Steel Project (3.4 million tons per annum), Vindhyachal Thermal Power Project (6x210 MW sets), Kahalgaon Thermal Power Project (4x210 MW sets), Nigahi, Mukunda and Jhanjra Coal Projects, renovation of Sick Oil wells projects of the ONGC, Intensive and Integrated oil exploration in North Cambay and Cauvery Basins, etc.

XXVIII. YUGOSLAVIA

The Government of Yugoslavia had so far extended two credits for a gross total value of Rs.88.48 crores for financing the purchase of ships, capital goods and equipments etc. The first credit dated 21st January, 1980 for Rs.28.48 crores was entirely a Government to Government credit. However the utilisation against the credit was only to the tune of Rs.26.60 crores and the balance of Rs.1.88 crores was treated as lapsed.

The second credit dated 18th June, 1966 was for Rs.60.00 crores. However contracts could be concluded to the value of Rs.31.16 crores and the balance of Rs.28.84 crores was treated as lapsed. This credit was purely suppliers' credit and a small sum of Rs.0.10 crores related to Government credit. Thus the total effective loan on Government account amounted to Rs.26.70 crores while the same on suppliers' credit, account stood at Rs.31.06 crores.

The credits on Government acount were repayable over a period of nine years in case of ships and eleven years in cases of equipments and capital goods. The two credits carried interest at 3.00 per cent per annum.

The special feature of the credits was that the repayment of principal and payment of interest were made in Indian rupees which are utilised by the Yugoslav authorities for

दोनों देशों के बीच निष्पन्न ऋण करार के अन्तर्गत निर्यात के लिए भारतीय वस्तुए खरीदने पर इस्तेमाल किया गया ।

उन दोनों ऋणों की पूर्ण अदायगी की जा चुकी है । और अब कोई सरकार से सरकार को ऋण प्रचलन में नहीं है ।

XXIX. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुर्ननिर्माण तथा विकास बैंक

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक (सामान्यतः विश्व बैंक के रूप में जाता है) 1949 से भारत को ऋण के रूप मे वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है । 31 मार्च, 1986 तक 7203.44 लाख अमरीकी डालर (निवल) की राशि के ऋण करारो पर हस्ताक्षर हुए है । विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत जिन विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण सहायता दी गई है वे है : सिंचाई कमान क्षेत्र विकास, विद्युत, तेल और गैस, रेलवे, परिवहन, दूर-संचार, परियोजनाएं, उर्वरक, औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं और कृषि अनुसंधन विकास निगम परियोजनाएं ।

1986-87 (सितम्बर, 1986 तक) के दौरान कुल 13062.0 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि के लिए पांच नई परियोजनाओं के करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए और वे परियोजनाएं हैः (1) नाबार्ड ऋ ण (3750 लाख डालर) (2) सिमेंट उद्योग (1650 लाख डालर) (3) द्वितीय आन्ध्र प्रदेश सिंचाई (1310 लाख डालर, (5)संयुक्त चक्रीय विद्युत (4850 लाख डालर), (5) सहकारी कृषि (1502 लाख डालर) । इस प्रकार अब तक कुल 85096.4 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि के ऋ ण दिए गए है ।

इन ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में जिसके लिए 1978-79 की अवधि में करार हस्ताक्षरित हुए, की वापसी अदायती की अवधि 10 से लेकर 30 वर्षो तक है जिसमें 3 से 10 वर्ष तक की छूट की सबधि शमिल हे । 1978-79 से आगे दिए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 20 वर्ष की है जिसमें 4 से 6 वर्ष तक की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है ।

पहली जुलाई, 1982 से उधार देने की नीति वचन वद्धता के अनुसार निर्धारित प्रणाली से बदल कर परिवर्तनीय ब्याज दर की बना दी गई है । नई प्रणाली के अनुसार उधार देने की दर को पहली जनवरी और पहली जुलाई को छः मास बाद उपर या नीचे समायोजित किया जाता है जिस के लिए इस में अर्हताप्राप्त ऋणों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निमाण और विकास बैंक की औसत समूह लागत का 0.50 प्रतिशत फैला कर दर में जोड़ा जाता है । प्रारम्भिक परिवर्तनीय उधार को दर 11.43 प्रतिशत थी और पहली जनवरी, 1985 से यह लगभग 8.82 प्रतिशत है । व्याज के अतिरिक्त ऋणों पर एक फ्रंट-एण्ड- फीस, 0.25 प्रतिशत का एक - कालिक प्रभार और 0.75 प्रतिशत की बचनबद्धता फीस भी लगती है ।

XXX अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था है, जो कि विकासशील देशो के लिए नरम शर्तो पर, सहायता की व्यवस्था करती रही है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने मार्च, 1985 तक भारत सरकार को कुल 135503 लाख डालर अमरीकी डालर के ऋण दिए है (जिनमें रद्द ऋ ण शामिल नही है) उसमें औद्योगिक आयात के लिए परियोजना-भिन्न और विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋ ण के रूप में सहायता शामिल है । प्रमुख क्षेत्र जिनके लिए सहायता दी जाती है वे ये हैः सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास, विद्युत, कृषि, उर्वरक, कृषि विस्तार, रेलये, परिवहन, दूर-संचार,जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार, शहरी विकास और जलपूर्ति और कृषि अनुसंधान एवं विकास निगम परियोजनाएं । प्रतिवर्ष 2000 लाख से 3000 लाख अमरीकी डालर की सहायता देने का जो कार्यक्रम है और यह 1976-77 से विभिन्न औद्योगिक आयातों के लिए प्रयोग में लेने के लिए पूर्णतः रोक दिया गया है तथा तब से वह परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए दिया जाता है ।

the purchase of Indian goods for export to Yugoslavia in accordance with the loan agreement in force between the two Governments.

Both the loans were repaid in full and no Government to Government credit is in operation now.

XXIX.INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

The IBRD (commonly known as World Bank) have been extending financial assistance by way of loans to India since 1949. The total value of assistance extended by way of loans upto 31.3.1986 for which agreements were signed amounted to US $ 7203.44 million (net). The loans extended for assisting development projects under various sectors are:- Irrigation, Command Area Development, Power, Oil and Gas, Railways, Transport, Telecommunication projects, Fertilizer, Industry, Industrial Finance Institutions and ARDC Projects.

During 1986-87 (upto December, 1986) Five new project Agreements to a total value of US $ 1306.20 million has been signed and they are:- (1) NABARD credit ($ 375 million), (2) Cement Industry ($ 165 million), (3) Second A.P. Irrigation ($ 131 million), (4) Combined Cycle Power ($ 485 million), (5) Cooperative Fertilizer ($ 150.20 million). The total amount of loan thus extended so far works out to US $ 8509.64 million.

The repayment period in respect of loans for which agreements were signed prior to 1978-79 varies from 10 to 30 years including moratorium of 3 to 10 years. However, the loans extended from 1978-79 onwards have a repayment period of 20 years with a grace period of 4 to 6 years.

From 1st July, 1982 the lending rate policy has been changed from fixed-at-commitment system to variable rate of interest. Under new system lending rate is adjusted upward or downward semi-annually on January1 and July 1 by adding a spread of 0.50 per cent of the IBRD's average cost of a pool of qualified borrowings. The initial variable lending rate was 11.43 per cent, and it is nearly 8.50 per cent from 1st January, 1986. Besides the interest rate, the loans carry a front-end fee, a one time charge of 0.25 per cent and a commitment fee of 0.75 per cent.

XXX. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, have been extending financial assistance to developing countries on soft terms. Upto the end of March, 1986, IDA have extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of US $ 13,550.53 million (net of cancellation). This includes assistance in the form of non-projects credits for industrial imports and credits for various projects. The major Sectors for which assistance provided are:-Irrigation and Command Area Development, Power, Agriculture, Fertilizers, Agriculture Extension, Railways, Transport, Telecommunication, Population, Health and Nutrition, Urban Devdelopment and Water Supply and ARDC Projects. The programme assistance which was about US $ 200 to 300 million every year and utilised for miscellaneous industrial imports has been totally stopped from 1976-77 and since then the entire assistance is tied to projects only.

वर्ष 1986-87 (सितम्बर, 1986 तक) के दौरान अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए 2020.0 लाख अमरीकी डालर के ऋण दिए हैं जो इस प्रकार है: गुजरात शहरी विकास (620 लाख डालर), द्वितीय आन्ध्र प्रदेश मछली पालन (1400 लाख डालर) ।

During the year 1986-87 (upto September, 1986), IDA have extended credits amounting to US $ 202.00 million for various projects, viz., Gujarat Urban Development ($ 62 million), 2nd A.P. Fisheries ($ 140 million).

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा अब तक 137525.3 लाख अमरीकी डालर (जिनमे रद्द ऋण शामिल नही है) की राशि की कुल सहायता दी गई है यें ऋण 100 छमाही किस्तों में चुकाये जाने हैं और इनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरु होती है । ये ऋण ब्याज मुक्त दिए जाते है परन्तु प्रशासनिक खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए इन पर 1 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के तीन-चौथाई की दर से शोधन प्रभार देना होगा, और ऋणों के अभितरित भाग पर 1/2 प्रतिशत सेवा प्रभार लगेगा ।

The total assistance extended by IDA so far amounted to US $ 13,752.53 million (net of cancellation). These credits are repayable in 100 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a grace period of 10 years. They do not carry any interest but only a Service charges of 3/4 of one per cent per annum to meet the administrative costs, and a commitment charge of one half of one per cent on the undisbursed portion of credits.

XXXI अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय

1 यूरीपीय आर्थिक समुदाय (ईई.सी)

नकद-अनुदानः वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान यूरीपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से 41073 लाख अमरीकी डालर की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । इसी प्रकार 1987-88 के दौरान भी 430.00 लाख अमरीकी डालर की सहायता मिलने की आशा है । यूरीपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं नकद अनुदान के रुप में ये है ।

XXXI. OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

1. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (E.E.C)

Cash Grant: Cash Grant assistance to the value of US $ 41.073 million is expected to be received from E.E.C.during 1986-87. Similar assistance to the extent of US $ 43.00 million is also likely to be received during 1987-88. The projects assisted by E.E.C. Cash Grant are:-

(आंकड़े दस लाख अमरीकी डालरों में)(In US $ Million)

परियोजना का नाम	Name of the Project	की अवधि के दौरान सहायता की आशा Assistance expected during 1986-87	1987-88
1. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम भण्डार परियोजना	1. NCDC Cooperative Storage Project	0.293	-
2. उडीसा चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना	2. Cyclone Perotection Shelter, Orissa	0.227	0.500
3. पश्चिमी बंगाल चक्रवात और बाढ़ सुरक्षा शरण परियोजना	3. Cyclone and Flood Protection shelter, West Bengal	-	0.500
4. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना तमिलनाडू, चरण-ii	4. Cyclone Protection shelter, Tamil Nadu, Phase-II	0.063	0.100
5. पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में वनरोपन और जमीन संरक्षण	5. Afforestation and Soil Conservation, West Bengal and U.P.	1.470	1.000
6. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना आन्ध्र प्रदेश, चरण-ii	6. Cyclone Shelter, Andhra Pradesh, Phase-II	1.927	0.500
7. ट्राउट मछली पालन, जम्मू और कश्मीर	7. Trout Fish Farming, Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.100
8. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना तमिनाडु, चरण-iii	8. Cyclone shelter, Tamil Nadu, Phase-III	-	0.100
9. उर्वरकों की पूर्ति - 1984 दिनांक 15.9.1983	9. Supply of Fertilizer-1984 dated 15.9.1983	3.093	-
10. तालाबों द्वारा सिंचाई का आधुनिकीकरण, तमिनाडु	10. Modernisation of Tank Irrigation in Tamil Nadu	2.000	1.500
11. उर्वरकों की पूर्ति - 1985	11. Fertilizer Supply 1985	32.000	8.000
12. ग्रामीण निकास के लिए राज्य केन्द्र	12. State Centres for Rural Development	-	0.500
13. महाराष्ट्र में जल नियंत्रण योजना	13. Water Control System in Maharashtra	-	0.200
14. नए करार	14. New Agreements	-	3.000
	जोड़ / Total	**41.073**	**43.000**

वस्तु अनुदान (खाद्य सहायता):

संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से मक्खन, बटर आयल, स्किम मिल्क पाउडर के रुप में 23.29 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य की वस्तु सहायता मिलने की आशा है । वर्ष 1987-88 के सौरान भी 8.81 करोड़ रुपए की सीमा तक उसी प्रकार की सहायता मिलने की आशा है ।

Commodity Grant: (Food Aid)

Commodity assistance in the form of Butter, Butter Oil, Skimmed Milk Powder to the value of Rs.23.29 crores is expected to be received from E.E.C. during the year 1986-87 as per revised estimates. Similar assitance to the extent of Rs.8.81 crores is also expected during 1987-88.

2. **विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण**

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई निधियों में स्थापित विशष कार्यवाही ऋ ण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ प्रशासक और भारत के बीच 5 नवम्बर, 1979 को एक विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । ऋ ण की राशि में विभिन्न करेंसियां (500 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर) जो यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई है ।

निकासी और पापसी अदायगी की शर्तें यही है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ऋ णों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट है । यह ऋ ण अप्रैल 1981 तक पूरी तरक से लिया गया है ।

3. **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधिः**

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना विश्व की खाद्य समस्याओं और खाद्य उत्पादन और विकासशील देशों में बढ़ने वाली ग्रामीण निर्धनता से निपटने के लिए की गई, जो रियायती दरों पर उपयुक्त संसाधनों को उपलब्ध करवाता है, भारत को 1979 से सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा 31.12.1986 तक कुल 1828.66 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की सहायता दी गई । सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं ये हैः- भीमा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, सुन्दर वन विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना और उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी जलकूप परियोजना ।

यह ऋ ण 80 छमाही किस्तों में पापिस किए जाने है, पापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की कुल अवधि के पश्चचात शुरु होगी । ऋ णों पर कोई ब्याज नही लगता किन्तु ऋ णों की निकाली गई राशि और समय-समय पर बकाया राशि पर एक प्रतिशत वार्षिक के हिसाब से सेवा प्रभार लगता है ।

4. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन**

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार 1977 के अनुच्छेद 53 के अन्तर्गत जो पहली जनवरी 1978 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वित हुआ और भारत द्वारा इसकी अभिपुष्टि की गई । यह करार भारत को समय-समय पर निर्धारित की गई दरों पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन के करार के अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत अपनी न्यूनतम बाध्यतानुसार चीनी के विशेष भण्डारों के लिए ब्याज रहित ऋ ण प्राप्त कर सकता है । उपरोक्त संगठन से प्रति तिमाही ऋ ण प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और उसे भण्डारों के निर्माण और रख-रखाव आदि पर व्यय किया जा सकता है ।

करार के अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा रखे जाने वाले कुल 25 लाख मेट्रिक टन के अनुसार कच्चे मूल्य की मात्रा में से भारत को भण्डारण के लिए 1,25,357 मेट्रिक टन के अनुसार कच्चे मूल्य का कोटा दिया गया । भारत के 50,240 एम.टी.आर.वी. का विशेष भण्डार 1.1.1982 से बनाया और उसके अनुवर्ती 30.6.1983 तक इसे बढाकर 1.25 लाख एम.टी.आर.बी. कर लिया । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन तुष्टीकरण के लिए सितम्बर- नवम्बर, 1982 में भण्डारों का निरीक्षण किया गया था ।

भारत को अमरीकी डालरों में ब्याज मुक्त ऋ ण प्राप्त होता है जो की अब 7 प्रतिशत पोंड की दर से लगता है । वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान क्रमशः 12.46 लाख अमरीकी डालर और 16.99 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का ऋ ण प्राप्त किया था । भारत को 1984-85 के दौरान 9.68 लाख डालर और 1985-86 के दौरान 17.96 लाख

2. **SPECIAL ACTION CREDIT**

A special Action Credit agreement was signed on 5th November, 1979 between India and IDA as administrator of the Special Action Account established with funds contributed by the member-States of the European Economic Community. The credit amount consisting of various currencies (equivalent of US $ 50 million) contributed by the member-states of the EEC was for financing the Second ARDC project.

The terms and conditions of drawal and repayment are similar to those specified for IDA credits. This credit was fully utilized by April, 1981

3. **INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)**

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, set up to mobilise additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for dealing with the World Food problems and specifically problems of food production and rural poverty in the developing world has been extending assistance to India since 1979.

The total value of assistance extended by IFAD upto 31.12.1986 amounted to US $ 182.866 million. The projects assisted are:- Bhima Command Area Development Project, Sunderban Development Project, Rajasthan Command Area Development Project, Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation Project and Second U.P. Tubewells Project.

The credits are repayable in 80 semiannual instalments, repayment commencing after a grace period of 10 years. The loans do not carry any interest but only a service charge of one per cent per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

4. **INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGA-NISATION**

Under Articles 53 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 which came into force with effect from 1st January, 1978 for a period of five years and was ratified by India, India is entitled to interest free loans at the rates prescribed from time to time by the International Sugar Organisation on special stocks of sugar held in conformity with its minimum obligation uinder Article 46 of the Agreement. Loans are to be made on quarterly basis by the said Organisation and are used for the exclusive purpose of helping to drfray the cost of holding the stocks.

Out of total quantity of 2.5 million MTRV to be held as special stocks under Article 46 of the Agreement, India has been given quota of 1,25,357 metric tonnes RAW Value for accumulation. India created special stocks of 50.240 MTRV with effect from 1st January, 1982 and subsequently increased it to the level of 1.25 Lakhs MTRV upto 30th June, 1983. The verification of stocks was conducted in September-November, 1982 to the satisfaction of International Sugar Organisation.

India is to receive interest free loan in US $ at the present rate of 7 cents per pound. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 the amount of loan received was US $ 1.246 million and US $ 1.699 million respectivelhy. In the year 1984-85 India has received an interest free loan of $ 0.968

डालर की राशि का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्राप्त हो सकेगा । इन ऋणों का भुगतान करार के अनुच्छेद 53 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि आर्थिक नियमावली के नियम 532 के पैरा 2 और नियम 533 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार भुगतान जल्दी न किया जाना हो । वापसी अदायगी अमरीकी डालर में की जायेगी जो कि भण्डार वित्त पोषण निधि के निधि प्रबन्धक के नाम खोले गए खाते के नाम में डाली जायेगी । 1986-87 के दौरान, नवम्बर, 1986 तक इस में से कोई राशि नहीं निकाली गयी ।

5. जनसंख्या कार्यकलाप के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि

चालू वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान 0.18 करोड़ रुपए की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । 1987-88 के दौरान 0.80 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । यह अनुदान बिहार और राजस्थान की क्षेत्रीय परियोजना और जनसंख्या तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अध्ययन के लिए वित्तपोषित करने के लिए है ।

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों, जनसंख्या संबंधी अध्ययन और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में प्रशिक्षण के लिए संबंधित सामग्री की पूर्ति करने के लिए 1986-87 के दौरान लगभग 5.87 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त की वस्तु, अनुदान सहायता होने की आशा है । यह सहायता 1987-88 के दौरान लगभग 5.87 करोड़ रुपए हो जाने का अनुमान है ।

6. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के पहली जनवरी, 1986 से अस्तित्व में आया । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत को जो तकनीकी सहायता मिलती है, व उपस्करों, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं, तथा विदेशों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के रुप में मिलती है ।

चालू वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान लगभ 2.82 करोड़ रुपए वस्तु/सामग्री सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । इसी प्रकार यह सहायता वर्ष 1987-88 के सौरान लगभग 10.62 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

7. संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि:

वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास संगठन (आई.सी.डी.एस.) के पदाधिकारियों (कार्यकताओं) डाक्टरों के प्रशिक्षण और महिलाओं तथा लडकियों के लिए गैर औपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए 10.58 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के लिए नकद सहायता और पोषण संबंधी सर्वेक्षण, रसायन की लागत के लिए और एकीकृत पोषण कार्यक्रम के लिए, कुल राशि लगभग 10.10 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान 17.24 करोड़ रुपए तक वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है जबकि वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान 14.36 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है:

8. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान क्रमश: 0.29 करोड़ रुपए और 0.30 करोड़ रुपए की वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

million and in 1985-86 an amount of $1.796 million. These loans will be repaid in accordance with Article 53 para 3 of the Agreement unless earlier payment is required, pursuant to Rules 532-2 and 533-3 of the Economic Rules. Repayment shall be made by crediting the amount due in US $ to an Account designated by the Fund Manager of Stock Financing Fund. There are no drawals during 1986-87 upto November, 1986.

5. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Cash Grant assistance to the value of Rs.0.18 crores is expecrted to be received during the current year 1986-87. Similar assistance to the tune of Rs.0.80 crores is also expected during the year 1987-88. The grant is intended to provide financial assistance to the Area Project in Bihar and Rajasthan and population and adult education studies.

Commodity grant assistance amounting to Rs.5.87 crores is expected to be received during 1986-87 for the supply of materials relating to Family Welfare Programmes, population studies and imparting training in adult education. The assistance is anticipated to be around Rs.5.87 crores during 1987-88.

6. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) came into existance on 1st January,1966. Under this programme Technical assistance is being received by India in the form of equipments, services of experts and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

During the current year 1986-87 commodity/Material assistance to the extent of Rs.2.82 crores is expected to be received. Similar assistance to the value of Rs.10.62 crores is expected to be received during 1987-88.

7. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Cash Grant Assistance amounting to Rs.10.58 crores is expected to be received during 1986-87 for training of I.C.D.S. Functionaries. Training of Doctors and non-formal education for women and girls. The total quantum of cash assistance for these scheme and for Nutritional Survey, cost of chemicals and integrated nutrition programme during 1986-87 is expected to be around Rs.10.10 crores.

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.17.24 crores is anticipated to be received during 1986-87 while the same is expected to be Rs.14.36 crores during 1987-88.

8. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.0.29 crores and Rs.0.30 crores is anticipated to be received during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 for National Leprosy Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Prgramme.

विवरण - I STATEMENT

विदेशी ऋण External Loans

प्राप्तियों और वापसी-अदायगी का विवरण Statement of Receipts and Repayments

देश/संस्थान	Country/Institutions	प्राप्तियां Receipts: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1986-87	प्राप्तियां Receipts: संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1986-87	प्राप्तियां Receipts: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	वापसी अदायगियां Repayments: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1986-87	वापसी अदायगियां Repayments: संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1986-87	वापसी अदायगियां Repayments: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
आस्ट्रिया	Austria	2.11	1.40	..	2.08	2.42	2.51
आबू धाबी	Abu Dhabi	..	..	..	1.53	1.60	1.65
बेलज्यिम	Belgium	5.00	6.67	3.15	2.89	3.74	3.36
कनाडा	Canada	53.00	28.60	37.80	9.50	10.28	11.27
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	Czechoslovakia	0.01	0.01	30.00	2.67	2.67	2.67
डेनमार्क	Denmark	11.83	22.79	16.86	0.99	1.14	1.82
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	185.00	241.42	260.43	65.77	80.84	90.90
फ्रांस	France	180.40	309.80	329.46	27.39	35.07	44.83
हंगरी	Hungary	..	..	..	1.13	1.13	1.13
इटली	Italy	45.36	31.45	83.54	1.50	2.01	3.01
जापान	Japan	244.00	362.95	410.01	74.84	99.53	106.02
कुवैत निधि	Kuwait Fund	100.00	25.42	8.80	12.41	12.99	15.24
नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	50.00	49.56	49.14	22.03	27.32	34.05
ओपेक निधि	OPEC Fund	10.00	6.51	43.17	8.13	8.44	14.43
पोलैंड	Poland	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	0.04
सऊदी निधि	Saudi Fund	10.00	8.44	31.77	7.93	8.28	8.33
स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	29.65	3.25	11.93	2.36	3.01	2.53
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	U.K.	..	..	..	57.94	61.76	59.28
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	U.S.A.	80.00	67.53	57.30	131.31	138.53	140.30
सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	U.S.S.R.	175.00	138.39	185.00	29.98	32.47	42.98
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	U.A.E.	..	..	..	6.54	6.65	7.07
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण विकास बैंक	I.B.R.D.	917.80	678.52	746.53	94.51	103.44	192.27
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण	International Development Agency	1249.32	932.10	1002.02	74.89	77.50	82.21
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	International Fund for Agricultural Development	29.42	31.21	35.80	..	..	..
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	I.M.F.	..	..	..	132.40	164.61	168.62
नए उधार	New Credits	..	..	480.00	..	..	..
जोड़	**TOTAL:**	**3377.90**	**2946.02**	**3822.71**	**770.76**	**885.47**	**1036.52**

विवरण - II STATEMENT

विदेशी मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों से अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता
Grants and commodity Assistance from friendly Foreign countries and International Bodies.

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं. Sl. No.	स्रोत	Sources	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88
1.	कनाडा	Canada	0.43	0.48	0.48
2.	डेनमार्क	Denmark	25.53	19.80	18.57
3.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	1.07	1.44	3.77
4.	इटली	Italy	..	..	0.27
5.	जापान	Japan	7.42	32.09	39.14
6.	नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	17.80	40.24	30.42
7.	नार्वे	Norway	16.31	12.41	8.86
8.	स्वीडन	Sweden	36.23	33.62	52.97
9.	स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	1.92	3.67	1.81
10.	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	U.K.	177.20	223.02	222.76
11.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	U.S.A.	26.94	18.90	24.16
	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायः	**International bodies:**			
12.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	E.E.C.	87.15	78.47	66.70
13.	जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों के लिए संयुक्तराष्ट्र निधि	UNFPA	11.63	6.05	6.67
14.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	UNDP	2.00	2.82	10.62
15.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपातिक निधि	UNICEF	21.83	27.82	24.46
16.	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	W.H.O.	0.27	0.29	0.30
17.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय शैक्षिक, वैज्ञानिक और सांस्कृति संगठन	UNESCO	0.01	..	..
	कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**433.74**	**501.12**	**511.96**

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Summary of Demands for Grants, 1987-88

भूमिका

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सम्मिलित, भारत की समेकित निधि में से किए जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर "भारित" नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाएं। सामान्यतः प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के संबंध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। तथापि, कुछ बड़े-बड़े मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबध मे एक से अधिक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की कुल व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय और उस सेवा के लिए पूंजी खाते का व्यय (उधार सहित) दिखाए जाते हैं। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, तथापि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी भी सदन में बहस की जा सकती है। इसलिए अनुदान की मांग में अगर किसी ऐसे खर्च की व्यवस्था होती है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" होता है तो उसे मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है। जहां किसी सेवा के लिए यह व्यवस्था भारत की समेकित निधि पर पूरी तरह "भारित" होती है जैसे ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी, तो उसे मांग से पृथक विनियोग के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है यद्यपि उस पर कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ जो अनुदानों की मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए इसी खंड में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। लेकिन इन मांगों से पहले मांगों का सारांश प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें 1987-88 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची एक साथ दी गई है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और (उधारों सहित) पूंजी खाते के अंतर्गत "स्वीकृत" और "भारित" शीर्षों के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गई व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखाई गई है। यह सारांश अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों का अभिसूचक प्रलेख भी है।

3. मांगों के संदर्भ में, मंत्रालयों या विभागों के उल्लेख 10 फरवरी, 1987 के तत्काल पूर्व विद्यमान मंत्रालयों या विभागों से संबंधित हैं, और उस तारीख को या उसके बाद इससे अभिप्राय यह होगा कि यह उल्लेख समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित संबद्ध मंत्रालयों या विभागों के बारे में है। वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के निर्धारित कार्य में अधिसूचित परिवर्तनों को इन मांगों में समाविष्ट कर दिया गया है। 1987-88 की मांगों को इस समय गठित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुरूप

INTRODUCTION

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Normally one Demand is presented in respect of each Ministry/Department. In respect of some of the large Ministries/ Departments, however, more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account (including Loans) for that Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, clause (I) of Article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion theron in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest Payments and Repayment of Debt, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations for 1987-88 presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are contained in this volume in respect of all the Ministries/Departments. A Summary of the Demands giving at one place a complete list of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1987-88 showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including Loans) as well as "Voted" and "*Charged*" precedes the Demands. This Summary also serves as an Index to the Demands for Grants and Appropriations.

3. References to Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existed immediately before February 10, 1987 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries/Departments as re-constituted from time to time. Changes in Allocation of Business to the various Ministries/Departments notified during the year have been given effect to in these Demands. The Demands for

प्रदर्शित किया गया है और आंकड़ों की तुलना के कार्य को सरल बनाने के लिए 1986-87 के तदनुरूप बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान भी साथ-साथ प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए है, हालांकि 1986-87 की अनुदानों की मांगों में, जिनको फरवरी, 1986 में संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, इन व्यवस्थाओं को उस समय विद्यमान मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया था ।

4. पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से, खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों और आयोजना के अंतर्गत यथावस्थित विकास शीर्षों के बीच तादात्मयतापूर्ण एकरूपता स्थापित करने के लिए लेखांकन संबंधी वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन कर दिए गए है । अनुदानों की मांगों में 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शित की गई है और तुलना सुलभ करने के प्रयोजन से बजट 1986-87 की तदनुरूप व्यवस्था को जहां कहीं पर संभव हो सका है, संशोधित लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत भी दिखा दिया गया है ।

5. मांगों में सम्मिलित "नई सेवा/ सेवा के नए साधनों" का मदवार विवरण अन्त में दिया गया है ।

6. इन मांगों पर टिप्पणियों सहित व्यय की मुख्य मदों/योजनाओं का ब्यौरा "व्यय बजट - खंड 2" नामक एक अलग खंड में दिया गया है ।

1987-88 have been shown against the Ministries/Departments as presently constituted and to facilitate comparison, figures of the corresponding Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1986-87 have been exhibited along side even though in the Demands for Grants 1986-87 presented to Parliament in February 1986, the provisions were shown under Demands of Ministries/Departments as they existed at that time.

4. From 1.4.1987 changes have been made in the accounts classification to bring about a one to one correspondence between major heads of account and the heads of development adopted in the plans. The Demands for Grants show the provision under the revised classification in regard to Budget Estimates for 1987-88 and for purposes of comparison the corresponding provision in Budget of 1986-87 has also been shown under the revised Account Heads, wherever possible.

5. A Statement showing items of "New Services/New Instruments of Service" included in the Demands is given at the end.

6. Details of major items of expenditure/schemes along with the Notes on these Demands are given in the separate volume "Expenditure Budget - Volume 2".

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**										
1. कृषि	*भारित*	1.Agriculture	*Charged*	*0.00*	*260.00*	*260.00*	*0.00*	*260.00*	*260.00*	*0.00*	*260.00*	*260.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	228.96	4.03	232.99	299.81	2.11	301.92	227.09	12.34	239.43
	जोड़		**Total**	**228.96**	**264.03**	**492.99**	**299.81**	**262.11**	**561.92**	**227.09**	**272.34**	**499.43**
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	*भारित*	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	*Charged*	*0.00*	*26.98*	*26.98*	*0.00*	*21.71*	*21.71*	*0.00*	*22.03*	*22.03*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	217.63	131.53	349.16	171.87	158.94	330.81	217.04	129.80	346.84
	जोड़		**Total**	**217.63**	**158.51**	**376.14**	**171.87**	**180.65**	**352.52**	**217.04**	**151.83**	**368.87**
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	*भारित*	3.Department of Agricultural Research and Education	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	158.81	0.00	158.81	163.20	0.00	163.20	172.94	0.00	172.94
	जोड़		**Total**	**158.81**	**0.00**	**158.81**	**163.20**	**0.00**	**163.20**	**172.94**	**0.00**	**172.94**
4. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	*भारित*	4. Department of Rural Development	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	1854.37	0.32	1854.69	1882.34	1.23	1883.57	2066.98	0.36	2067.34
	जोड़		**Total**	**1854.37**	**0.32**	**1854.69**	**1882.34**	**1.23**	**1883.57**	**2066.98**	**0.36**	**2067.34**
5. उर्वरक विभाग	*भारित*	5.Department of Fertilizers	*Charged*	*0.01*	*5.00*	*5.01*	*0.01*	*5.00*	*5.01*	*0.01*	*2.73*	*2.74*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	3255.48	600.00	3855.48	3038.71	631.02	3669.73	2772.63	432.64	3205.27
	जोड़		**Total**	**3255.49**	**605.00**	**3860.49**	**3038.72**	**636.02**	**3674.74**	**2772.64**	**435.37**	**3208.01**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**										
6. वाणिज्य विभाग	*भारित*	6. Department of Commerce	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	701.11	92.91	794.02	911.35	328.38	1239.73	1014.31	226.19	1240.50
	जोड़		**Total**	**701.11**	**92.91**	**794.02**	**911.45**	**328.38**	**1239.83**	**1014.31**	**226.19**	**1240.50**
7. पूर्ति विभाग	*भारित*	7.Department of Supply	*Charged*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.25*	*0.15*	*0.00*	*0.15*	*0.15*	*0.00*	*0.15*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	15.96	0.00	15.96	17.61	0.00	17.61	18.73	0.00	18.73
	जोड़		**Total**	**16.21**	**0.00**	**16.21**	**17.76**	**0.00**	**17.76**	**18.88**	**0.00**	**18.88**
संचार मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**										
8. संचार मंत्रालय	*भारित*	8.Ministry of Communications	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	6.70	15.00	21.70	6.72	6.00	12.72	7.35	0.00	7.35
	जोड़		**Total**	**6.70**	**15.00**	**21.70**	**6.72**	**6.00**	**12.72**	**7.35**	**0.00**	**7.35**
9. डाक सेवा	*भारित*	9.Postal Services	*Charged*	*0.30*	*0.00*	*0.30*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.00*	*0.11*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	875.20	36.33	911.53	999.80	36.33	1036.13	989.89	37.00	1026.89
	जोड़		**Total**	**875.50**	**36.33**	**911.83**	**999.90**	**36.33**	**1036.23**	**990.00**	**37.00**	**1027.00**
10. दूर संचार सेवाएं	*भारित*	10.Telecommunication Services	*Charged*	*0.50*	*0.01*	*0.51*	*0.50*	*0.01*	*0.51*	*0.50*	*0.01*	*0.51*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	1472.50	916.99	2389.49	1382.30	889.19	2271.49	1815.70	959.11	2774.81
	जोड़		**Total**	**1473.00**	**917.00**	**2390.00**	**1382.80**	**889.20**	**2272.00**	**1816.20**	**959.12**	**2775.32**
रक्षा मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**										
11. रक्षा मंत्रालय	*भारित*	11.Ministry of Defence	*Charged*	*0.01*	*3.63*	*3.64*	*0.00*	*3.63*	*3.63*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	532.77	137.32	670.09	548.05	121.60	669.65	572.51	140.50	713.01
	जोड़		**Total**	**532.78**	**140.95**	**673.73**	**548.05**	**125.23**	**673.28**	**572.51**	**146.50**	**719.01**
12.रक्षा पेंशनें	*भारित*	12.Defence Pensions	*Charged*	*8.01*	*0.00*	*8.01*	*1.03*	*0.00*	*1.03*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	550.49	0.00	550.49	693.55	0.00	693.55	703.85	0.00	703.85
	जोड़		**Total**	**558.50**	**0.00**	**558.50**	**694.58**	**0.00**	**694.58**	**703.86**	**0.00**	**703.86**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
13.रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	भारित	13.Defence Services - Army	Charged	*0.58*	*0.00*	*0.58*	*1.70*	*0.00*	*1.70*	*0.75*	*0.00*	*0.75*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	5415.80	0.00	5415.80	6375.17	0.00	6375.17	6607.26	0.00	6607.26
	जोड़		Total	**5416.38**	**0.00**	**5416.38**	**6376.87**	**0.00**	**6376.87**	**6608.01**	**0.00**	**6608.01**
14. रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	भारित	14.Defence Services - Navy	Charged	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	680.10	0.00	680.10	683.74	0.00	683.74	615.48	0.00	615.48
	जोड़		Total	680.12	0.00	680.12	683.76	0.00	683.76	615.50	0.00	615.50
15. रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	भारित	15.Defence Services - Air Force	Charged	*0.11*	*0.00*	*0.11*	*0.11*	*0.00*	*0.11*	*0.12*	*0.00*	*0.12*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	1867.39	0.00	1867.39	2163.71	0.00	2163.71	1647.94	0.00	1647.94
	जोड़		Total	**1867.50**	**0.00**	**1867.50**	**2163.82**	**0.00**	**2163.82**	**1648.06**	**0.00**	**1648.06**
15-क.रक्षा आयुद्ध कारखाने	भारित	15A.Defence Ordnance Factories	Charged	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	49.97	0.00	49.97	200.22	0.00	200.22	65.98	0.00	65.98
	जोड़		Total	**50.00**	**0.00**	**50.00**	**200.25**	**0.00**	**200.25**	**66.00**	**0.00**	**66.00**
16. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	भारित	16.Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Charged	*0.00*	*5.52*	*5.52*	*0.00*	*23.65*	*23.65*	*0.00*	*7.45*	*7.45*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	0.00	1092.48	1092.48	0.00	1203.44	1203.44	0.00	3970.52	3970.52
	जोड़		Total	**0.00**	**1098.00**	**1098.00**	**0.00**	**1227.09**	**1227.09**	**0.00**	**3977.97**	**3977.97**
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**										
17. कोयला विभाग	भारित	17.Department of Coal	Charged	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	148.59	1269.88	1418.47	123.44	1253.16	1376.60	130.83	1188.00	1318.83
	जोड़		Total	**148.59**	**1269.88**	**1418.47**	**123.44**	**1253.16**	**1376.60**	**130.83**	**1188.00**	**1318.83**
18. विद्युत विभाग	भारित	18.Department of Power	Charged	*0.00*	*23.20*	*23.20*	*0.00*	*23.20*	*23.20*	*0.00*	*29.30*	*29.30*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	220.52	1468.06	1688.58	219.00	1405.52	1624.52	259.55	1407.27	1666.82
	जोड़		Total	**220.52**	**1491.26**	**1711.78**	**219.00**	**1428.72**	**1647.72**	**259.55**	**1436.57**	**1696.12**
19. गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	भारित	19.Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	Charged	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	95.75	4.50	100.25	119.95	5.50	125.45	96.92	3.65	100.57
	जोड़		Total	**95.75**	**4.50**	**100.25**	**119.95**	**5.50**	**125.45**	**96.92**	**3.65**	**100.57**
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**										
20. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	भारित	20.Ministry of Environment and Forests	Charged	*0.00*	*4.80*	*4.80*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*5.80*	*5.80*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	154.49	0.10	154.59	128.25	0.00	128.25	172.24	2.36	174.60
	जोड़		Total	**154.49**	**4.90**	**159.39**	**128.25**	**4.00**	**132.25**	**172.24**	**8.16**	**180.40**
विदेश मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**										
21. विदेश मंत्रालय	भारित	21.Ministry of External Affairs	Charged	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	236.74	65.55	302.29	302.63	80.67	383.30	325.36	75.05	400.41
	जोड़		Total	**236.76**	**65.55**	**302.31**	**302.65**	**80.67**	**383.32**	**325.38**	**75.05**	**400.43**
वित्त मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**										
22. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	भारित	22Department of Economic Affairs	Charged	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	359.57	62.35	421.92	402.38	126.22	528.60	389.99	97.26	487.25
	जोड़		Total	**359.57**	**62.35**	**421.92**	**402.39**	**126.22**	**528.61**	**389.99**	**97.26**	**487.25**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. / सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87			संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87			बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88		
			राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
23. करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प भारित	23.Currency,Coinage and Stamps	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.23*	*0.02*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*
स्वीकृत		Voted	279.05	154.45	433.50	281.42	208.71	490.13	291.80	192.00	483.80
जोड़		**Total**	**279.05**	**154.45**	**433.50**	**281.65**	**208.73**	**490.38**	**291.80**	**192.02**	**483.82**
24. वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां भारित	24.Payments to Financial Institutions	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	398.25	1421.50	1819.75	389.19	1832.07	2221.26	339.29	1394.24	1733.53
जोड़		**Total**	**398.25**	**1421.50**	**1819.75**	**389.19**	**1832.07**	**2221.26**	**339.29**	**1394.24**	**1733.53**
25. पेंशनें भारित	25.Pensions	*Charged*	*4.69*	*0.00*	*4.69*	*4.49*	*0.00*	*4.49*	*9.47*	*0.00*	*9.47*
स्वीकृत		Voted	211.88	0.00	211.88	291.02	0.00	291.02	477.32	0.00	477.32
जोड़		**Total**	**216.57**	**0.00**	**216.57**	**295.51**	**0.00**	**295.51**	**486.79**	**0.00**	**486.79**
26.विनियोग-ब्याज संदाय भारित	26.Appropriation - Interest Payments	*Charged*	*8750.00*	*0.00*	*8750.00*	*9550.00*	*0.00*	*9550.00*	*10650.00*	*0.00*	*10650.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		**Total**	**8750.00**	**0.00**	**8750.00**	**9550.00**	**0.00**	**9550.00**	**10650.00**	**0.00**	**10650.00**
27 राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण भारित	27.Transfers to State Governments	*Charged*	*7266.49*	*7598.45*	*14864.94*	*7157.95*	*7655.54*	*14813.49*	*7993.66*	*8440.23*	*16433.89*
स्वीकृत		Voted	2628.19	85.00	2713.19	2896.68	84.97	2981.65	3173.58	85.00	3258.58
जोड़		**Total**	**9894.68**	**7683.45**	**17578.13**	**10054.63**	**7740.51**	**17795.14**	**11167.24**	**8525.23**	**19692.47**
28. सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार भारित	28.Loans to Government Servants,etc.	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.00	175.42	175.42	0.00	210.00	210.00	0.00	125.00	125.00
जोड़		**Total**	**0.00**	**175.42**	**175.42**	**0.00**	**210.00**	**210.00**	**0.00**	**125.00**	**125.00**
29. विनियोग - ऋण की वापसी भारित	29 Appropriation - Repayment of Debt	*Charged*	*0.00*	*152228.13*	*152228.13*	*0.00*	*152341.01*	*152341.01*	*0.00*	*152120.80*	*152120.80*
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		**Total**	**0.00**	**152228.13**	**152228.13**	**0.00**	**152341.01**	**152341.01**	**0.00**	**152120.80**	**152120.80**
30. व्यय विभाग भारित	30.Department of Expenditure	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
स्वीकृति		Voted	303.49	0.00	303.49	3.89	0.00	3.89	303.66	0.00	303.66
जोड़		**Total**	**303.49**	**0.00**	**303.49**	**3.89**	**0.00**	**3.89**	**303.66**	**0.00**	**303.66**
31. लेखा परीक्षा भारित	31.Audit	*Charged*	*2.57*	*0.00*	*2.57*	*2.94*	*0.00*	*2.94*	*3.23*	*0.00*	*3.23*
स्वीकृत		Voted	146.59	0.00	146.59	171.66	0.00	171.66	175.32	0.00	175.32
जोड़		**Total**	**149.16**	**0.00**	**149.16**	**174.60**	**0.00**	**174.60**	**178.55**	**0.00**	**178.55**
32. राजस्व विभाग भारित	32.Department of Revenue	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	59.00	2.15	61.15	63.48	1.90	65.38	69.85	1.98	71.83
जोड़		**Total**	**59.01**	**2.15**	**61.16**	**63.49**	**1.90**	**65.39**	**69.85**	**1.98**	**71.83**
33. प्रत्यक्ष कर भारित	33.Direct Taxes	*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
स्वीकृत		Voted	116.37	0.00	116.37	136.33	29.00	165.33	138.00	120.00	258.00
जोड़		**Total**	**116.39**	**0.00**	**116.39**	**136.35**	**29.00**	**165.35**	**138.02**	**120.00**	**258.02**
34. अप्रत्यक्ष कर भारित	34.Indirect Taxes	*Charged*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.04*	*0.00*	*0.04*	*0.04*	*0.00*	*0.04*
स्वीकृत		Voted	200.18	58.41	258.59	282.75	48.30	331.05	303.15	53.59	356.74
जोड़		**Total**	**200.23**	**58.41**	**258.64**	**282.79**	**48.30**	**331.09**	**303.19**	**53.59**	**356.78**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**										
35. खाद्य विभाग	भारित	35. Department of Food	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.24*	*0.25*	*0.01*	*0.14*	*0.15*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	1846.80	113.77	1960.57	2104.73	1295.52	3400.25	2111.66	104.84	2216.50
	जोड़		**Total**	**1846.81**	**114.01**	**1960.82**	**2104.74**	**1295.66**	**3400.40**	**2111.67**	**104.85**	**2216.52**
36. नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	भारित	36. Department of Civil Supplies	*Charged*	*0.00*	*2.67*	*2.67*	*0.00*	*2.67*	*2.67*	*0.00*	*3.35*	*3.35*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	23.46	10.55	34.01	81.33	9.41	90.74	13.57	3.47	17.04
	जोड़		**Total**	**23.46**	**13.22**	**36.68**	**81.33**	**12.08**	**93.41**	**13.57**	**6.82**	**20.39**
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**										
37. स्वास्थ्य विभाग	भारित	37. Department of Health	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	321.93	115.19	437.12	324.40	124.27	448.67	349.10	132.79	481.89
	जोड़		**Total**	**321.94**	**115.21**	**437.15**	**324.41**	**124.27**	**448.68**	**349.11**	**132.81**	**481.92**
38. परिवार कल्याण विभाग	भारित	38. Department of Family Welfare	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	574.29	5.39	579.68	585.48	9.91	595.39	648.31	1.05	649.36
	जोड़		**Total**	**574.29**	**5.39**	**579.68**	**585.48**	**9.91**	**595.39**	**648.31**	**1.05**	**649.36**
गृह मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**										
39. गृह मंत्रालय	भारित	39. Ministry of Home Affairs	*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	107.22	0.00	107.22	119.72	0.00	119.72	131.02	0.00	131.02
	जोड़		**Total**	**107.24**	**0.00**	**107.24**	**119.74**	**0.00**	**119.74**	**131.04**	**0.00**	**131.04**
40. मंत्रिमण्डल	भारित	40. Cabinet	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	8.99	0.00	8.99	11.68	0.00	11.68	11.43	0.00	11.43
	जोड़		**Total**	**8.99**	**0.00**	**8.99**	**11.68**	**0.00**	**11.68**	**11.43**	**0.00**	**11.43**
41. पुलिस	भारित	41. Police	*Charged*	*0.02*	*5.02*	*5.04*	*0.03*	*5.02*	*5.05*	*0.04*	*5.02*	*5.06*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	663.61	42.09	705.70	874.24	35.53	909.77	985.79	79.10	1064.89
	जोड़		**Total**	**663.63**	**47.11**	**710.74**	**874.27**	**40.55**	**914.82**	**985.83**	**84.12**	**1069.95**
42. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	भारित	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	*Charged*	*0.01*	*15.85*	*15.86*	*0.02*	*11.06*	*11.08*	*0.01*	*10.22*	*10.23*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	233.11	65.18	298.29	175.32	73.49	248.81	186.94	73.41	260.35
	जोड़		**Total**	**233.12**	**81.03**	**314.15**	**175.34**	**84.55**	**259.89**	**186.95**	**83.63**	**270.58**
43. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	भारित	43. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	321.75	206.26	528.01	331.67	209.13	540.80	128.56	110.93	239.49
	जोड़		**Total**	**321.75**	**206.26**	**528.01**	**331.67**	**209.13**	**540.80**	**128.56**	**110.93**	**239.49**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**										
44. शिक्षा विभाग	भारित	44. Department of Education	*Charged*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*2.26*	*2.26*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	662.20	0.25	662.45	672.17	0.25	672.42	1207.31	0.50	1207.81
	जोड़		Total	662.20	3.25	665.45	672.17	2.51	674.68	1207.31	3.50	1210.81
45. युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	भारित	45. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	71.67	3.04	74.71	64.84	65.09	129.93	84.13	3.50	87.63
	जोड़		**Total**	**71.67**	**3.04**	**74.71**	**64.84**	**65.09**	**129.93**	**84.13**	**3.50**	**87.63**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
46. कला और संस्कृति	भारित	46. Art and Culture	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	78.50	0.00	78.50	115.44	0.00	115.44	105.75	20.50	126.25
	जोड़		**Total**	**78.50**	**0.00**	**78.50**	**115.44**	**0.00**	**115.44**	**105.75**	**20.50**	**126.25**
47. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	भारित	47. Department of Women and Child Development	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	168.75	0.00	168.75	160.45	0.00	160.45	234.77	0.00	234.77
	जोड़		**Total**	**168.75**	**0.00**	**168.75**	**160.45**	**0.00**	**160.45**	**234.77**	**0.00**	**234.77**
उद्योग मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**										
48. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	भारित	48. Department of Industrial Development	*Charged*	*30.00*	*3.91*	*33.91*	*15.00*	*2.91*	*17.91*	*9.00*	*3.43*	*12.43*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	348.34	140.81	489.15	409.13	140.00	549.13	336.58	83.62	420.20
	जोड़		**Total**	**378.34**	**144.72**	**523.06**	**424.13**	**142.91**	**567.04**	**345.58**	**87.05**	**432.63**
49. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	भारित	49. Department of Company Affairs	*Charged*	*0.22*	*0.00*	*0.22*	*0.22*	*0.00*	*0.22*	*0.22*	*0.00*	*0.22*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	5.33	0.01	5.34	6.20	0.01	6.21	6.33	0.01	6.34
	जोड़		**Total**	**5.55**	**0.01**	**5.56**	**6.42**	**0.01**	**6.43**	**6.55**	**0.01**	**6.56**
50. रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	भारित	50. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	12.78	64.77	77.55	12.60	61.95	74.55	13.68	175.00	188.68
	जोड़		**Total**	**12.78**	**64.77**	**77.55**	**12.60**	**61.95**	**74.55**	**13.68**	**175.00**	**188.68**
51. सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	भारित	51. Department of Public Enterprises	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	13.81	321.97	335.78	12.54	333.05	345.59	9.80	301.53	311.33
	जोड़		**Total**	**13.81**	**321.97**	**335.78**	**12.54**	**333.05**	**345.59**	**9.80**	**301.53**	**311.33**
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**										
52. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	भारित	52. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	51.51	2.94	54.45	50.41	11.53	61.94	57.51	2.91	60.42
	जोड़		**Total**	**51.51**	**2.94**	**54.45**	**50.42**	**11.53**	**61.95**	**57.51**	**2.91**	**60.42**
53. प्रसारण सेवाएं	भारित	53. Broadcasting Services	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.07*	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.11*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	234.70	257.14	491.84	282.43	254.12	536.55	373.02	333.95	706.97
	जोड़		Total	234.71	257.24	491.95	282.44	254.18	536.62	373.03	334.05	707.08
श्रम मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**										
54. श्रम मंत्रालय	भारित	54. Ministry of Labour	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	164.98	0.91	165.89	225.59	0.11	225.70	166.78	0.16	166.94
	जोड़		**Total**	**164.99**	**0.91**	**165.90**	**225.61**	**0.11**	**225.72**	**166.79**	**0.16**	**166.95**
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**										
55. विधि और न्याय	भारित	55. Law and Justice	*Charged*	*2.47*	*0.00*	*2.47*	*3.61*	*0.00*	*3.61*	*2.94*	*0.00*	*2.94*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	32.32	0.00	32.32	31.25	0.00	31.25	26.82	0.00	26.82
	जोड़		**Total**	**34.79**	**0.00**	**34.79**	**34.86**	**0.00**	**34.86**	**29.76**	**0.00**	**29.76**
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**										
56 संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	भारित	56. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.71	0.00	0.71
	जोड़		**Total**	**0.63**	**0.00**	**0.63**	**0.68**	**0.00**	**0.68**	**0.71**	**0.00**	**0.71**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**										
57. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	*भारित*	57. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	*Charged*	*0.01*	*3.92*	*3.93*	*0.01*	*3.92*	*3.93*	*0.01*	*4.00*	*4.01*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	24.76	0.00	24.76	29.50	0.00	29.50	32.86	0.00	32.86
	जोड़		**Total**	**24.77**	**3.92**	**28.69**	**29.51**	**3.92**	**33.43**	**32.87**	**4.00**	**36.87**
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**										
58. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	*भारित*	58. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	1.28	339.54	340.82	31.90	814.47	846.37	5.89	435.83	441.72
	जोड़		**Total**	**1.28**	**339.54**	**340.82**	**31.90**	**814.47**	**846.37**	**5.89**	**435.83**	**441.72**
योजना मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**										
59. आयोजन	*भारित*	59. Planning	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	8.80	0.00	8.80	9.47	0.00	9.47	11.47	0.00	11.47
	जोड़		**Total**	**8.80**	**0.00**	**8.80**	**9.47**	**0.00**	**9.47**	**11.47**	**0.00**	**11.47**
60. सांख्यिकी विभाग	*भारित*	60. Department of Statistics	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	26.87	0.00	26.87	30.80	0.00	30.80	30.76	0.00	30.76
	जोड़		**Total**	**26.87**	**0.00**	**26.87**	**30.80**	**0.00**	**30.80**	**30.76**	**0.00**	**30.76**
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**										
61. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	*भारित*	61. Ministry of Programme Implementation	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.72	0.00	0.72
	जोड़		**Total**	**0.46**	**0.00**	**0.46**	**0.69**	**0.00**	**0.69**	**0.72**	**0.00**	**0.72**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**										
62. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	*भारित*	62. Department of Science and Technology	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	133.13	11.03	144.16	137.13	7.63	144.76	151.37	8.63	160.00
	जोड़		**Total**	**133.13**	**11.03**	**144.16**	**137.14**	**7.63**	**144.77**	**151.37**	**8.63**	**160.00**
63. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	*भारित*	63. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	160.52	3.30	163.82	164.72	3.30	168.02	178.32	4.40	182.72
	जोड़		**Total**	**160.52**	**3.30**	**163.82**	**164.72**	**3.30**	**168.02**	**178.32**	**4.40**	**182.72**
64. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	*भारित*	64. Department of Biotechnology	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	23.52	0.00	23.52	17.94	0.00	17.94	40.99	0.00	40.99
	जोड़		**Total**	**23.52**	**0.00**	**23.52**	**17.94**	**0.00**	**17.94**	**40.99**	**0.00**	**40.99**
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**										
65. इस्पात विभाग	*भारित*	65. Department of Steel	*Charged*	*0.00*	*11.91*	*11.91*	*0.00*	*21.21*	*21.21*	*0.00*	*41.01*	*41.01*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	28.35	749.83	778.18	77.74	778.69	856.43	33.27	834.41	867.68
	जोड़		**Total**	**28.35**	**761.74**	**790.09**	**77.74**	**799.90**	**877.64**	**33.27**	**875.42**	**908.69**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87			संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87			बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88		
						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
66.	खान विभाग	भारित	66.	Department of Mines	Charged	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
		स्वीकृत			Voted	94.99	620.94	715.93	99.47	653.33	752.80	105.96	269.95	375.91
		जोड़			**Total**	**95.04**	**620.94**	**715.98**	**99.52**	**653.33**	**752.85**	**106.01**	**269.95**	**375.96**
	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**										
67.	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	भारित	67.	Ministry of Textiles	Charged	0.00	10.37	10.37	0.00	10.84	10.84	0.00	10.01	10.01
		स्वीकृत			Voted	314.48	214.60	529.08	505.55	291.90	797.45	413.72	250.09	663.81
		जोड़			**Total**	**314.48**	**224.97**	**539.45**	**505.55**	**302.74**	**808.29**	**413.72**	**260.10**	**673.82**
	पर्यटन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**										
68.	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	भारित	68.	Ministry of Tourism	Charged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		स्वीकृत			Voted	17.46	11.06	28.52	22.88	11.06	33.94	25.92	14.02	39.94
		जोड़			**Total**	**17.46**	**11.06**	**28.52**	**22.88**	**11.06**	**33.94**	**25.92**	**14.02**	**39.94**
	जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**										
69.	जल-भूतल परिवहन	भारित	69.	Surface Transport	Charged	0.00	2.32	2.32	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	1.20	1.20
		स्वीकृत			Voted	20.54	97.06	117.60	13.98	112.33	126.31	20.28	112.36	132.64
		जोड़			**Total**	**20.54**	**99.38**	**119.92**	**13.98**	**112.93**	**126.91**	**20.28**	**113.56**	**133.84**
70.	सड़कें	भारित	70.	Roads	Charged	0.00	35.26	35.26	0.03	34.30	34.33	0.00	53.77	53.77
		स्वीकृत			Voted	245.33	337.42	582.75	240.48	359.51	599.99	249.11	411.01	660.12
		जोड़			**Total**	**245.33**	**372.68**	**618.01**	**240.51**	**393.81**	**634.32**	**249.11**	**464.78**	**713.89**
71.	पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	भारित	71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Charged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		स्वीकृत			Voted	136.54	307.52	444.06	110.49	286.28	396.77	127.12	294.89	422.01
		जोड़			**Total**	**136.54**	**307.52**	**444.06**	**110.49**	**286.28**	**396.77**	**127.12**	**294.89**	**422.01**
	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**										
72.	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	भारित	72.	Civil Aviation.	Charged	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		स्वीकृत			Voted	56.61	42.84	99.45	61.21	85.14	146.35	55.86	8.67	64.53
		जोड़			**Total**	**56.62**	**42.84**	**99.46**	**61.21**	**85.14**	**146.35**	**55.86**	**8.67**	**64.53**
	नगर विकास मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**										
73.	नगर विकास और आवासन	भारित	73.	Urban Development and Housing	Charged	1.92	15.54	17.46	2.31	18.04	20.35	2.29	17.60	19.89
		स्वीकृत			Voted	39.71	87.40	127.11	55.04	89.24	144.28	67.11	93.26	160.37
		जोड़			**Total**	**41.63**	**102.94**	**144.57**	**57.35**	**107.28**	**164.63**	**69.40**	**110.86**	**180.26**
74.	लोक निर्माण कार्य	भारित	74.	Public Works	Charged	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.10	0.10
		स्वीकृत			Voted	127.27	75.11	202.38	137.63	63.45	201.08	142.98	70.96	213.94
		जोड़			**Total**	**127.27**	**75.24**	**202.51**	**137.64**	**63.58**	**201.22**	**142.98**	**71.06**	**214.04**
75.	लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	भारित	75.	Stationery and Printing	Charged	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		स्वीकृत			Voted	62.24	0.00	62.24	78.89	0.00	78.89	67.40	3.48	70.88
		जोड़			**Total**	**62.25**	**0.00**	**62.25**	**78.90**	**0.00**	**78.90**	**67.41**	**3.48**	**70.89**
	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**										
76.	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	भारित	76.	Ministry of Water Resources	Charged	0.02	47.91	47.93	0.02	47.76	47.78	0.02	51.40	51.42
		स्वीकृत			Voted	162.54	15.46	178.00	295.64	15.21	310.85	258.55	13.80	272.35
		जोड़			**Total**	**162.56**	**63.37**	**225.93**	**295.66**	**62.97**	**358.63**	**258.57**	**65.20**	**323.77**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87			संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87			बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88		
				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कल्याण मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**										
77. कल्याण मंत्रालय	भारित	77.Ministry of Welfare	*Charged*	*178.45*	*0.00*	*178.45*	*178.45*	*0.00*	*178.45*	*199.51*	*0.00*	*199.51*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	243.72	0.70	244.42	244.47	0.70	245.17	259.87	0.70	260.57
	जोड़		**Total**	**422.17**	**0.70**	**422.87**	**422.92**	**0.70**	**423.62**	**459.38**	**0.70**	**460.08**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**										
78. परमाणु उर्जा	भारित	78.Atomic Energy	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	219.64	421.66	641.30	223.88	467.37	691.25	252.52	485.57	738.09
	जोड़		**Total**	**219.64**	**421.66**	**641.30**	**223.90**	**467.37**	**691.27**	**252.52**	**485.57**	**738.09**
79. न्यूक्लीयर विद्युत योजनाएं	भारित	79.Nuclear Power Schemes	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	230.78	238.43	469.21	235.07	254.64	489.71	264.09	293.85	557.94
	जोड़		**Total**	**230.78**	**238.43**	**469.21**	**235.07**	**254.64**	**489.71**	**264.09**	**293.85**	**557.94**
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**										
80. इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	भारित	80.Department of Electronics	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	58.64	46.73	105.37	59.48	54.75	114.23	79.06	57.19	136.25
	जोड़		**Total**	**58.64**	**46.73**	**105.37**	**59.48**	**54.75**	**114.23**	**79.06**	**57.19**	**136.25**
महासागर विकास विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**										
81. महासागर विकास विभाग	भारित	81.Department of Ocean Development	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	26.83	1.20	28.03	21.78	0.50	22.28	24.42	2.31	26.73
	जोड़		**Total**	**26.83**	**1.20**	**28.03**	**21.78**	**0.50**	**22.28**	**24.42**	**2.31**	**26.73**
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**										
82. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	भारित	82.Department of Space	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	136.12	129.41	265.53	154.41	156.02	310.43	196.63	151.46	348.09
	जोड़		**Total**	**136.12**	**129.43**	**265.55**	**154.42**	**156.04**	**310.46**	**196.64**	**151.48**	**348.12**
संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग		**PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT,VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**										
83. लोक सभा	भारित	83.Lok Sabha	*Charged*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.06*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	12.11	0.00	12.11	12.67	0.00	12.67	12.80	0.00	12.80
	जोड़		**Total**	**12.16**	**0.00**	**12.16**	**12.72**	**0.00**	**12.72**	**12.86**	**0.00**	**12.86**
84. राज्य सभा	भारित	84.Rajya Sabha	*Charged*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	5.05	0.00	5.05	4.73	0.00	4.73	4.91	0.00	4.91
	जोड़		**Total**	**5.08**	**0.00**	**5.08**	**4.76**	**0.00**	**4.76**	**4.94**	**0.00**	**4.94**
85 विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	भारित	85. Appropriation -Staff, Household " and allowances of the President	*Charged*	*1.45*	*0.00*	*1.45*	*1.75*	*0.00*	*1.75*	*1.83*	*0.00*	*1.83*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़		**Total**	**1.45**	**0.00**	**1.45**	**1.75**	**0.00**	**1.75**	**1.83**	**0.00**	**1.83**
86. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	भारित	86.Secretariat of the Vice-President	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.16
	जोड़		**Total**	**0.14**	**0.00**	**0.14**	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.16**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1986-87			संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87			बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88		
				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
87. विनियोग संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	भारित	87. Appropriation - Union Public Service Commission	*Charged*	*5.97*	*0.00*	*5.97*	*7.45*	*0.00*	*7.45*	*8.11*	*0.00*	*8.11*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़		**Total**	**5.97**	**0.00**	**5.97**	**7.45**	**0.00**	**7.45**	**8.11**	**0.00**	**8.11**
गृह मंत्रालय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल रहित)		**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS UNION TERRITIRIES(WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)**										
88. दिल्ली	भारित	88.Delhi	*Charged*	*1.81*	*50.00*	*51.81*	*3.00*	*25.31*	*28.31*	*2.79*	*30.20*	*32.99*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	473.47	402.86	876.33	566.64	515.05	1081.69	582.14	487.01	1069.15
	जोड़		**Total**	**475.28**	**452.86**	**928.14**	**569.64**	**540.36**	**1110.00**	**584.93**	**517.21**	**1102.14**
89. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	भारित	89.Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	70.57	74.15	144.72	75.60	68.70	144.30	80.30	50.69	130.99
	जोड़		**Total**	**70.58**	**74.15**	**144.73**	**75.61**	**68.70**	**144.31**	**80.31**	**50.69**	**131.00**
90. दादरा और नागर हवेली	भारित	90.Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	10.03	5.63	15.66	10.45	5.00	15.45	11.57	5.34	16.91
	जोड़		**Total**	**10.03**	**5.63**	**15.66**	**10.45**	**5.00**	**15.45**	**11.57**	**5.34**	**16.91**
91. लक्षद्वीप	भारित	91.Lakshadweep	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	20.84	3.62	24.46	21.43	3.90	25.33	24.61	3.61	28.22
	जोड़		**Total**	**20.84**	**3.62**	**24.46**	**21.43**	**3.90**	**25.33**	**24.61**	**3.61**	**28.22**
92. चंडीगढ़	भारित	92.Chandigarh	*Charged*	*1.05*	*0.38*	*1.43*	*2.11*	*0.75*	*2.86*	*2.37*	*1.00*	*3.37*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	38.09	16.36	54.45	92.27	35.57	127.84	102.20	33.77	135.97
	जोड़		**Total**	**39.14**	**16.74**	**55.88**	**94.38**	**36.32**	**130.70**	**104.57**	**34.77**	**139.34**
कुल जोड़	भारित	***Grand Total***	*Charged*	*16257.29*	*160364.29*	*176621.58*	*16933.75*	*160524.77*	*177458.52*	*18887.50*	*161129.83*	*180017.33*
	स्वीकृत		**Voted**	**32620.01**	**13398.41**	**46018.42**	**35846.70**	**16421.37**	**52268.07**	**37267.05**	**16478.39**	**53745.44**
	जोड़		Total	48877.30	173762.70	222640.00	52780.45	176946.14	229726.59	56154.55	177608.22	233762.77
घटाइए खर्च को कम करके दिखाई गई वसूलियां		*Less amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure*		*1980.86*	*1369.73*	*3350.59*	*1876.70*	*1149.56*	*3026.26*	*1582.86*	*1770.25*	*3353.11*
निवल जोड़		**Net Total**		46896.44	172392.97	219289.41	50903.75	175796.58	226700.33	54571.69	175837.97	230409.66
जमा - रेलवे व्यय		Add Railway expenditure		6996.69	1280.00	8276.69	7683.02	1414.88	9097.90	8417.61	1231.00	9648.61
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिखाया गया - व्यय		**Expenditure shown in Annual Financial Statement**		53893.13	173672.97	227566.10	58586.77	177211.46	235798.23	62989.30	177068.97	240058.27

13

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1987

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी-(डीएन)-127 REGISTERED No. D-(DN)-127

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 4] नई दिल्ली सोमवार, मार्च 23, 1987/चैत्र 2, 1909
No. 4] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1987/CHAITRA 2, 1909

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1987/*Chaitra* 2, 1909 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 21st March, 1987, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1987

No. 1 OF 1987

[21*st March*, 1987.]

An Act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1987-88.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1987.

Withdrawal of Rs. 42211,41,00,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of forty-two thousand two

hundred and eleven crores and forty-one lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1987-88.

the financial year 1987-88.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th February, 1987 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture .	Revenue	42,10,00,000	..	42,10,00,000
		Capital	2,06,00,000	43,33,00,000	45,39,00,000
	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Revenue	36,17,00,000	..	36,17,00,000
		Capital	21,63,00,000*	3,67,00,000	25,30,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	Revenue	28,82,00,000	..	28,82,00,000
4	Department of Rural Development . .	Revenue	691,96,00,000	..	691,96,00,000
		Capital	6,00,000	..	6,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers . . .	Revenue	462,10,00,000	1,00,000	462,11,00,000
		Capital	72,11,00,000	45,00,000	72,56,00,000
6	Department of Commerce . .	Revenue	169,05,00,000	..	169,05,00,000
		Capital	37,70,00,000	..	37,70,00,000
7	Department of Supply	Revenue	3,12,00,000	2,00,000	3,14,00,000
8	Ministry of Communications . .	Revenue	1,22,00,000	..	1,22,00,000
9	Postal Services .	Revenue	164,98,00,000	2,00,000	165,00,00,000
		Capital	6,17,00,000	..	6,17,00,000
10	Telecommunication Services . . .	Revenue	302,62,00,000	8,00,000	302,70,00,000
		Capital	159,85,00,000	1,00,000	159,86,00,000
11	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	95,42,00,000	..	95,42,00,000
		Capital	23,42,00,000	1,00,00,000	24,42,00,000
12	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	117,31,00,000	1,00,000	117,32,00,000
13	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1101,21,00,000	12,00,000	1101,33,00,000
14	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	102,58,00,000	1,00,000	102,59,00,000
15	Defence Services—Air Force . . .	Revenue	274,66,00,000	2,00,000	274,68,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15-A	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	11,00,00,000	1,00,000	11,01,00,000
16	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	Capital	661,75,00,000	1,24,00,000	662,99,00,000
17	Department of Coal .	Revenue	21,81,00,000	..	21,81,00,000
		Capital	198,00,00,000	..	198,00,00,000
18	Department of Power	Revenue	43,26,00,000	..	43,26,00,000
		Capital	272,09,00,000	4,88,00,000	276,97,00,000
19	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . . .	Revenue	16,92,00,000	..	16,92,00,000
		Capital	61,00,000	..	61,00,000
20	Ministry of Environment and Forests .	Revenue	28,71,00,000	..	28,71,00,000
		Capital	39,00,000	97,00,000	1,36,00,000
21	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	Revenue	56,69,00,000	1,00,000	56,70,00,000
		Capital	33,34,00,000	..	33,34,00,000
22	Department of Economic Affairs .	Revenue	65,00,00,000	..	65,00,00,000
		Capital	16,21,00,000	..	16,21,00,000
23	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . .	Revenue	48,63,00,000	..	48,63,00,000
		Capital	32,52,00,000	1,00,000	32,53,00,000
24	Payments to Financial Institutions .	Revenue	56,69,00,000	..	56,69,00,000
		Capital	962,53,00,000	..	962,53,00,000
25	Pensions . . .	Revenue	79,55,00,000	1,58,00,000	81,13,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* .	Revenue	..	1780,22,00,000	1780,22,00,000
27	Transfers to State Governments . .	Revenue	990,92,00,000	1332,28,00,000	2323,20,00,000
		Capital	14,16,00,000	2383,07,00,000	2397,23,00,000
28	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	20,83,00,000	..	20,83,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* . .	Capital	..	25790,88,00,000	25790,88,00,000
30	Department of Expenditure . . .	Revenue	50,61,00,000	..	50,61,00,000
31	Audit . . .	Revenue	29,22,00,000	54,00,000	29,76,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32	Department of Revenue . . .	Revenue	29,99,00,000	..	29,99,00,000
		Capital	33,00,000	..	33,00,000
33	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue	23,00,00,000	1,00,000	23,01,00,000
		Capital	20,00,00,000	..	20,00,00,000
34	Indirect Taxes . .	Revenue	77,48,00,000	1,00,000	77,49,00,000
		Capital	8,93,00,000	..	8,93,00,000
35	Department of Food	Revenue	351,94,00,000	1,00,000	351,95,00,000
		Capital	17,47,00,000	1,00,000	17,48,00,000
36	Department of Civil Supplies . .	Revenue	2,26,00,000	..	2,26,00,000
		Capital	58,00,000	56,00,000	1,14,00,000
37	Department of Health	Revenue	58,18,00,000	1,00,000	58,19,00,000
		Capital	22,13,00,000	1,00,000	22,14,00,000
38	Department of Family Welfare . . .	Revenue	108,05,00,000	..	108,05,00,000
		Capital	18,00,000	..	18,00,0000
39	Ministry of Home Affairs . .	Revenue	21,84,00,000	1,00,000	21,85,00,000
40	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	1,91,00,000	..	1,91,00,000
41	Police . . .	Revenue	164,30,00,000	1,00,000	164,31,00,000
		Capital	13,18,00,000	84,00,000	14,02,00,000
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . .	Revenue	36,66,00,000	1,00,000	36,67,00,000
		Capital	18,01,00,000	2,09,00,000	20,10,00,000
43	Transfers to Union territory Governments . . .	Revenue	21,43,00,000	..	21,43,00,000
		Capital	18,49,00,000	..	18,49,00,000
44	Department of Education . . .	Revenue	181,83,00,000	..	181,83,00,000
		Capital	8,00,000	50,00,000	58,00,000
45	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	14,02,00,000	..	14,02,00,000
		Capital	58,00,000	..	58,00,000
46	Art and Culture .	Revenue	22,84,00,000	..	22,84 00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
47	Department of Women and Child Development . . .	Revenue	43,80,00,000	..	43,80,00,000
48	Department of Industrial Development	Revenue	76,03,00,000	*1,50,00,000*	77,53,00,000
		Capital	13,94,00,000	*57,00,000*	14,51,00,000
49	Department of Company Affairs . .	Revenue	1,06,00,000	*4,00,000*	1,10,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
50	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals . .	Revenue	2,28,00,000	..	2,28,00,000
		Capital	29,17,00,000	..	29,17,00,000
51	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	1,63,00,000	..	1,63,00,000
		Capital	50,25,00,000	..	50,25,00,000
52	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	9,59,00,000	..	9,59,00,000
		Capital	48,00,000	..	48,00,000
53	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	62,17,00,000	*1,00,000*	62,18,00,000
		Capital	55,66,00,000	*2,00,000*	55,68,00,000
54	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	27,80,00,000	*1,00,000*	27,81,00,000
		Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
55	Law and Justice .	Revenue	4,47,00,000	*54,00,000*	5,01,00,000
56	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs .	Revenue	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
57	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions .	Revenue	5,48,00,000	*1,00,000*	5,49,00,000
		Capital	..	*67,00,000*	67,00,000
58	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Revenue	98,00,000	..	98,00,000
		Capital	194,51,00,000	..	194,51,00,000
59	Planning . .	Revenue	1,91,00,000	..	1,91,00,000
60	Department of Statistics . . .	Revenue	5,13,00,000	..	5,13,00,000
61	Ministry of Programme Implementation	Revenue	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
62	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue	25,19,00,000	..	25,19,00,000
		Capital	1,44,00,000	..	1,44,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	Revenue	29,72,00,000	..	29,72,00,000
		Capital	73,00,000	..	73,00,000
64	Department of Biotechnology . . .	Revenue	6,83,00,000	..	6,83,00,000
65	Department of Steel .	Revenue	5,54,00,000	..	5,54,00,000
		Capital	139,07,00,000	6,83,00,000	145,90,00,000
66	Department of Mines	Revenue	17,66,00,000	1,00,000	17,67,00,000
		Capital	44,99,00,000	..	44,99,00,000
67	Ministry of Textiles	Revenue	68,94,00,000	..	68,94,00,000
		Capital	41,68,00,000	1,67,00,000	43,35,00,000
68	Ministry of Tourism	Revenue	4,32,00,000	..	4,32,00,000
		Capital	2,34,00,000	..	2,34,00,000
69	Surface Transport .	Revenue	3,38,00,000	..	3,38,00,000
		Capital	22,39,00,000	20,00,000	22,59,00,000
70	Roads . . .	Revenue	41,52,00,000	..	41,52,00,000
		Capital	68,50,00,000	8,96,00,000	77,46,00,000
71	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .	Revenue	21,24,00,000	.	21,24,00,000
		Capital	36,13,00,000	..	36,13,00,000
72	Ministry of Civil Aviation . . .	Revenue	9,31,00,000	.	9,31,00,000
		Capital	1,45,00,000	..	1,45,00,000
73	Urban Development and Housing . .	Revenue	12,86,00,000	38,00,000	13,24,00,000
		Capital	15,54,00,000	2,93,00,000	18,47,00,000
74	Public Works . .	Revenue	23,83,00,000	..	23,83,00,000
		Capital	11,83,00,000	2,00,000	11,85,00,000
75	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	11,23,00,000	1,00,000	11,24,00,000
		Capital	58,00,000	..	58,00,000
76	Ministry of Water Resources . .	Revenue	43,13,00,000	1,00,000	43,14,00,000
		Capital	2,30,00,000	8,57,00,000	10,87,00,000
77	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue	43,36,00,000	47,24,00,000	90,60,00,000
		Capital	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
78	Atomic Energy .	Revenue	42,09,00,000	..	42,09,00,000
		Capital	80,03,00,000	..	80,03,00,000
79	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	75,71,00,000	..	75,71,00,000
		Capital	48,97,00,000	..	48,97,00,000
80	Department of Electronics . . .	Revenue	13,18,00,000	..	13,18,00,000
		Capital	9,53,00,000	..	9,53,00,000
81	Department of Ocean Development . .	Revenue	4,07,00,000	..	4,07,00,000
		Capital	39,00,000	..	39,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82	Department of Space	Revenue Capital	31,49,00,000 29,07,00,000	1,00,000 1,00,000	31,50,00,000 29,08,00,000
83	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	2,13,00,000	1,00,000	2,14,00,000
84	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	82,00,000	1,00,000	83,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	31,00,000	31,00,000
86	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* . . .	Revenue	..	1,35,00,000	1,35,00,000
88	Delhi	Revenue Capital	97,02,00,000 81,17,00,000	46,00,000 5,03,00,000	97,48,00,000 86,20,00,000
89	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	Revenue Capital	13,38,00,000 8,45,00,000	1,00,000 ..	13,39,00,000 8,45,00,000
90	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	Revenue Capital	1,93,00,000 89,00,000	.. ..	1,93,00,000 89,00,000
91	Lakshadweep . .	Revenue Capital	4,10,00,000 60,00,000	.. ..	4,10,00,000 60,00,000
92	Chandigarh . .	Revenue Capital	17,03,00,000 5,63,00,000	39,00,000 17,00,000	17,42,00,000 5,80,00,000
	TOTAL		10774,93,00,000	31436,48,00,000	42211,41,00,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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14

The Appropriation (No. 9) Act, 1987

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी-(डीएन)-127

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The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 12] नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, मई 11, 1987/बैशाख 21, 1909
No. 12] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1987/VAISAKHA 21, 1909

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 11th May, 1987/Vaisakha 21, 1909 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 9th May, 1987, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) ACT, 1987

No. 9 OF 1987

[*9th May*, 1987.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1987. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1987] to the sum of two lakhs thirty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-two crores and seventy-seven lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1987-88 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 233762,77,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1987-88.

1 of 1987.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th day of February, 1987 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue	227,09,00,000	..	227,09,00,000
		Capital	12,34,00,000	260,00,00,000	272,34,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation . .	Revenue	217,04,00,000	..	217,04,00,000
		Capital	129,80,00,000	22,03,00,000	151,83,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . .	Revenue	172,94,00,000	..	172,94,00,000
4	Department of Rural Development .	Revenue	2066,98,00,000	..	2066,98,00,000
		Capital	36,00,000	..	36,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers . .	Revenue	2772,63,00,000	1,00,000	2772,64,00,000
		Capital	432,64,00,000	2,73,00,000	435,37,00,000
6	Department of Commerce . .	Revenue	1014,31,00,000	..	1014,31,00,000
		Capital	226,19,00,000	..	226,19,00,000
7	Department of Supply	Revenue	18,73,00,000	15,00,000	18,88,00,000
8	Ministry of Communications .	Revenue	7,35,00,000	..	7,35,00,000
9	Postal Services . .	Revenue	989,89,00,000	11,00,000	990,00,00,000
		Capital	37,00,00,000	..	37,00,00,000
10	Telecommunication Services . .	Revenue	1815,70,00,000	50,00,000	1816,20,00,000
		Capital	959,11,00,000	1,00,000	959,12,00,000
11	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	572,51,00,000	..	572,51,00,000
		Capital	140,50,00,000	6,00,00,000	146,50,00,000
12	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	703,85,00,000	1,00,000	703,86,00,000
13	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	6607,26,00,000	75,00,000	6608,01,00,000
14	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	615,48,00,000	2,00,000	615,50,00,000
15	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	1647,94,00,000	12,00,000	1648,06,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15-A	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	65,98,00,000	*2,00,000*	66,00,00,000
16	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	3970,52,00,000	*7,45,00,000*	3977,97,00,000
17	Department of Coal	Revenue	130,83,00,000	..	130,83,00,000
		Capital	1188,00,00,000	..	1188,00,00,000
18	Department of Power	Revenue	259,55,00,000	..	259,55,00,000
		Capital	1407,27,00,000	*29,30,00,000*	1436,57,00,000
19	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . .	Revenue	96,92,00,000	..	96,92,00,000
		Capital	3,65,00,000	..	3,65,00,000
20	Ministry of Environment and Forests .	Revenue	172,24,00,000	..	172,24,00,000
		Capital	2,36,00,000	*5,80,00,000*	8,16,00,000
21	Ministry of External Affairs . .	Revenue	325,36,00,000	*2,00,000*	325,38,00,000
		Capital	75,05,00,000	..	75,05,00,000
22	Department of Economic Affairs .	Revenue	389,99,00,000	..	389,99,00,000
		Capital	97,26,00,000	..	97,26,00,000
23	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . .	Revenue	291,80,00,000	..	291,80,00,000
		Capital	192,00,00,000	*2,00,000*	192,02,00,000
24	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue	339,29,00,000	..	339,29,00,000
		Capital	1394,24,00,000	..	1394,24,00,000
25	Pensions . . .	Revenue	477,32,00,000	*9,47,00,000*	486,79,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* . .	Revenue	..	*10650,00,00,000*	10650,00,00,000
27	Transfers to State Governments .	Revenue	3173,58,00,000	*7993,66,00,000*	11167,24,00,000
		Capital	85,00,00,000	*8440,23,00,000*	8525,23,00,000
28	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . .	Capital	125,00,00,000	..	125,00,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* . .	Capital	..	*152120,80,00,000*	152120,80,00,000
30	Department of Expenditure . .	Revenue	303,66,00,000	..	303,66,00,000
31	Audit . . .	Revenue	175,32,00,000	*3,23,00,000*	178,55,00,000
32	Department of Revenue	Revenue	69,85,00,000	..	69,85,00,000
		Capital	1,98,00,000	..	1,98,00,000
33	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue	138,00,00,000	*2,00,000*	138,02,00,000
		Capital	120,00,00,000	..	120,00,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34	Indirect Taxes .	Revenue	303,15,00,000	4,00,000	303,19,00,000
		Capital	53,59,00,000	..	53,59,00,000
35	Department of Food .	Revenue	2111,66,00,000	1,00,000	2111,67,00,000
		Capital	104,84,00,000	1,00,000	104,85,00,000
36	Department of Civil Supplies . .	Revenue	13,57,00,000	..	13,57,00,000
		Capital	3,47,00,000	3,35,00,000	6,82,00,000
37	Department of Health	Revenue	349,10,00,000	1,00,000	349,11,00,000
		Capital	132,79,00,000	2,00,000	132,81,00,000
38	Department of Family Welfare . .	Revenue	648,31,00,000	..	648,31,00,000
		Capital	1,05,00,000	..	1,05,00,000
39	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	131,02,00,000	2,00,000	131,04,00,000
40	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	11,43,00,000	..	11,43,00,000
41	Police . . .	Revenue	985,79,00,000	4,00,000	985,83,00,000
		Capital	79,10,00,000	5,02,00,000	84,12,00,000
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	186,94,00,000	1,00,000	186,95,00,000
		Capital	73,41,00,000	10,22,00,000	83,63,00,000
43	Transfers to Union territory Governments . . .	Revenue	128,56,00,000	..	128,56,00,000
		Capital	110,93,00,000	..	110,93,00,000
44	Department of Education . . .	Revenue	1207,31,00,000	..	1207,31,00,000
		Capital	50,00,000	3,00,00,000	3,50,00,000
45	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	84,13,00,000	..	84,13,00,000
		Capital	3,50,00,000	..	3,50,00,000
46	Art and Culture .	Revenue	105,75,00,000	..	105,75,00,000
		Capital	20,50,00,000	..	20,50,00,000
47	Department of Women and Child Development	Revenue	234,77,00,000	..	234,77,00,000
48	Department of Industrial Development	Revenue	336,58,00,000	9,00,00,000	345,58,00,000
		Capital	83,62,00,000	3,43,00,000	87,05,00,000
49	Department of Company Affairs .	Revenue	6,33,00,000	22,00,000	6,55,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
50	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals . . .	Revenue	13,68,00,000	..	13,68,00,000
		Capital	175,00,00,000	..	175,00,00,000
51	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	9,80,00,000	..	9,80,00,000
		Capital	301,53,00,000	..	301,53,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	Revenue	57,51,00,000	..	57,51,00,000
		Capital	2,91,00,000	..	2,91,00,000
53	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	373,02,00,000	1,00,000	373,03,00,000
		Capital	333,95,00,000	10,00,000	334,05,00,000
54	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	166,78,00,000	1,00,000	166,79,00,000
		Capital	16,00,000	..	16,00,000
55	Law and Justice .	Revenue	26,82,00,000	2,94,00,000	29,76,00,000
56	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs . .	Revenue	71,00,000	..	71,00,000
57	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . . .	Revenue	32,86,00,000	1,00,000	32,87,00,000
		Capital	..	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
58	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas .	Revenue	5,89,00,000	..	5,89,00,000
		Capital	435,83,00,000	..	435,83,00,000
59	Planning . . .	Revenue	11,47,00,000	..	11,47,00,000
60	Department of Statistics	Revenue	30,76,00,000	..	30,76,00,000
61	Ministry of Programme Implementation .	Revenue	72,00,000	..	72,00,000
62	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue	151,37,00,000	..	151,37,00,000
		Capital	8,63,00,000	..	8,63,00,000
63	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	Revenue	178,32,00,000	..	178,32,00,000
		Capital	4,40,00,000	..	4,40,00,000
64	Department of Biotechnology . . .	Revenue	40,99,00,000	..	40,99,00,000
65	Department of Steel .	Revenue	33,27,00,000	..	33,27,00,000
		Capital	834,41,00,000	41,01,00,000	875,42,00,000
66	Department of Mines	Revenue	105,96,00,000	5,00,000	106,01,00,000
		Capital	269,95,00,000	..	269,95,00,000
67	Ministry of Textiles .	Revenue	413,72,00,000	..	413,72,00,000
		Capital	250,09,00,000	10,01,00,000	260,10,00,000
68	Ministry of Tourism .	Revenue	25,92,00,000	..	25,92,00,000
		Capital	14,02,00,000	..	14,02,00,000
69	Surface Transport .	Revenue	20,28,00,000	..	20,28,00,000
		Capital	112,36,00,000	1,20,00,000	113,56,00,000
70	Roads . . .	Revenue	249,11,00,000	..	249,11,00,000
		Capital	411,01,00,000	53,77,00,000	464,78,00,000
71	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .	Revenue	127,12,00,000	..	127,12,00,000
		Capital	294,89,00,000	..	294,89,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
72	Ministry of Civil Aviation . . .	Revenue	55,86,00,000	..	55,86,00,000
		Capital	8,67,00,000	..	8,67,00,000
73	Urban Development and Housing . .	Revenue	67,11,00,000	2,29,00,000	69,40,00,000
		Capital	93,26,00,000	17,60,00,000	110,86,00,000
74	Public Works . .	Revenue	142,98,00,000	..	142,98,00,000
		Capital	70,96,00,000	10,00,000	71,06,00,000
75	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	67,40,00,000	1,00,000	67,41,00,000
		Capital	3,48,00,000	..	3,48,00,000
76	Ministry of Water Resources . .	Revenue	258,55,00,000	2,00,000	258,57,00,000
		Capital	13,80,00,000	51,40,00,000	65,20,00,000
77	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue	259,87,00,000	199,51,00,000	459,38,00,000
		Capital	70,00,000	..	70,00,000
78	Atomic Energy . .	Revenue	252,52,00,000	..	252,52,00,000
		Capital	485,57,00,000	..	485,57,00,000
79	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	264,09,00,000	..	264,09,00,000
		Capital	293,85,00,000	..	293,85,00,000
80	Department of Electronics	Revenue	79,06,00,000	..	79,06,00,000
		Capital	57,19,00,000	..	57,19,00,000
81	Department of Ocean Development . .	Revenue	24,42,00,000	..	24,42,00,000
		Capital	2,31,00,000	..	2,31,00,000
82	Department of Space	Revenue	196,63,00,000	1,00,000	196,64,00,000
		Capital	151,46,00,000	2,00,000	151,48,00,000
83	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	12,80,00,000	6,00,000	12,86,00,000
84	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	4,91,00,000	3,00,000	4,94,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	1,83,00,000	1,83,00,000
86	Secretariat of the Vice-President .	Revenue	16,00,000	..	16,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* . . .	Revenue	..	8,11,00,000	8,11,00,000
88	Delhi . . .	Revenue	582,14,00,000	2,79,00,000	584,93,00,000
		Capital	487,01,00,000	30,20,00,000	517,21,00,000
89	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	Revenue	80,30,00,000	1,00,000	80,31,00,000
		Capital	50,69,00,000	..	50,69,00,000
90	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	Revenue	11,57,00,000	..	11,57,00,000
		Capital	5,34,00,000	..	5,34,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
91	Lakshadweep	Revenue	24,61,00,000	..	24,61,00,000
		Capital	3,61,00,000	..	3,61,00,000
92	Chandigarh	Revenue	102,20,00,000	2,37,00,000	104,57,00,000
		Capital	33,77,00,000	1,00,00,000	34,77,00,000
	TOTAL		53745,44,00,000	180017,33,00,000	233762,77,00,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Corrigenda

In the National Security Guard Act, 1986 (No. 47 of 1986), as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated the 22nd September, 1986 (issue No. 54):—

1. At page 6, in line 1 of the marginal heading of s. 16, *for* "Offence", *read* "Offences".
2. At page 20, marginal heading of s. 71, *read* "Powers of a Summary Security Guard Court.".
3. At page 25, in clause (*f*), in line 3, *for* "provision", *read* "provisions".
4. At page 28, in the marginal heading of s. 98, in line 6, *for* "ordres", *read* "orders".
5. At page 36, marginal heading of s. 136, *read* "Deductions from pay and allowances.".

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Economical and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget for 1987-88

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प्रस्तावना

वित्त मंत्रालय का आर्थिक कार्य प्रभाग, बजट को आर्थिक विश्लेषण का एक उपयोगी माध्यम बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1957-58 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजटीय लेन-देनों का आर्थिक वर्गीकरण तैयार करता है । संक्षेप में, इस वर्गीकरण के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के, जिसमें रेलवे तथा डाक व तार विभाग भी शामिल हैं, व्ययों और प्राप्तियों का वर्गीकरण, महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक वर्गों के अनुसार किया गया है, जिसमें चालू खाते के खर्च को पूंजी परिव्यय से, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के व्यय को व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को किए गए अन्तरणों से, किस्म के अनुसार कर संबंधी प्राप्तियों को अन्य प्राप्तियों से तथा उधारों और अन्तर-सरकारी ऋणों और अनुदानों आदि से अलग करके दिखाया गया है । इस रीति से पुनर्वर्गीकृत करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी तथा उसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्ययों को लेन-देनों के महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों से संबंधित किया जा सकता है, जो कि अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करती हैं । चूंकि राष्ट्रीय आय-वर्ग की सरकारी खाता पद्धति भी आर्थिक वर्गीकरण की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पद्धति है, इसलिए इस विश्लेषण में वही प्रणाली तथा सिद्धान्त प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय आय संबंधी लेखा प्रणाली में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

देश में आर्थिक आयोजन के समारम्भ के पश्चात्, वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्ययों को बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों से एकीकृत कर दिया गया है, जिसके अनुसार बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों का और आगे विश्लेषण कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गों के अनुसार किया जाता है, इस प्रकार के कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण से इस बात के विश्लेषण में सहायता मिलती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार आयोजना में निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यों या प्रयोजनों के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित कर रही है । तदनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों का आर्थिक एवं कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण तैयार करने का काम 1967-68 से प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है ।

आगे के पृष्ठों में प्रस्तुत किया गया, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1987-88 के बजट का आर्थिक एवं कार्य-संबंधी वर्गीकरण पहले के वर्षों की प्रणाली के ही अनुरूप किया गया है । इस विश्लेषण के मुख्य-मुख्य निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त विवरण भाग I और II में दिया गया है और इस वर्गीकरण में इस्तेमाल की गई विभिन्न मदों को कहां से प्राप्त किया गया है और इसके लिए औचित्य का आधार क्या है, इसे भी तकनीकी परिशिष्ट में विस्तार से बताया गया है ।

PREFACE

Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government budgetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telecommunications by significant economic categories distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts by kind from other receipts, and from borrowing and inter-governmental loans and grants etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification, the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system.

With the advent of economic planning in the country annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories. Such a functional classification helps in analysing how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions is being prepared.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 1987-88 presented in the following pages conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the derivation of rationale of various items used in this classification have been explained in the technical Appendix at the end.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1987-88 के बजट के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का खपत व्यय जो मजदूरी वेतन और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर आधारित है 1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 14429 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में 17121 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण की रकम भी जो 1985-86 (वास्तविक) में 4558 करोड़ रुपए थी, बढ़कर 1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 5905 करोड़ रुपए और 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में 6136 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी । 1987-88 के बजट में दिए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के साधनों में से सकल पूंजी निर्माण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (अन्य क्षेत्रों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता), दोनों के लिए कुल वित्तीय व्यवस्था की रकम, 1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 24438 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में 24752 करोड़ रुपए होगी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों (गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को "बाकी अर्थव्यवस्था" के रूप में माना जाता है) की निवल बचतों में हाल के वर्षों में काफी कमी हुई । 1985-86 में 2587 करोड़ रुपए और 1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 3439 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक निवल बचत की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति और अधिक बिगड़ कर 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में यह 5190 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक राशि पर आ गई ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों पर होने वाले खर्चों में सकल पूंजी निर्माण पर परिव्यय और आर्थिक और सामाजिक सेवाओं पर होने वाला चालू व्यय दोनों शामिल हैं । सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर होने वाले आयोजनागत तथा आयोजना-भिन्न कुल व्यय मोटे तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास व्यय के बराबर ही हैं । अनुमान है कि 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में यह व्यय 36325 करोड़ रुपए होगा जो कि उस वर्ष के लिए बजट में निर्धारित कुल व्यय की राशि के 53.7 प्रतिशत के बराबर है ।

Analysis of the Central Government Budget 1987-88 shows that the consumption expenditure of the Central Government composed of wages and salaries and purchase of goods and services will increase from Rs.14429 crores in 1986-87 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 17121 crores in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates). The Central Government's direct gross capital formation will increase from Rs. 4558 crores in 1985-86 (Accounts) to Rs.5905 crores in 1986-87 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs.6136 crores in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs.24752 crores compared with Rs. 24438 crores in 1986-87 (Revised Estimates). The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as "rest of the economy") have, however, shown deterioration in recent years. As against a negative net savings of Rs.2587 crores in 1985-86, and Rs. 3439 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.), it further deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs.5190 crores in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates).

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total deveopment expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs. 36325 crores in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates) and forms 53.7 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

I. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस खण्ड के अन्त में 1987-88 के केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के पुनः वर्गीकृत आंकड़ों के छः विवरण दिये गये हैं । इस लेखा प्रणाली से जिन महत्वपूर्ण बातों का पता चलता है वे ये हैः-

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय ,
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय ,
(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से मिली पूंजी ,
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी बचतें ,
(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी लेन देनों में होने वाले घाटे के विभिन्न स्तर , और
(च) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय का निर्माण ।

(क) कुल व्यय

2. अनुमान है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय जो 1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 64426 करोड़ रुपए था वह बढ़कर 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में 67640 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा अर्थात् यह 5.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है । मुख्य व्ययों का आवंटन इस प्रकार है :

I. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the reclassified data from the Central Government Budget for 1987-88 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are:

(a) The Central Government's total expenditure;
(b) The Central Government's final outlays;
(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
(d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
(e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions; and
(f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 64426 crores in 1986-87 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 67640 crores in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates), which is an increase of 5.0 per cent. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows:

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय *Central Government's Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. अन्तिम परिव्यय	1. Final outlays:	15768	20334	23257
(क) सरकार का खपत संबंधी व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Government consumption expenditure (vide Acct.1)	11210	14429	17121
(ख) सकल पूंजी निर्माण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Gross capital formation (vide Acct. 3)	4558	5905	6136
(i) सकल निर्मित स्थिर पूंजी	(i) Gross fixed capital formation	4452	5801	6007
(ii) तालिकागत सामान में वृद्धि	(ii) Increase in works stores	106	104	129
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अन्तरण संबंधी अदायगियां	2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	22172	26067	28528
(क) चालू अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Current transfers (vide Acct. 1)	18347	21556	23785
(ख) पूंजी अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Capital transfers (vide Acct. 3)	3825	4511	4743
3. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वित्तीय निवेश और उसके लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण (देखिए-विवरण 4)	3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (vide Acct. 4)	15172	18025	15855
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	4. **Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**53112**	**64426**	**67640**

(ख) अन्तिम परिव्यय

3. वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट में कुल 67640 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय रखा गया है, इसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय 23257 करोड़ रुपए या कुल परिव्यय का लगभग 34 प्रतिशत भाग है । यह परिव्यय खपत और पूंजी निर्माण के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग को सूचित करता है । राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली में ये अन्तिम परिव्यय शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के खपत संबंधी व्यय और पूंजी निर्माण की रकम से जुड़ जाता है । कुल व्यय के शेष भाग अर्थात् 44383 करोड़ रुपए अथवा लगभग 66 प्रतिशत भाग में अन्तरण अदायगियां वित्तीय निवेशों और ऋणों के रूप में शेष-व्यवस्था को किया गया भुगतान शामिल है । इसका उद्देश्य अन्य क्षेत्रों की चालू या पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की अनुपूर्ति करना है ।

खपत संबंधी व्यय

4. खपत संबंधी व्यय (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन तथा चालू उपयोग के लिए सामान और सेवाओं के संबंध में होने वाले व्यय) के लिए 1987-88 के बजट में 17121 करोड़ रुपए की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह अन्तिम परिव्यय का 74 प्रतिशत तथा कुल व्यय का 25 प्रतिशत बैठती है । 1987-88 में खपत संबंधी व्यय में होने वाली वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान के मुकाबले में 18.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है । इसकी तुलना में 1985-86 (वास्तविक) के मुकाबले में 1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 28.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 67640 crores budgeted for 1987-88, Rs. 23257 crores or about 34 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 44383 crores or about 66 per cent constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs.17121 crores for 1987-88 forms 74 per cent of the final outlays and 25 per cent of the total expenditure. The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 18.7 per cent for 1987-88 over revised estimates for the previous year. This compared with an increase of 28.7 per cent in 1986-87 (Revised Estimates) over 1985-86 (accounts).

सकल पूंजी निर्माण

5. केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् इमारतों, लोक निर्माण कार्य, उपस्करों और अन्य स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों के संबंध में निवेश) के बारे में अनुमान है कि यह 1986-87 के 5801 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1987-88 में 6007 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा । सकल पूंजी निर्माण में, जिसमें निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार के परिवर्तन शामिल है, 1986-1987 (संशोधित अनुमान) के मुकाबले में 1987-88 (बजट अनुमान) में 3.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती है ।

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipment and other fixed assets) is estimated to rise from Rs.5801 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 6007 crores in 1987-88. The gross capital formation, which includes changes in works stores, shows an increase of 3.9 per cent in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates) over 1986-87 (Revised Estimates).

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से पूंजी निर्माण

(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

6. केन्द्रीय सरकार शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसे पूंजी निर्माण के अतिरिक्त, जो स्वयं किया जाता है, अनुदानों व ऋणों के माध्यम से और शेयरों में धन लगा कर पूंजी निर्माण करने में सहायता देती है । इस निमित्त 1987-88 के बजट में 18616 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो कि 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 0.4 प्रतिशत की मामूली-सी वृद्धि प्रकट करता है ।

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 18616 crores for 1987-88 is estimated to increase marginally by 0.4 per cent over the revised estimate of 1986-87.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता *Financial Assistance for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (देखिए विवरण 3,मद संख्या 3.1क और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.1)	1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	10054	10901	11775
2. गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ख) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.1 तथा 2.3)*	2. Non-departmental commercial undertakings (vide items 3.1(b) in Acct. 3 and 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct. 4)*	6082	6594	5748
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ग) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.2)	3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1(c) in Acct.3 and 2.2 in Acct.4)	264	357	466
4. अन्य (देखिए विवरण 3 मद संख्या 3.1(घ) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.2 और 2.4)	4. Others (vide items 3.1(d) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4)	519	681	627
5. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (1+2+3+4)	5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	**16919**	**18533**	**18616**

* यह वास्तविक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण है, लेकिन चूंकि गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध मान लिया जाता है, इसलिए इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिव्यय को, शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मान लिया गया है ।

* *This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.*

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था

7. इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार, 1987-88, सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए बजट में उपलब्ध स्रोतों से 24752 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था करेगी । यह रकम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का 36.6 प्रतिशत बैठती है । सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए 1987-88 में जो कुल व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है ।

Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 24752 crores for gross capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1987-88 representing 36.6 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 1987-88 shows an increase of 1.3 per cent over the revised estimates for 1986-87.

बजट संबंधी साधनों से सकल पूंजी निर्माण — Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government	4558	5905	6136
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	16919	18533	18616
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी साधनों द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2)	3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2)	**21477**	**24438**	**24752**

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतें

(d) Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government

निवल पूंजी निर्माण

8. सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतों में अन्तर से सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्य के विस्तारकारी प्रभाव का पता चलता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1987-88 में 4655 करोड़ रुपए के निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों और तालिकागत सामान के स्टाक में होने वाली वृद्धि) का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह सकल स्थिर पूंजी-निर्माण की रकम में से विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की रकम को घटाने के बाद लगाया गया है । कुल निवल पूंजी निर्माण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

Net Capital Formation

8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs.4655 crores for 1987-88 has been arrived at by deducting from gross fixed capital formation, the provision for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows:-

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण — Central Government's Net Capital Formation

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. निर्माण कार्य (देखिए - विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.1 (क))	1. Construction works (vide item 1.1(a) in Acct. 3)	2034	2677	2883
2. मशीनें और उपकरण (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.2(क))	2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2(a) in Acct. 3)	1272	1850	1643
3. निर्माण कार्य संबंधी सामान में वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 3,मद संख्या 2)	3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3)	106	104	129
4. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2+3)	4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3)	**3412**	**4631**	**4655**

टिप्पणी : *निवल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम का अनुमान लगाते समय उसमें से प्रशासनिक इमारतों आदि के संबंध में नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन पर किया गया खर्च घटाया नहीं गया है जिसके लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है ।*

Note : *The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.*

निवल बचतें

9. हाल के वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों की निवल बचतों में काफी अधिक कमी हुई है । 1985-86 की 2587 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों और 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों के 3439 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों के मुकाबले में 1987-88 (बजट अनुमानों) में और भी कमी हुई और यह 5190 करोड़ रुपए पर नकारात्मक हो गई है ।

Net Savings

9. The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings have shown deterioration in recent years. As against a negative saving of Rs.2587 crores in 1985-86, and Rs.3439 crores in the revised estimates for 1986-87, it further deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs.5190 crores in 1987-88 (Budget Estimates).

केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतें Central Government's Net Savings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन की बचतें (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.1)	1. Savings of Government Administration (vide item 5.1 in Acct. 3)	(-) 2757	(-) 3411	(-) 5537
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल लाभ (i)+(ii)	2. Net profits of departmental commercial undertakings (i)+(ii)	216	(-) 267	272
(i) सरकारी प्रशासन को अन्तरित	(i) Transferred to Government Administration	21	(-) 50	41
(ii) प्रतिधारित	(ii) Retained	195	(-) 217	231
3. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.3)	3. Depreciation provision of departmental commercial undertakings(vide item 5.3 in Acct.3)	1121	1463	1596
4. सरकार की सकल बचत (1+2(ii)+3)	4. Gross savings by Government (1+2(ii)+3)	(-) 1441	(-) 2165	(-) 3710
5. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.1 (ख) और 1.2 (ख)	5. Expenditure on renewals and replacement of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 1.1(b) and 1.2(b) in Acct. 3)	1146	1274	1480
6. सरकार की निवल बचत (4-5)	6. Net savings by the Government **(4-5)**	**(-) 2587**	**(-) 3439**	**(-) 5190**

(ङ.) आय संबंधी घाटा

10. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों की अपेक्षा उसका सीधा निवल पूंजी निर्माण जितना अधिक हो, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय में होने वाले घाटे का दयोतक होता है । आय संबंधी घाटे की रकम जो 1985-86 में 5999 करोड़ रुपए थी वह बढ़कर 1986-87 में 8070 करोड़ रुपए हो गई और 1987-88 में 9845 करोड़ रुपए हो गई ।

(e) Income Deficit

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs. 5999 crores in 1985-86 has gone up to Rs. 8070 crores in 1986-87 and further to Rs.9845 crores in 1987-88.

आय संबंधी घाटा Income Deficit

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया निवल निवेश)	1. Net capital formation (i.e. net investment by the Central Government)	3412	4631	4655
2. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचत	2. Net savings by the Central Government	(-) 2587	(-) 3439	(-) 5190
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आय संबंधी घाटा (1-2)	3. Income deficit of the Central Government (1-2)	**5999**	**8070**	**9845**

11. पूंजी अन्तरणों का समायोजन कर दिये जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों और निवल निवेशों के अन्तर को, जो आय संबंधी घाटे का दयोतक है, जब शेयरों तथा ऋणों में किये गये निवेशों जैसे वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में सरकार के निवल लेन-देनों से हुए घाटे में जोड़ दिया जाता है तब वह सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का दयोतक हो जाता है और उसे विवरण 3 और 4 की सन्तुलनकारी मदों की रकम के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।

11. The income deficit, which measures the gap between the Central Government's net savings and net investments when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance and is given by the sum of the balancing item in Accounts 3 and 4.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों और अन्तरणों पर घाटा (देखिए-विवरण 3 की संतुलनकारी मद)	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers (vide balancing item in Acct. 3)	9318	12081	14077
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में वास्तविक वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मद)	2. Net increase in financial assets (vide balancing item in Acct. 4)	12933	14574	12091
3. कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं (1+2)	3. Total requirements of finance (1+2)	**22251**	**26655**	**26168**

12. नीचे दी गई सारणी में ऊपर दिखाई गई कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं पूरा करने के स्रोत दिखाए गए है ।

12. The following table sets out the sources through which the total financing requirements in the above table have been met:

वित्तपोषण के स्रोत   Sources of Financing

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. ऋणों की निवल रकम	1. Net borrowings	18612	18370	20480
1.1 बाजार ऋण (निवल)	1.1 Market loans (net)	4884	5300	6300
1.2 विदेशों से लिये गये ऋण (निवल)	1.2 External Debt (net)	1365	1860	2617
(क) पी.एल.480: भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(a) P.L. 480 Accounts under Indo-U.S. Agreement, 1974	(-) 79	(-) 74	(-) 71
(ख) विशेष ऋण (निवल)	(b) Special credits (net)	(-) 71	(-) 126	(-) 98
(ग) अन्य (निवल)	(c) Others	1515	2060	2786
1.3 छोटी बचत (निवल)	1.3 Small savings (net)	4292	4900	5400
1.4 राज्य/लोक भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	1.4 State/Public Provident Funds (net)	496	574	635
1.5 गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की विशेष जमा रकमें	1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds	776	2300	2500
1.6 अनिवार्य जमा के बदले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार	1.6 Special borrowings from the RBI against compulsory deposits	125	(-) 320	(-) 190
1.7 विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (निवल)	1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	4841	2619	2336
1.8 विशेष प्रतिभूतियां (निवल)	1.8 Special securities (net)	535	1137	882
1.9 शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की बिक्री (निवल)*	1.9 Sales of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)*	1298	-	-
2. बजट संबंधी घाटा	2. Budgetary deficit	3639	8285	5688#
2.1 रिजर्व बैंक के पास राजकोषीय हुण्डियों में वास्तविक वृद्धि	2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills	3636	7850	5688
2.2 रोकड़ बाकी से निकासी	2.2 Withdrawal from cash balances	3	435	-
3. जोड़ (1+2)	3. Total (1+2)	**22251**	**26655**	**26168**

* यह राज्य सरकारों, बैंकों, अनुमोदित पार्टियों और जनता के हाथ बेची गई राजकोषीय हुंडियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की द्योतक है । जैसी कि बजट में धारणा की गई थी, 1985-86 में प्राकलित 4937 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय घाटे का इसमें समायोजन किया गया है

इसमें बजट के बाद की गई रियायतें शामिल नहीं की गई है ।

* Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public. Adjusting for this, the budgetary deficit works out to Rs.4937 crores in 1985-86 as per the concept used in the Budget.

Does not take into account the concessions after the presentation of the Budget.

(च) आय का निर्माण

13. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्यों से 1987-88 में कुल 15139 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी होने का अनुमान है जिसकी तुलना में यह आमदनी 1986-87 में 13259 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1985-86 में 10992 करोड़ रुपए थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाने वाली कुल आमदनी का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :-

(f) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 1987-88 are expected to generate a total income of Rs.15139 crores compared to Rs.13259 crores in 1986-87 and Rs.10992 crores in 1985-86. The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows:-

आय का निर्माण   Income Generation

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई मजदूरी और वेतन (देखिए-विवरण 1 मद संख्या 1.1)	1. Wages and salaries paid by Government Administration(vide item 1.1 in Acct. 1)	5094	6455	7093
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल उत्पादन	2 Net output of departmental commercial undertakings	4990	5652	6771
(क) मजदूरी और वेतन (मरम्मत और रख-रखाव संबंध मजदूरी और वेतन के भाग सहित)	(a) Wages and salaries(including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations)	3993	4808	5307
(ख) ब्याज	(b) Interest	806	922	1076
(ग) लाभ (प्रशासन को अन्तरित और प्रतिधारित लाभ जिसमें नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के मुकाबले मुल्हास की व्यवस्था का आधिक्य शामिल है)	(c) Profits(transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements)	191	(-) 78	388
3. निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले सरकारी परिव्यय का मजदूरी और वेतन संबंधी भाग*	3. Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*	908	1152	1275
4. जोड़ (1+2+3)	4. Total (1+2+3)	**10992**	**13259**	**15139**

* *विवरण 3 में दिखाए गए निर्माण संबंधी कुल व्यय का एक तिहाई भाग ।*

* *One-third of the total expenditure on construction shown in Account 3.*

समाधान

14. निम्नलिखित विवरण में 1987-88 के बजट में दिए गए चालू राजस्व और चालू तथा पूंजीगत व्यय के आंकड़ों और वर्तमान वर्गीकरण के विवरण संख्या 1 और 3 में दिए आंकड़ों का पारस्परिक समाधान दिखाया गया है ।

Reconciliation

14. The following statement provides a reconciliation between the magnitudes of current revenues and current and capital expenditures as given in the Budget for 1987-88 and the magnitudes mentioned in Accounts 1 and 3 of the present Classification.

चालू राजस्व खाता *CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUE*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व जैसा कि बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Revenue as shown in the Budget	43467.9	51354.0	56246.8
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	1. Interest receipts from departmental commercial undertakings	806.1	922.1	1075.7
2. पूंजी खाते में अन्तरित विदेशी अनुदानों की रकमें	2. Foreign grants transferred to capital	484.6	501.1	512.0
3. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	3. Self-balancing items	4.5	7.9	7.0
4. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का हिस्सा	4. States' share of Union excise duty	5625.5	6294.7	6781.8
5. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों की रकम	5. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	39.2	43.6	43.0
6. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की प्राप्तियां	6. Receipts of departmental commercial undertakings transferred to Acct. 2:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	6590.7	7683.0	8417.6
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	476.8	563.0	744.0
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	1309.8	1287.0	1709.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1091.2	1097.4	1277.5
7. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटा कर)	7. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	257.9	329.0	348.5
8. चलन से वापस लिए लिये गए सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.7	2.0	2.4
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**16688.0**	**18730.8**	**20918.5**
III जोड़िए :	*III.* Add:			
1. विवरण 2 से अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ	1. Profits of departmental commercial undertakings transferred from Acct. 2	20.7	(-) 50.1	41.1
जोड़ -III	**Total - III**	**20.7**	**(-) 50.1**	**41.1**
IV. सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू राजस्व जैसा कि बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण में दिखाया गया है (I-II+III)	*IV.* Current revenue of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**26800.6**	**32573.1**	**35369.4**

चालू व्यय खाता *Current Account Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
I. बजट में दिखाया गया राजस्व संबंधी व्यय	*I.* Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget	49032.4	58586.8	62989.3
II. घटाइए :	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्तरित ब्याज	1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	806.1	922.1	1075.7
2. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क के हिस्से की राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	2. Payment of States' share of Union excise duty	5625.5	6294.7	6781.8
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित कर की रकम	3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	39.2	43.6	43.0
4. राजस्व खाते का पूंजी जैसा व्यय	4. Expenditure of capital nature in the Revenue Account	4014.2	4793.2	5058.7
5. निधियों में निवल अन्तरण	5. Net transfer to funds	270.6	427.8	314.4
6. बजट में सम्मिलित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू व्यय	6. Current expenditure of departmental comercial undertakings included in the Budget:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	6590.7	7683.0	8417.6
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	639.9	898.0	877.0
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	1309.8	1287.0	1709.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1070.5	1147.5	1236.4
7. चलन से वापस लिये गये सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.7	2.0	2.4
8. बट्टे खाते डाले गये ऋण	8. Loans written off	209.2	86.6	85.1
9. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	9. Self-balancing items	4.5	7.9	7.0
10. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटाकर)	10. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	257.9	329.0	348.5
11. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के लिए विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के हिस्से की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	11. Share of departmental commercial undertakings in the lump sum provision for additional dearness allowance transferred to Account 2	-	-	138.9
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**20839.8**	**23922.4**	**26095.5**
III. जोड़िए :	*III.* Add:			
1. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay	967.4	1227.1	3978.0
2. पूंजी खाते का राजस्व जैसा व्यय	2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account	397.8	93.0	34.5
जोड़ -III	**Total - III**	**1365.2**	**1320.1**	**4012.5**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण I में दिखाया गया सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू व्यय (I-II+III)	*IV.* Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**29557.8**	**35984.5**	**40906.3**

पूंजी खाते का व्यय *Capital Account Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व खाते से न चुकाया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय जैसा बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Capital expenditure outside the revenue account as shown in the Budget	8899.6	10815.2	11389.7
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विवरण 1 में ले जाया गया रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay taken to Account I	967.4	1227.1	3978.0
2. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया शेयरों में किया गया वित्तीय निवेश	2. Financial investment in shares taken to Account 4	3645.3	4036.9	2793.1
3. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों का अंशदान	3. Subscription to International Financial Organisations taken to Account 4	540.3	1156.8	894.0
4. विवरण 4 में ले जाई गई सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	4. Net purchase of gold and silver taken to Account 4	10.1	21.0	23.3
5. विवरण 1 और 2 में ले जाई गई राजस्व जैसी मदें	5. Items of revenue nature taken to Accounts 1 and 2	397.8	93.0	34.5
6. ऋणों का सामान्य शेयरों में परिवर्तन	6. Conversion of loan into equity capital	97.4	–	–
7. विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के समान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	7. Investment in nationalised banks matched by special securities	400.0	400.0	200.0
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**6058.3**	**6934.8**	**7922.9**
III. जोड़िए :-	*III.* Add:			
1. रेलवे और डाक-तार की अपनी निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजीगत व्यय	1. Capital expenditure financed out of Railways', Posts' and Telecommunications' own funds	1484.1	1690.7	2151.7
2. अन्य निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजी व्यय	2. Capital expenditure financed out of other funds	21.9	52.1	201.9
3. राजस्व खाते से लाया गया पूंजी व्यय	3. Capital expenditure brought over from revenue account	4014.2	4793.2	5058.7
4. विवरण 3 में प्राप्तियों के रूप में ले जाई गई वसूलियां	4. Recoveries taken to Account 3 as receipts	21.3	–	–
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**5541.5**	**6536.0**	**7412.3**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 3 में दिया गया पूंजीगत व्यय (I-II+III)	*IV.* Capital expenditure as shown in Account 3 of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**8382.8**	**10416.4**	**10879.1**

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विवरण 1: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता
Account 1: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Government Administration

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Expenditure	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	**1. Consumption expenditure**	**11210.4**	**14428.8**	**17121.2**
1.1 मजदूर और वेतन	1.1 Wages and Salaries	5094.0	6454.5	7093.4
1.2 वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	1.2 Commodities and Services	6116.4	7974.3	10027.8
2. अन्तरण अदायगियां	**2. Transfer Payments**	**18347.4**	**21555.7**	**23785.1**
2.1 ब्याज	2.1 Interest	7090.2	8923.9	9778.7
2.2 अनुदान	2.2 Grants:			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	3826.5	3975.3	4826.4
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	95.2	88.4	98.0
(ग) औरों को	(c) To others	1618.0	2050.1	2501.7
2.3 अन्य चालू अन्तरण	2.3 Other current transfers:			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	5069.8	5620.9	5505.8
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	526.3	690.7	865.1
(ग) अन्य	(c) Others	121.4	206.9	209.4
3. कुल व्यय (1+2)	**3. Total Expenditure (1+2)**	**29557.8**	**35984.5**	**40906.3**
4. चालू खाते की बचत	**4. Saving on Current Account**	**(-) 2757.2**	**(-) 3411.4**	**(-) 5536.9**
5. जोड़	**5. Total**	**26800.6**	**32573.1**	**35369.4**

राजस्व	Revenue	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
6. करों से प्राप्तियां	**6. Tax Receipts**	**21140.3**	**24207.5**	**27711.1**
6.1 आय और सम्पत्ति पर कर	6.1 Taxes on income and wealth	3754.8	4073.6	4290.8
6.2 वस्तुओं और लेन-देनों पर कर	6.2 Taxes on commodities and transactions	17385.5	20133.9	23420.3
7. सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय	**7. Income from Property and enterprises**	**4507.3**	**7488.5**	**6473.0**
7.1 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा अन्तरित लाभ	7.1 Profits transferred by departmental commercial undertakings	20.7	(-) 50.1	41.1
7.2 गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा दिया गया लाभांश	7.2 Dividends paid by non-departmental commercial undertakings	305.2	250.9	310.4
7.3 रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	7.3 Profits of the Reserve Bank	210.0	210.0	210.0
7.4 ब्याज की प्राप्तियां	7.4 Interest Receipts:			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से	(a) From States and Union Territories	1872.3	2651.0	3238.0
(ख) औरों से	(b) From others	1907.7	1931.5	1948.4
7.5 अन्य	7.5 Others	191.4	2495.2	725.1
8. फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां	**8. Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts**	**1153.0**	**877.1**	**1185.3**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**26800.6**	**32573.1**	**35369.4**

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विवरण 2: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता
Account 2: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Expenditure	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget	प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. मजदूरी और वेतन	1. Wages and Salaries	2817.1	3489.1	3861.5	10. बिक्री से सकल आमदनी	**10. Gross Sale Proceeds**	**10411.4**	**11756.2**	**13441.8**
2. पेंशनों की अदायगियां	2. Pension Payments	454.0	527.5	592.5					
3. वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	3. Commodities and Services	2672.1	3011.9	3186.2	(क) रेलवे से	(a) Railways	6590.7	7683.0	8417.6
4. मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	4. Repairs and Maintenance	2351.4	2637.8	2891.0	(ख) रेल वर्कशाप और उत्पादन एककों के निर्माण संबंधी कियाकलाप	(b) Manufacturing Activity of Railways workshops and production units	942.9	1125.8	1293.7
5. ब्याज	5. Interest	806.1	922.1	1075.7					
6. मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	6. Provision for depreciation	1121.0	1462.9	1596.0					
7. सरकार (प्रशासन) के चालू खातों को अन्तरित लाभ	7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	20.7	(-) 50.1	41.1	(ग) डाक	(c) Posts	476.8	563.0	744.0
					(घ) दूर संचार	(d) Telecommunications	1309.8	1287.0	1709.0
					(ङ) अन्य	(e) Others	1091.2	1097.4	1277.5
8. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	194.7	(-) 216.7	230.7	11. ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	**11. Interest Receipts**	**25.7**	**28.3**	**32.9**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	10437.1	11784.5	13474.7	12. जोड़.	**12. Total**	**10437.1**	**11784.5**	**13474.7**

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विवरण 3: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरणः सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 3: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

वितरण	Disbursements	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	**1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	**4451.5**	**5801.1**	**6006.6**
1.1 भवन और अन्य निर्माण	1.1 Buildings and other construction	2725.1	3457.1	3824.3
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	2033.8	2677.0	2883.3
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	691.3	780.1	941.0
1.2 मशीनरी और उपस्कर	1.2 Machinery and equipment	1726.4	2344.0	2182.3
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	1272.0	1850.0	1643.2
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	454.4	494.0	539.1
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	**2. Increase in works stores**	**106.2**	**104.3**	**129.5**
3. पूंजी अन्तरण	**3. Capital transfers**	**3825.1**	**4511.0**	**4743.0**
3.1 पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को अनुदान	3.1 Grants for capital formation:	3555.8	4119.6	4286.8
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	3240.1	3738.7	3899.9
(ख) गैर-विभागीयवाणि-ज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	5.7	7.7	4.3
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To local authorities	53.3	69.1	83.0
(घ) औरों को	(d) To others	256.7	304.1	299.6
3.2 उपदान और पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	201.8	273.7	321.0
3.3 अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	3.3 Other capital transfers	67.5	117.7	135.2
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**8382.8**	**10416.4**	**10879.1**

प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
5. सकल बचत	**5. Gross Savings**	**(-)1441.5**	**(-)2165.2**	**(-)3710.2**
5.1 चालू खाते में बचत (प्रशासन)	5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	(-)2757.2	(-)3411.4	(-)5536.9
5.2 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	194.7	(-) 216.7	230.7
5.3 मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	5.3 Depreciation provision	1121.0	1462.9	1596.0
6. पूंजी अन्तरण	**6. Capital Transfers**	**505.9**	**501.1**	**512.0**
6.1 विदेशी अनुदान	6.1 Foreign grants	484.6	501.1	512.0
6.2 अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	6.2 Other capital receipts	21.3	...	...
7. शेषः वस्तुओं और सेवाओं संबंधी सभी प्रकार के लेन-देन पर घाटा और अन्तरण	**7. Balance: Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers**	**9318.4**	**12080.5**	**14077.3**
8. जोड़	**8. Total**	**8382.8**	**10416.4**	**10879.1**

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विवरण 4: वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में परिवर्तनः सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 4: Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. crores*)

व्यय	Outgoings	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. शेयरों में लगाई गई पूंजी	**1. Investments in shares**	3645.3	4036.9	2793.1	7. उधारों की वापसी अदायगी	**7. Repayment of loans**	2238.8	3451.5	3763.6
1.1 सरकारी उद्यम	1.1 Of Government concerns	3593.2	3897.0	2751.7	7.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा	7.1 By States and Union Territories	1416.4	2195.5	2523.4
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	90.0	114.6	95.7	7.2 औरों को	7.2 By others	822.4	1256.0	1240.2
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	3503.2	3782.4	2656.0					
1.2 अन्य उद्यम	1.2 Of other concerns	52.1	139.9	41.4					
2. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए ऋण	**2. Loans for capital formation**	9718.4	10376.2	11536.3	8. शेषः वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में निवल वृद्धि	**8. Balance: Net increase in Financial Assets**	12933.0	14574.0	12091.2
2.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	2.1 To States and Union Territories	6813.4	7161.8	7875.0					
2.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	2.2 To local authorities	211.2	288.0	383.4					
2.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	2483.5	2689.4	2992.3					
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	497.4	558.3	522.0					
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	1986.1	2131.1	2470.3					
2.4 औरों को	2.4 To others	210.3	237.0	285.6					
3. अन्य उधार	**3. Other loans**	1257.7	2434.6	608.1					
3.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	3.1 To States and Union Territories	545.8	135.6	47.8					
3.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	3.2 To local authorities	9.3	7.4	11.0					
3.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	3.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	552.8	1807.8	388.5					
3.4 विदेशी सरकारों को	3.4 To foreign governments	50.6	360.6	100.0					
3.5 औरों को	3.5 To others	99.2	123.2	60.8					
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	**4. Subscription to International Financial Organisations**	540.3	1156.8	894.0					
5. देशीय सोने चांदी की निवल खरीद	**5. Net purchase of domestic gold and silver**	10.1	21.0	23.3					
6. जोड़	**6. Total**	15171.8	18025.5	15854.8	9. जोड़	**9. Total**	15171.8	18025.5	15854.8

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विवरण 5: वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन: सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 5: Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Outgoings	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. बाजार ऋणों की वापसी	1. Repayment of market loans	658.9	1050.5	820.9
2. विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी	2. Repayment of external debt	629.7	885.5	1036.5
3. शेष: वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि	3. Balance: Net increase in Financial Liabilities	22248.4	26220.0	26168.4
4. जोड़	4. **Total**	**23537.0**	**28156.0**	**28025.8**

आय	Incomings	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
5. बाजार ऋण	5. **Market loans**	**5543.3**	**6350.0**	**7121.0**
6. विदेशी ऋण	6. **External debt**	**1995.1**	**2746.0**	**3653.0**
6.1 पी.एल.480 भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	6.1 PL 480: Account under Indo-US agreement, 1974 *(net)*	(-) 79.0	(-) 74.2	(-) 71.4
6.2 विशेष ऋण *(निवल)*	6.2 Special credits *(net)*	(-) 70.9	(-)125.8	(-) 98.3
6.3 अन्य	6.3 Others	2145.0	2946.0	3822.7
7. अल्प बचतें *(निवल)*	7. Small Savings *(net)*	4292.3	4900.0	5400.0
8. राज्य भविष्य निधियां *(निवल)*	8. State Provident Funds *(net)*	418.7	433.9	480.5
9. सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि *(निवल)*	9. Public Provident Funds *(net)*	76.5	140.0	155.0
10. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमा रकमें *(निवल)*	10. Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds *(net)*	776.2	2300.0	2500.0
11. अनिवार्य बचतों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार *(निवल)*	11. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits *(net)*	125.0	(-)320.0	(-)190.0
12. विशेष प्रतिभूतियां *(निवल)*	12. Special Securities *(net)*	535.2	1137.5	881.5
13. राजकोष हुण्डियां *(निवल)*	13. Treasury Bills *(net)*	4934.0	7850.0	5688.3
14. विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां *(निवल)*	14. Miscellaneous Capital receipts *(net)*	4840.7	2618.6	2336.5
15. जोड़	15. **Total**	**23537.0**	**28156.0**	**28025.8**

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विवरण: 6 सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता
Account 6: Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. crores*)

व्यय	Outgoings	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों में घाटा और अन्तरण- संतुलनकारी मद विवरण 3	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers - Balancing item Account 3	9318.4	12080.5	14077.3	5. वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि- सन्तुलनकारी विवरण 5	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5	22248.4	26220.0	26168.4
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में निवल वृद्धि सन्तुलनकारी मद विवरण 4	2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	12933.0	14574.0	12091.2	6. रोकड़ शेष में कमी	6. Decrease in cash balance	3.0	434.5	0.1
3. रोकड़ शेष में वृद्धि	3. Increase in cash balance	–	–	–					
3. जोड़	**4. Total**	**22251.4**	**26654.5**	**26168.5**	**7. जोड़**	**7. Total**	**22251.4**	**26654.5**	**26168.5**

II आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

15. वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट के आंकड़ों के आधार पर आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी इन दोनों श्रेणियों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण इस भाग के अन्त में तीन विवरणों में दिया गया है। नीचे के पैराग्राफों में इस प्रकार वर्गीकरण से निकलने वाले निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा दिया गया है।

कुल व्यय

16. वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए बजट में की गई कुल व्यय की व्यवस्था में सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का अनुमान, जो मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास परिव्यय का द्योतक है, 36325 करोड़ रुपए का है अथवा यह कुल व्यय का 53.7 प्रतिशत है।

17. सामान्य सेवाओं पर 1987-88 में 16747 करोड़ रुपए अर्थात् कुल व्यय के 24.8 प्रतिशत के खर्च का अनुमान है। इस पुस्तिका में अपनाई गई कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की योजना के अन्तर्गत "सामान्य सेवाओं" में रक्षा व्यय और असैनिक व्यय के अतिरिक्त ऐसी मदें शामिल हैं जैसे प्रशासनिक इमारतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय और दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण।

18. अनावंटनीय व्यय में ये मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले सांविधिक सहायक अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान, खाद्य और अन्य उपभोक्ता-वस्तु संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता, सरकारी ऋण पर ब्याज, पेंशनें और दूसरे देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता। इन अनावंटनीय मदों का अनुमान, जो 1987-88 के कुल व्यय का 21.5 प्रतिशत है, 14568 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है, जिसकी तुलना में 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमान 13633 करोड़ रुपए के थे।

II. ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

15. Based on the data in the budget for 1987-88 a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 1987-88 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 36325 crores or 53.7 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs.16747 crores for 1987-88 i.e. 24.8 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in the brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions and aid to foreign countires. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 21.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1987-88 are estimated at Rs. 14568 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs.13633 crores for 1986-87.

कुल व्यय *Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Social and Economic Services	30852	36394	36325
2. सामान्य सेवाएं	2. General Services	10773	14399	16747
(1) रक्षा	i) Defence	7962	10154	12521
(2) रक्षा से भिन्न खपत व्यय	ii) Consumption expenditure other than defence	2016	2732	2796
(3) खपत से भिन्न व्यय	iii) Non-consumption expenditure	795	1513	1430
3. अनावंटनीय व्यय	3. Unallocable	11487	13633	14568
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	**4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**53112**	**64426**	**67640**

खपत संबंधी व्यय

19. 1987-88 के बजट में खपत संबंधी व्यय के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 12521 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए 2796 करोड़ रुपए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए 1804 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। नीचे दी गई सारणी में 1987-88 के बजट में दिखाए गए खपत संबंधी व्यय, 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1985-86 के वास्तविक व्यय की रकमों का विश्लेषण किया गया है।

Consumption Expenditure

19. The 1987-88 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs.12521 crores for defence, Rs. 2796 crores for other general services and Rs. 1804 crores for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 1987-88, the revised estimates for 1986-87 and actuals for 1985-86.

खपत संबंधी व्यय *Consumption Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सामान्य सेवाओं पर व्यय	1. Expenditure on general services	9978	12886	15317
i) रक्षा	i) Defence	7962	10154	12521
ii) अन्य	ii) Others	2016	2732	2796
2. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर व्यय	2. Expenditure on Social and Economic services	1232	1543	1804
3. कुल खपत संबंधी व्यय (1+2)	**3. Total Consumption expenditure(1+2)**	**11210**	**14429**	**17121**

अन्तरण अदायगियां

20. 1987-88 के लिए अन्तरण अदायगियों की 28528 करोड़ रुपए की कुल अनुमानित रकम में से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के अन्तरण के लिए 49.0 प्रतिशत, ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 34.3 प्रतिशत, और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सांविधिक और विकास भिन्न अनुदानों के लिए 4.5 प्रतिशत रकम रखी गई है। इन अन्तरणों का कार्यानुसार ब्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है।

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs. 28528 crores for 1987-88, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 49.0 per cent, interest payments for 34.3 per cent and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 4.5 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

अन्तरण अदायगियां *Transfer Payments*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
I. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए (चालू और पूंजीगत) जिसमें से	I. Transfer for social and economic services (current and capital) of which:	11195	12814	13989
1. राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिए अनुदान	1. Grants to States and Union Territories for:			
i) एक मुश्त आयोजनागत अनुदान	i) Block Plan Grants	2715	2922	3304
ii) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम	ii) Drought Prone Area Programme	37	36	46
iii) ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाएं	iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	297	294	328
iv) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	iv) National Rural Employment Programme	338	465	478
v) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	v) Family Welfare Programme	453	472	530
vi) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम	vi) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	604	679	718
2. आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy:			
i) निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास योजना के लिए सहायता	i) Assistance for export promotion and market development schemes	603	788	870
ii) चीनी के निर्यात से होने वाली हानि	ii) Loss on sugar export	–	10	20
iii) उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	iii) Fertilizer subsidy	1924	1893	1910
iv) अन्य	iv) Others	734	893	677
II. अन्य अन्तरण	II. Other Transfers	10978	13253	14539
1) चालू	1) Current:	10709	12862	14083
i) ब्याज अदायगियां	i) Interest payments	7090	8923	9779
ii) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सांविधिक और गैर-विकासात्मक अनुदान	ii) Statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories	1205	1089	1290
iii) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	iii) Food subsidy	1650	2000	2000
iv) नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	iv) Subsidy on controlled cloth	51	36	27
v) स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना	v) Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pensions Schemes	52	60	60
vi) अन्य	vi) Others	661	754	927
2) पूंजी	2) Capital	269	391	456
III. जोड़ अंतरण (I+II)	**III. Total Transfers (I+II)**	**22173**	**26067**	**28528**

बजटीय साधनों में से पूंजी निर्माण

21. 1987-88 में 24752 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजी निर्माण बजट का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि 1986-87 में 24438 करोड़ रुपए और 1985-86 में 21477 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था। नीचे दी गई सारणी में, 1987-88 में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का विस्तृत कार्य संबंधी आवंटन तथा पहले के दो वर्षों का आवंटन दिखाया गया है।

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs.24752 crores for 1987-88 compared to Rs.24438 crores in 1986-87 and Rs.21477 crores in 1985-86. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 1987-88 and the allocation in the two preceding years.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था   Provision for Capital Formation

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross Fixed Capital formation	4452	5801	6007
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	278	645	541
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services	3957	4856	5022
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	40	60	71
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	678	763	779
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	3140	3907	4036
घ) अन्य	d) Others	99	126	136
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अविभाज्य मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	217	300	444
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में परिवर्तन	2. Changes in works stores	106	104	129
3. वित्तीय सहायता	3. Financial Assistance	16919	18533	18616
क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता	A. Financial assistance to States and Union Territories	10054	10901	11775
i) सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	i) Social and Economic Services	10054	10901	11775
ii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अविभाज्य मदें	ii) General Services and unallocable items	–	–	--
ख) गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों और अन्य पार्टियों को वित्तीय सहायता	B. Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties	6865	7632	6841
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	163	213	219
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services	6702	7419	6622
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	362	441	449
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	5888	6468	5707
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	361	404	372
घ) अन्य	d) Others	91	106	94
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अविभाज्य मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	–	–	--
4. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था (1+2+3)	4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3)	**21477**	**24438**	**24752**

वित्तीय विकास के लिए उपलब्ध चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष

22. विकास से भिन्न चालू व्यय के मुकाबले चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष सरकार के विकास संबंधी चालू और पूंजीगत दोनों प्रकार के खर्च की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए चालू राजस्व से किए जाने वाले अंश का परिचायक होता है। अनुमान है, 1987-88 में इस अधिशेष की रकम 7340 करोड़ रुपए होगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1986-87 और 1985-86 के अधिशेष की रकम क्रमशः 7680 करोड़ रुपए और 7161 करोड़ रुपए थी। नीचे की सारणी में ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

Surplus of current revenues available for Financing Development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental expenditure measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 7340 crores for 1987-88 and may be compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 7680 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 7161 crores for 1985-86. The table below sets forth the details.

केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिशेष   Surplus of the Central Government

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1985-86 वास्तविक Accounts	1986-87 संशोधित Revised	1987-88 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन का कुल चालू राजस्व	1. Total current revenues of Government Administration	26801	32573	35369
2. विकास भिन्न खपत व्यय, सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure-General Services	9978	12886	15317
3. विकास भिन्न चालू अन्तरण	3. Non-Developmental Current Transfers	10978	13253	14539
i) सामान्य सेवाएं	i) General Services	62	83	102
ii) अविभाज्य	ii) Unallocable	10916	13170	14437
4. सरकारी प्रशासन का अधिशेष (1-2-3)	4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1-2-3)	5845	6434	5513
5. विभागीय उपक्रमों की सकल बचत	5. Gross Savings of the Departmental Undertakings	1316	1246	1827
6. कुल अधिशेष (4+5)	6. **Total Surplus (4+5)**	**7161**	**7680**	**7340**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य संबंधी Functional — सामान्य सेवाएं General Services — रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services
1	2	3	4
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	2016.2	7961.6
2. अंतरण अदायगियां:	2. Transfer Payments		
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	–	–
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	38.0	–
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) To Others	22.5	–
(iii)अन्य चालू अन्तरण:	(iii) Other Current Transfers		
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	0.7	–
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) Others	0.5	–
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण:	3. Gross Capital Formation		
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	216.9	–
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	(-) 41.7	–
4. पूंजी अन्तरण:	4. Capital Transfers		
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	–	–
(घ) अन्यों को	(d) To Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	–	–
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश:	5. Investment in Shares		
(i) सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों को	(i) Of Government Companies		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) औरों को	(b) Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Of Other Concerns	–	–
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	–	–
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	–	–
(iv) अन्यों को	(iv) To Others	–	–
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	5.0	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	–	–
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	2.2	–
(v) अन्यों को	(v) To Others	0.7	–
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	540.3	–
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	10.1	–
जोड़	**Total**	**2811.4**	**7961.6**

वर्गीकरण 1985-86(वास्तविक)
:LASSIFICATION : 1985-86 (ACTUAL

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores)*

			सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services					
शिक्षा Education	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agriculture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Communication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	इकट्ठे अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अनावंटनीय Unallocable	जोड़ Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
122.0	121.1	310.9	96.9	272.7	134.9	174.1	–	–	11210.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7090.2	7090.2
79.5	571.9	121.1	186.2	93.8	113.6	59.5	1357.5	1205.4	3826.5
28.7	0.3	12.3	0.3	–	53.6	–	–	–	95.2
529.9	66.1	239.1	282.2	312.8	20.7	144.7	–	–	1618.0
–	0.1	4.4	1936.0	1125.3	178.6	16.2	–	1808.5	5069.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	526.3	526.3
17.1	0.2	85.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	–	15.7	121.4
25.1	24.2	228.2	40.1	677.5	3140.0	99.5	–	–	4451.5
–	5.4	1.7	1.8	45.6	93.2	0.2	–	–	106.2
1.0	–	1006.4	747.7	34.0	91.4	2.1	1357.5	–	3240.1
–	-	–	2.8	2.0	–	0.9	–	–	5.7
–	–	22.4	0.6	–	30.3	–	–	–	53.3
0.4	–	–	118.5	131.0	–	6.8	–	–	256.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	269.3	269.3
–	–	–	–	65.0	–	25.0	–	–	90.0
–	–	7.8	92.4	3368.2	30.2	4.6	–	–	3503.2
–	–	1.4	0.1	50.2	–	0.4	–	–	52.1
–	–	25.7	55.7	45.4	39.7	3142.6	3504.3	–	6813.4
–	–	–	67.9	269.5	150.0	10.0	–	–	497.4
–	6.8	1.0	51.6	1788.0	120.0	18.7	–	–	1986.1
–	–	40.8	0.2	139.2	31.0	–	–	–	211.2
–	–	82.3	27.6	75.5	–	24.9	–	–	210.3
2.4	–	–	7.1	5.2	–	5.0	–	521.1	545.8
–	–	–	7.4	466.9	78.5	–	–	–	522.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.6	50.6
–	–	2.1	–	–	5.0	–	–	–	9.3
–	–	86.6	0.1	5.6	–	6.2	–	–	99.2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	540.3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.1
806.1	**796.1**	**2279.7**	**3723.3**	**8974.0**	**4310.8**	**3743.0**	**6219.3**	**11487.1**	**53112.4**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकर
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य संबंधी Functional — सामान्य सेवाएं General Services — रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services
1	2	3	4
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	2731.7	10154.1
2. अंतरण अदायगियां:	2. Transfer Payments		
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	–	–
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	43.9	–
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	5.0	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) To Others	31.1	–
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण:	(iii) Other Current Transfers		
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	0.9	–
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) Others	1.9	–
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण:	3. Gross Capital Formation		
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	299.9	–
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	(-) 55.4	–
4. पूंजी अन्तरण:	4. Capital Transfers		
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	–	–
(घ) अन्यों को	(d) To Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	–	–
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश:	5. Investment in Shares		
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) औरों को	(b) Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Of Other Concerns	–	–
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	–	–
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	–	–
(iv) अन्यों को	(iv) To Others	–	–
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	5.0	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	–	–
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	2.0	–
(v) अन्यों को	(v) To Others	1.0	–
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	1156.8	–
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	21.0	–
जोड़	**Total**	**4244.8**	**10154.1**

1986-87 (संशोधित अनुमान)

ASSIFICATION : 1986-87(R.E.)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

		सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services							
ıक्षा ducation	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	इकट्ठे अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
166.6	161.1	388.1	130.9	330.3	141.6	224.4	–	–	14428.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8923.4	8923.4
98.8	582.0	168.2	199.6	134.8	137.0	60.6	1461.0	1089.4	3975.3
35.7	0.3	11.7	0.4	–	35.3	–	–	–	88.4
655.6	81.3	425.0	293.4	361.7	29.6	172.4	–	–	2050.1
–	1.0	78.0	2009.2	1306.2	178.3	11.1	–	2036.2	5620.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	690.7	690.7
18.0	0.2	142.9	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.3	–	39.1	206.9
26.2	35.3	583.8	60.2	762.4	3907.4	125.9	–	–	5801.1
–	(-) 6.6	(-) 1.1	4.4	117.0	46.1	(-) 0.1	–	–	104.3
12.2	–	1094.6	1024.0	29.8	113.5	3.6	1461.0	–	3738.7
–	–	–	4.0	2.2	0.1	1.4	–	–	7.7
–	–	31.2	1.2	–	36.7	–	–	–	69.1
2.0	–	–	154.9	144.4	–	2.8	–	–	304.1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	391.4	391.4
–	–	–	–	72.0	–	42.6	–	–	114.6
–	–	18.8	70.5	3626.7	61.1	5.3	–	–	3782.4
–	–	2.3	0.1	137.1	–	0.4	–	–	139.9
–	–	23.4	64.4	58.9	35.1	3168.8	3811.2	–	7161.8
–	–	–	130.0	281.3	145.0	2.0	–	–	558.3
–	7.8	1.0	50.2	1981.9	66.9	23.3	–	–	2131.1
–	–	28.4	0.3	180.3	79.0	–	–	–	288.0
–	–	121.3	30.2	42.6	15.0	27.9	–	–	237.0
2.3	–	–	16.0	5.1	–	4.8	–	102.4	135.6
–	–	–	39.4	488.8	79.6	1200.0	–	–	1807.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360.6	360.6
–	–	3.0	–	–	2.4	–	–	–	7.4
–	–	95.4	0.1	22.8	–	3.9	–	–	123.2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1156.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21.0
117.4	**862.4**	**3216.0**	**4283.5**	**10088.6**	**5109.8**	**5083.4**	**6733.2**	**13633.2**	**64426.4**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्ध
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTION

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य संबंधी Functional सामान्य सेवाएं General Service रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	 रक्षा सेवाएं Defen Servic
1	2	3	4
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	2796.0	12521
2. अंतरण अदायगियां:	2. Transfer Payments		
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	–	–
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	61.4	–
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	6.8	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) To Others	31.3	–
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण:	(iii) Other Current Transfers		
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	0.9	–
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) Others	1.9	–
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण:	3. Gross Capital Formation		
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	444.1	–
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	(-) 42.1	–
4. पूंजी अन्तरण:	4. Capital Transfers		
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	–	–
(घ) अन्यों को	(d) To Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	–	–
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश:	5. Investment in Shares		
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) औरों को	(b) Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Of Other Concerns	–	–
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	–	–
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	–	–
(iv) अन्यों को	(iv) To Others	–	–
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	5.0	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	–	–
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	3.0	–
(v) अन्यों को	(v) To Others	0.3	–
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	894.0	–
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	23.3	–
जोड़	**Total**	**4225.9**	**12521**

ीकरण 1987-88(बजट अनुमान)

LASSIFICATION : 1987-88 (B.E.)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services									
शिक्षा Educa-tion	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	इकट्ठे अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
198.3	171.0	449.9	154.0	399.2	159.4	272.0	–	–	17121.2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9778.7	9778.7
387.5	644.5	255.0	214.2	137.2	142.6	41.6	1652.0	1290.4	4826.4
43.8	0.2	13.1	0.2	–	33.9	–	–	–	98.0
875.1	94.2	553.8	312.8	407.4	23.6	203.5	–	–	2501.7
–	2.9	9.4	1949.8	1267.1	224.6	23.7	–	2027.4	5505.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	865.1	865.1
21.4	0.2	160.9	0.1	2.5	0.1	3.3	–	19.0	209.4
24.7	28.0	487.8	70.7	779.4	4036.1	135.8	–	–	6006.6
-	(-) 10.4	(-) 14.4	1.4	147.6	47.4	–	–	–	129.5
16.8	–	1025.3	1079.2	14.3	108.8	3.5	1652.0	–	3899.9
–	–	–	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.8	–	–	4.3
–	–	29.8	3.0	–	50.2	–	–	–	83.0
2.5	–	–	166.1	128.0	–	3.0	–	–	299.6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	456.2	456.2
–	–	–	–	66.7	–	29.0	–	–	95.7
–	–	14.7	58.1	2560.1	17.1	6.0	–	–	2656.0
–	–	2.3	–	38.5	–	0.6	–	–	41.4
–	–	29.8	69.4	85.4	55.4	3497.1	4137.9	–	7875.0
–	–	–	150.0	285.3	85.7	1.0	–	–	522.0
–	0.5	1.0	41.2	2363.2	32.6	31.8	–	–	2470.3
–	–	47.2	0.2	172.3	163.7	–	–	–	383.4
–	–	120.7	29.2	91.7	23.0	21.0	–	–	285.6
3.0	–	–	1.5	2.8	–	4.3	–	31.2	47.8
–	–	–	11.5	304.8	72.2	–	–	–	388.5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	100.0
–	–	3.0	–	–	5.0	–	–	–	11.0
–	–	7.7	0.1	47.3	–	5.4	–	–	60.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	894.0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.3
573.1	**931.1**	**3197.0**	**4313.5**	**9302.4**	**5281.5**	**4284.4**	**7441.9**	**14568.0**	**67640.2**

परिशिष्ट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण की मदों की परिभाषा और उनकी व्युत्पत्ति पर टिप्पणियां

क. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस पुस्तिका में प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्गीकरण का ढांचा 6 विवरणों (खातों) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों की रूपरेखा पर आधारित है। इन विवरणों में प्रत्येक विवरण की व्युत्पत्ति का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

विवरण 1: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध व्यय पक्ष में सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय और चालू अन्तरण अदायगियों से है। प्राप्ति पक्ष में, इस विवरण में कर-प्राप्तियों, सरकारी सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय और शुल्क तथा विविध प्राप्तियों को दिखाया जाता है। खपत संबंधी व्यय से चालू राजस्व के आधिक्य से उत्पन्न शेष तथा चालू अन्तरण अदायगियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रशासन में बचत की सूचक होती है और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बचतों को मिलाकर यह पूंजी निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत की द्योतक होती है।

मद 1 : *खपत संबंधी व्यय :* सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय में कर्मचारियों को अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर हुआ चालू व्यय शामिल है। इससे सरकार के मौजूदा विकास संबंधी तथा विकास भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई गई वस्तुओं और उपयोग किए गए अन्य तत्वों की उपलब्ध मात्रा के मूल्य का पता चलता है।

मद 1.1 : *मजदूरी और वेतन :* मजदूरी और वेतन की राशि सरकार द्वारा अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन के रूप में उत्पन्न आय के अनुमानों की द्योतक है। असैनिक विभागों द्वारा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों (जिनमें मंहगाई भत्ते और नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की अदायगी शामिल है, परन्तु यात्रा भत्ते शामिल नहीं है) और मानदेय के रूप में वास्तविक अदायगियों के अलावा, इस मद में रक्षा कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी और वेतन, जिसमें किट और वस्त्र भत्ता तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए दिया जाने वाला अन्न भी शामिल है, रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन का अंश और "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों द्वारा रखे गए नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मजदूरी की अदायगियां भी शामिल हैं, रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन अंश का अनुमान लगाते समय निर्माण-कार्यों के व्यय के एक तिहाई अंश को मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है और दो-तिहाई अंश को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर होने वाला व्यय माना जाता है। "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा "इकट्ठी व्यवस्था" के अन्तर्गत व्यय को 50:50 के अनुपात में मजदूरी और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है। क्योंकि आवश्यक आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मद 1.2 : *वस्तुएं और सेवाएं :* वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मद में अन्य व्यय शीर्षक के अधीन होने वाले व्यय शामिल हैं। बजट में की गई इकट्ठी व्यवस्था को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा मजदूरी और वेतन में 50:50 के अनुपात में बांट दिया जाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को इसी प्रकार की जाने वाली अदायगियों को सेवाओं की खरीद के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाने की स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय को चालू व्यय के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। निर्माण-कार्यों, पर हुए व्यय के एक-तिहाई अंश को छोड़कर, जिसे मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है, रक्षा पर पूंजी परिव्यय की बाकी राशि मुख्यतः यहां दिखाई जाती है।

APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget

A. Economic Classification

The framework of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts.

Account 1: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1: *Consumption Expenditure:* The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1: *Wages and Salaries:* Denote the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50:50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required breakup is not available.

Item 1.2: *Commodities and Services:* Include expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50:50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

मद 2 : *अन्तरण अदायगियां :* ये व्यय माल और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग के द्योतक नहीं होते, ये तो अन्य मदों की आय में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से केवल अन्तरणों के रूप में होते हैं । वर्तमान विश्लेषण में चालू अन्तरणों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों में अन्तर की परिकल्पना इस आधार पर की गई है कि जहां चालू अन्तरणों से प्राप्तिकर्ताओं के आय खातों में रकमों की वृद्धि हो जाती है, वहां पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का उद्देश्य पूंजीगत व्यय में सहायता देना होता है । यहां केवल चालू अन्तरणों को दिखाया गया है । इनमें ब्याज, की अदायगियां, राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों और लाभ न कमाने वाली संस्थाओं को चालू अनुदान, आर्थिक सहायता, पेंशनें और अन्यों को अन्तरण अदायगियां शामिल हैं ।

मद 2.1 : राष्ट्रीय कर्जे पर ब्याज की अदायगी को कई बार सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियों से घटाकर दिखाया जाता है, परन्तु इन अदायगियों को यहां सकल रूप में दिखाया गया है । ब्याज में राष्ट्रीय कर्जों पर ब्याज भी शामिल है परन्तु विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज इसमें शामिल नहीं है । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज को विवरण 2 में जो इन उपक्रमों का चालू खाता है , दिखाया गया है ।

मद 2.2 : अनुदानों में सांविधिक अनुदान तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सभी अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न और आयोजना अनुदान शामिल है, पर इसमें ये अनुदान शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य पूंजी निर्माण में सहायता पहुंचाना है । (जैसे, ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य, भूमि-संरक्षण, वन, छोटे सिंचाई कार्य आदि, के लिए अनुदान) । विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किया गया है यहां दिखाया गया है । चौथी आयोजना के शुरू से राज्यों और राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त अनुदानों और एकमुश्त ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है । इस विश्लेषण में एकमुश्त अनुदानों को चालू और पूंजीगत अनुदानों के बीच 50:50 के अनुपात में निर्धारित किया गया है । उप-मद "औरों को अनुदान" में मुख्यतः संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं और इन संस्थाओं में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाएं भी शामिल हैं ।

मद 2.3 : अन्य चालू अन्तरणों में ये शामिल हैं : आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त असैनिक और सैनिक पेंशनों और व्यक्तियों को किए गए अन्य चालू अन्तरण जैसे छात्रवृत्तियां, वृत्तिकायें, इनाम, अकाल और अन्य सहायता संबंधी अदायगियां । इस मद में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर हुआ सहायता व्यय (राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किए गए व्यय से भिन्न) भी शामिल है । इस वर्गीकरण में पेंशन संबंधी अदायगियों को अन्तरण अदायगी के रूप में माना गया है । यद्यपि पेंशन को एक अन्य प्रकार से, अर्थात् आस्थगित वेतन के रूप में माना जा सकता है, परन्तु पेंशनों को अन्तरण के रूप में मानना इस आधार पर सरल और तर्कसंगत है कि पेंशन वाले सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों से अर्थव्यवस्था के चालू उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है ।

मद 6 : सरकार की चालू और पूंजी खाते की अंतरण प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) के बीच का अन्तर चालू और पूंजी खाते की अन्तरण अदायगियों के बीच के अंतर की तरह, इस परिकल्पना पर आधारित है कि सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियां आय से की गई अदायगियां हैं जबकि पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां पूंजी से की गई अदायगियां होती हैं । इस भिन्नता के आधार पर संपदा-शुल्क और दान-कर पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों के रूप में माने जाते और इन्हें यहां पर नहीं दिखाया जाता था । तथापि राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़ों के संग्रह और राष्ट्रीय लेखों के संकलन और विश्लेषण की सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, यह भेद राजकोषीय वर्ष 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

Item 2: *Transfer Payments:* These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1: Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt exlcuding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2: Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50:50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3: Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions-civil and defence and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions.

Item 6: The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account - like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account - rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax were treated as capital receipts and did not appear here until 1982-83. However, following the recommendations made by the Adivisory Committee on collection of data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts, this distinction has been done away with starting from the fiscal year 1983-84 (Accounts).

करों की प्राप्तियों की राशि, यहां राज्यों के हिस्से और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों को घटा कर दिखाई गई है ।

आय और सम्पत्ति पर करों की मद में आय-कर, धन-कर, संपदा शुल्क, दान-कर और भू-राजस्व (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों पर कर शामिल है । वस्तुओं पर कर में संघ उत्पाद शुल्क, (जिसमें राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल नहीं है) सीमा शुल्क, देशी कच्चे तेल पर उपकर और विदेश यात्रा पर कर और बिक्री कर, पंजीकरण फीस, स्टाम्प शुल्क आदि (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) शामिल है ।

मद 7 : *सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय* : इस मद में, प्रशासन को अन्तरित विभागीय और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लाभ शामिल हैं । इसमें शामिल ब्याज की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज की है । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि उन उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज विवरण 2 में दिखाई गई व्यय की मद है, विवरण 1 में नहीं । "अन्यों" में किराये की प्राप्ति और लोक निर्माण कार्यों से प्राप्तियां, और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के द्वारा देय कच्चे तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी भी शामिल है ।

मद 8 : *फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां* : इसमें वाणिज्यिक आधार पर संगठित न की गई फीस पर दी गई सेवाओं के लिए सरकारी विभागों की प्रशासनिक प्राप्तियां शामिल है ।

विवरण 2 : *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का लेन-देन तथा अन्तरण : विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम का चालू खाता*

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य जो बजट में दिखाये गये है, सरकार की उद्यमकारी गतिविधियों के रूप में हैं । इन उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय उत्पादनशील उद्यमों के कार्यचालन व्यय के समान उस मध्यवर्ती व्यय के द्योतक हैं जो माल तथा सेवाओं के मूल्यों में शामिल किए जाते हैं, और जिन्हें अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दूसरे वर्गों को बेचा जाता है । अतः वह प्रशासनिक विभागों के अन्तिम परिव्यय के रूप में भिन्न होते हैं । इसी प्रकार वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय केवल प्रशासनिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) से, जो उनकी अपनी आय नहीं होती है और उनके व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों की आयों से ली जाती है, भिन्न होती है । अतः इस विवरण में सामान्यतः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का लाभ और हानि का लेखा दिया जाता है और यह विवरण 1 के स्वरूप से भिन्न होता है ।

स्वतंत्र कम्पनियों या निगमों के रूप में संचालित सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, उर्वरक निगम आदि के लेन-देनों को इस विवरण में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया आर्थिक वर्गीकरण उपक्रमों के संबंध में है जो विभागीय तौर पर चलाये जा रहे हैं और इनमें ये उपक्रम शामिल हैं :- रेलवे, डाक और दूरसंचार, अफीम की फैक्टरियां और एलक्लायड के कारखाने, विदेशी संचार सेवाएं, परिवहन योजनाएं, परमाणु बिजलीघर सहित बिजली परियोजनाएं, वन और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना । किन्तु 1972-73 से वर्गीकरण में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेल की कर्मशालाओं और उत्पादन एककों (चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स और इन्टिग्रल कोच फैक्टरी) के निर्माण संबंधी कार्यों को इसकेअन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है । 1977-78 से लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों पर रक्षा सेवाएं, कैंटीन भण्डार विभाग के कार्यचालन को भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा किए गए लेन-देन सामान्य बजट का एक अंग है । इसमें 1982-83 (लेखा) से प्रारम्भ करके परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यचालन को भी शामिल किया गया है और 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से नागर विमानन,

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax, estate duty, gift tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding States' share), customs duties, cesses on commodities and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7: *Income from property and enterprises:* This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. 'Others' include rental income, receipts from public works and royalty payable by ONGC on crude oil and gas.

Item 8: *Fees and miscellaneous receipts:* These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertaking*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of enterpreneurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g. taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit and loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account I.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations such as the Hindustan Steel, Fertiliser Corporation etc. are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is, therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts, Telecommunications, Opium factories and Alkaloid works, Overseas Communications Services, Transport Schemes, Power Projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 Classification has been to bring in the manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has been included as its transactions now form part of the general Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Starting from 1982-83 (Accounts),

वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवाओं, दीप स्तंभों और दीप-पोतों, और सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों को भी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना गया है ।

अतः यहां यह बल देना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की उपर्युक्त सूची में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिए जाने वाले वाणिज्यिक अथवा अद्र्ध-वाणिज्यिक किस्मों के कार्य-कलापों का पूरा ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है । तकनीकी दृष्टि से यह संभव है कि आकाशवाणी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग, करेंसी नोट प्रैस और सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस की गतिविधियों जैसे कार्य-कलापों को सरकारी वाणिज्यिक कार्य-कलापों के रूप में माना जाए । किन्तु यहां पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उनकी सेवाओं की अधिकांश बिक्री या तो वाणिज्यिक आधार पर नहीं की जाती या उनकी बिक्री मुख्यतः सरकारी विभागों को ही की जाती है ।

इस विवरण की मदें स्वतः स्पष्ट हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संचालन खाते के व्यय पक्ष में कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन), पेंशन अदायगियां, कच्चे माल आदि की खरीद आदि (अर्थात् वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का व्यय), मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय, इन उपक्रमों द्वारा देय ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है । वर्ष 1979-80 से रेलवे के राजस्व में हुई कमी को उनका "आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व" माना जाता है और उसे उनके द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांशों में से घटा दिया जाता है । किन्तु रेलवे की सही वित्तीय स्थिति प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, उनके पूर्ण लाभांश दायित्व को हिसाब में लिया गया है और कमी को काल्पनिक दृष्टि से रेलवे का दिया गया उधार माना गया है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली कुछ रकमें तथा विभिन्न निधियों की बकाया राशियों पर प्राप्त होने वाली ब्याज की रकम दिखाई जाती है । अधिशेष के एक अंश को, उपक्रम के अंशदान के रूप में सरकारी प्रशासन के चालू खाते (विवरण 1) में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है और शेष राशि को धारित लाभों के रूप में दिखाया जाता है ।

यह धारित लाभों सहित सरकारी प्रशासन की बचत की राशि और विभागीय उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम मिलकर सरकार की कुल बचत की राशि बना जाती है जो सकल पुंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध होती है ।

विवरण 3 : *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों (सम्मिलित) का पूंजी खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध, कुल पुंजी-परिव्यय से है जो प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्तियों और पुंजीगत अन्तरणों का द्योतक है । चूंकि पुंजी निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय, अन्तिम व्यय होता है और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पर भारित होता है तथा सरकार को उसके लिए या तो अपनी बचतों से रकमें निकाल कर साधन जुटाने पड़ते हैं अथवा गैर-सरकारी बचतों से रकम जुटानी पड़ती है, इसलिए पुंजीगत व्यय के संबंध में प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में भेद करना अधिक सार्थक नहीं होगा ।

सरकार द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्ति को (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन व्यय को छोड़कर) सकल और निवल परिसम्पत्ति के निर्माण तथा तालिकागत सामान में हुई निवल वृद्धि के रूप में दिखाया गया है । पुंजीगत अन्तरणों को विवरण 3 में सन्तुलनकारी मद के रूप में दिखाया गया है और इससे शेष अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति सरकार के निवल दायित्व में हुए परिवर्तन की मात्रा का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : भवन और अन्य निर्माण कार्य में सभी कार्यालय, रिहायशी इमारतें और अन्य प्रयोजनों की इमारतें, सड़कें, रेलवे तथा डाक और तार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य, बिजली और अन्य पुंजीगत परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

the working of atomic energy industrial projects and from 1983-84 (Accounts), those of Civil Aviation commercial broadcasting service, light-houses and lightships and irrigation works are also treated as commercial undertakings.

It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done there either because of the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e. wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e. commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80 the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account I) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retaind profits together with the savings of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital account of Government Adminis-tration and Depart-mental Com-mercial Undertakings (combined)*

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1: Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts, telecommunications, power and other capital projects.

मद 1.2 : मशीनें और उपकरण मद में, विभिन्न किस्मों की मशीनों और उपकरणों की खरीद के संबंध में किये जाने वाला व्यय शामिल है । इनमें विदेशी सहायता के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त मशीनें भी शामिल होती है । नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए व्यय का संबंध विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की मूल्यह्रास निधियों से वित्तपोषित व्यय से है । इसलिए मशीनों और उपस्करों पर तथा सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा किए जाने वाले निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय को "नया परिव्यय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है क्योंकि इन परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यह्रास के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

मद 2 : *निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार में वृद्धि* : निर्माण कार्य के लिए आवश्यक धारित सामान और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों के तालिकागत सामान में होने वाली वृद्धि अथवा कमी को इस मद में दिखाया गया है । 1977-78 में (वास्तविक) से शुरू करके सरकार के आयातित उर्वरकों के स्टाकों के वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई बकाया उन प्राप्तियों को घटा कर स्टाक में होने वाली वृद्धि के रूप में, जिनको विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ।

मद 3.1 : *पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान* : राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले पूंजीगत अनुदानों में, आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिए जाने वाले इकट्ठे अनुदान की आधी राशि, तथा राजस्व बजट के ऐसे अनुदान शामिल हैं, जो पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य) में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से दिए जाने हैं । गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसे स्वायत्त निगमों को दी जाने वाली पूंजीगत सहायता (ऋणों से भिन्न) शामिल है । औरों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का एक भाग शामिल है जो उपस्करों की खरीद और निर्माण के लिए दिए जाते हैं ।

मद 3.3 : इस मद में विदेशों को दिए जाने वाला अनुदान शामिल है । चूंकि इसका संबंध, देश से बाहर के आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए की जाने वाली बचतों के अंतरण न मानकर पूंजीगत अंतरण मानना युक्तिसंगत होगा ।

मद 5 और 6 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध प्राप्तियों में विवरण 1 और 2 से आगे लाई गई चालू खाते की सकल बचतें, दान कर और संपदा शुल्क तथा विदेशी अनुदानों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं । विदेशी अनुदानों में नकद अनुदान और अन्य देशों से प्राप्त वस्तु अनुदान शामिल है । अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में, निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि तथा जमीन की बिक्री की रकम को भवन और अन्य निर्माण पूंजी की राशि में से घटा दिया गया है ।

विवरण 4 : *वित्तीय परिसंपत्ति के परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

विवरण 4 का संबंध औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेशत राशि और शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों जैसी वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के लेन-देन से है । ऋणों की राशि पूंजी निर्माण तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए नियत कर दी जाती है । पूंजी निर्माण के लिए शेयरों और ऋणों में निवेशित रकमों से जो विवरण 4 में दिखाई गई है, यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पूंजी निर्माण करने का जो काम हाथ में लेती है उसके अतिरिक्त वह वित्तीय सहायता देकर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किस सीमा तक पूंजी निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देती है । विवरण 4 संतुलनकारी मद सहित, जो वित्तीय निवेशों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों के निवल परिव्यय की द्योतक है, विवरण 3 के घाटे की राशि से यह पता चलता है कि निवल आन्तरिक और निवल विदेशी ऋणों की रकम से तथा घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकता कितनी है ।

Item 1.2: Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacement' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2: *Increase in works stores:* The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78(Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1: Grants for Capital Formation: Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation(e.g. rural works). Grants to non-departmental commercial undertakings include capital assistance (other than by way of loans, to autonomous corporations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission). Grants to others include part of grants to public sector institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3: This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6: Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physical assets has been netted against outlay on building and other construction.

Account 4: *Changes in financial assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e. investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

मद 1 : सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के शेयरों में किए जाने वाले निवेशों का तात्पर्य--सरकार के ऐसे गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश, जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हो। बैंकों, सामान्य बीमा आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अभिगृहीत शेयरों आदि को भी निवेश माना जाता है। अन्य सभी प्रतिष्ठानों को, चाहे वे गैर-सरकारी, सहकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों हों, "अन्य प्रतिष्ठान" कहा गया है। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में, वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों और गैर-वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों के बीच भेद किया गया है।

मद 2 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋणों में पूंजी-परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल है। जिसमें राज्यों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं। अल्प बचतों की राशि में से राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है। केवल गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को दिए गये आयोजनागत ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है। पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों, सहकारी आवास समितियों को दिए जाने वाले तथा मकान बनाने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं।

मद 3 : राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले 'अन्य ऋण' में अर्थोपाय अग्रिम, अल्पावधिक कृषि ऋण, दैवी विपत्तियों के संबंध में देय ऋण तथा आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले विशेष ऋण शामिल हैं। चूंकि राज्यों को दिए गए सभी अर्थोपाय अग्रिम उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में ले लिए जाते हैं इसलिए 1975-76 से इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भुगतान और प्राप्तियों को छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया गया था। इसी प्रकार, कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधि ऋणों को 1985-86 (वास्तविक) से छोड़ दिया गया है। राज्यों को दिये गये मध्यावधि ऋणों को, जिनकी राशि 1985-86 में 1628.01 करोड़ रुपए थी जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उनके घाटों/ओवर ड्राफ्टों को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें दी गई थी, छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि इनसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की लेखा पुस्तकों में राज्यों की देनदारियों का केन्द्र को अंतरण ही प्रकट होता था। गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्य ऋण में उनके घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए तथा पहले की ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के लिए दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण शामिल हैं। तथापि 1975-76 (संशोधित अनुमान) से गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पिछले ऋणों के नवीनीकरण का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध हो गया है और इस कारण इनको "व्यय" "आय" में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। विदेशी सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में वे प्रक्रियात्मक ऋण शामिल हैं जो उन देशों को दिए जाते हैं जिनके साथ रुपयों में अदायगी करने के लिए करार किए गए हैं। चूंकि अधिकांश प्रक्रियात्मक ऋणों की वसूली उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में की जाती है इसलिए उन्हें अब 1981-82 (वास्तविक) से निवल आधार पर दिखाया गया है। औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय वाहन अग्रिम तथा राहत ऋण (जैसे तूफान सहायता) शामिल है।

मद 4 : इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और विकास पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ तथा एशियाई विकास बैंक को दिए जाने वाले अभिदान शामिल है।

मद 5 : यह मद स्वर्ण की किसी भी बिक्री की राशि के समायोजन के बाद स्वर्ण की वास्तविक खरीद की द्योतक है जैसे कि 1980-81 में 4 करोड़ रुपए के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा स्वर्ण बांडों की स्वर्ण के रूप में वापसी अदायगी किया जाना।

मद 7 : औरों द्वारा "ऋणों की वापसी" अदायगी में सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा वापस अदा किए गए ऋण शामिल है। यहां पर यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि चूंकि राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों और अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण को उसी वर्ष में वापस अदा करना पड़ता है जिसमें वे दिए जाते हैं लेकिन उन्हें प्राप्ति और व्यय दोनों मदों में दिखाया जाता है।

Item 1: Investments in shares of Government concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks, general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

Item 2: Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings and others. Loans to States out of small savings have been treated as loans for capital formation. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

Item 3: 'Other loans' to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it was decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. Similarly, short-term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs have been ignored with effect from 1985-86 (Accounts). Medium-term loans to States amounting to Rs.1628.01 crores in 1985-86 to clear their deficits/ overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India have also been ignored, as these represented only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. 'Other loans' to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. However, from 1975-76(RE) onwards, the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available and therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Since a large part of technical credits are recovered within the same financial year, these are now shown on a net basis with effect from 1981-82(Accounts). Loans to 'others' include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

Item 4: This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

Item 5: This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 valued at Rs.4 crores.

Item 7: Repayments by others include loan repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year but appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

विवरण 5 : *वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

यह विवरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋण संबंधी लेखे का द्योतक है और इसका संबंध विवरण 3 और 4 से होने वाली कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए की जाने वाली वित्तीय व्यवस्था से है। प्राप्तियों से सकल बाजार ऋण की रकमें, सकल विदेशी ऋण और अल्प बचतों की शुद्धि प्राप्तियां, भविष्य निधियां, रिजर्व बैंक अनिवार्य जमा निधि के आधार पर लिए गए विशेष उधार तथा अन्य विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (वास्तविक) शामिल हैं। रिजर्व बैंक से लिए जाने वाले अन्य ऋण राजकोष हुंडियों (मद 14) की बिक्री से संबंधित हैं, राजकोष हुंडियों (मद 13) की बिक्री की रकमों को निधि कार्यों के लिए समायोजित करने के बाद दिखाया जाता है। विशेष राजकोष हुंडियों (मद 12) की बिक्री की निवल रकम मुख्य रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और एशियाई विकास बैंक को अभिदान देने के लिए जारी की जाने वाली हस्तान्तरणीय गैर-ब्याज प्रतिभूतियों की द्योतक है।

इस संबंध में खर्च होने वाली रकमों में बाजार ऋणों (मद 1) और विदेशी ऋणों (मद 2) के संबंध में वापिस अदा की जाने वाली शामिल हैं। इस विवरण के अन्तर्गत शेष राशि वित्तीय देनदारियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की द्योतक है और नकद शेष राशि को समायोजित रकम के साथ मिलाने पर यह विवरण 3 और विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मदों के योग के बराबर हो जाती है।

विवरण 6 : *सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता*

यह एक ऐसा समाधान खाता है जो सार रूप से विवरण 3, 4 और 5 की निवल स्थिति का द्योतक है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी लेन-देनों के, उसकी नकदी राशि पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को दिखाता है। विवरण 5 में राजकोष हुंडियों की बिक्री की निवल राशियों और नकद शेष राशि में होने वाले अन्तर को मिलाकर देखना केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी घाटे को मापने की एक परम्परागत व्यवस्था है। किन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को ठीक-ठीक समझने के लिए और बातों का समायोजन आवश्यक होता है जैसे कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों के हाथ बेचे जाने वाली राजकोष हुंडियों की रकमों को अलग करना पड़ता है और इस घाटे का हिसाब लगाने के लिए बाजार ऋणों के संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले समर्थनों को इसमें शामिल करना पड़ता है।

ख. कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य मुख्य अभीष्ट प्रयोजनों के अनुसार सरकारी खर्च की मुख्य मदों अर्थात् रक्षा, प्रशासन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सेवाओं आदि मदों को भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में संकलित करना है। किन्तु इस पुस्तिका में वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य सरकारी व्ययों के कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में कुछ संशोधन करना नहीं है जो कि वर्तमान बजट पत्रों में है, बल्कि यह आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के साथ कार्यों के अनुसार पुनः वर्गीकरण करने का एक प्रयास है जिसके आर्थिक वर्गीकरण से उत्पन्न आयामों का महत्व बढ़ाया जा सके।

यह बात भी उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्य संबंधी वस्तुतः व्यय से है और आय पर यह लागू नहीं होता। केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल परिव्यय जिस पर यह लागू होता है, आर्थिक वर्गीकरण विवरण 1 में चालू व्यय, विवरण 3 में पूंजी परिव्यय और विवरण 4 में वित्तीय निवेशों और श्रेणियों तथा अग्रिमों से बनता है। ये तीन विवरण उन व्ययों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिनका संबंध सरकारी नीतियों द्वारा पूरे किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। यही बात विभागीय वाणिज्यिक

Account 5: *Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This represents the borrowing account of the Central Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts (net) other borrowing from the Reserve Bank in the sale of 'treasury bills' (item 13): net sales of treasury bills are shown after adjusting for funding operations. The net sale of special securities (item 12) denotes mainly the result of transactions in the issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities from subscriptions to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB and their encashment.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Account 3 and 4.

Account 6: *Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. Functional Classification

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e. defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The object of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be

उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय के लिए नहीं कही जा सकती । (जैसा आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 2 में दिखाया गया है) हालांकि इन उपक्रमों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में शामिल किया जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का वर्गीकरण चार मुख्य श्रेणियों में किया गया है :-

1. सामान्य सेवाएं
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं
4. अनावंटनीय

श्रेणी 1 : इसका संबंध सामान्य सेवाओं से है और इसमें असैनिक (सिविल) तथा रक्षा संबंधी दोनों व्यय आते हैं । ये व्यय राष्ट्र के बुनियादी प्रशासनिक ढांचे की व्यवस्था के लिए किए जाते हैं । अतः सामान्य प्रशासन, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, करेंसी तथा टकसाल, विदेशों से संबंध, रक्षा तथा दैवी विपत्तियों से बचाव के लिए किया जाने वाला आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है । यह भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि विभिन्न सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के निदेशन तथा अधीक्षण से संबंधित प्रशासनिक व्यय को संबद्ध कार्य के संबंधी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है । जहां एक से अधिक कार्यकलाप शामिल हों (उदाहरणार्थ लोक निर्माण कार्य), वहां ऊपरी प्रशासनिक खर्च को यथासम्भव सीमा तक, विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में बांटने का प्रयास किया गया है ।

श्रेणी 2 : इसका संबंध सामाजिक सेवाओं से है और यह समाज की बुनियादी सामाजिक सुविधाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था से संबंधित है । इसमें शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं का व्यय शामिल है । शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत सामान्य और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान को संबद्ध कार्यकलाप में आवंटित किया गया है । उदाहरण के लिए परमाणु तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान दोनों उद्योग के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं । उपसमूह 'चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य' में परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रम भी आते हैं । उपसमूह 'अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं' में आवास, श्रमिक कल्याण तथा अन्य समाज कल्याण योजनाएं, संग्रहालय, पुरातत्व, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय तथा प्रसारण और प्रचार के अन्य साधनों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल हैं । विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रम के व्यय के लिए बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह इसमें शामिल है । इसी उपसमूह में प्राथमिक शिक्षा, गन्दी बस्ती के सुधार, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति और ग्रामीण आवास स्थलों के लिए बजट में एक मुख्य रकम के रूप में की गई व्यय व्यवस्था भी शामिल है । बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार कार्यक्रम का व्यय भी यहां पर दिखाया गया है । विस्थापितों के लिए राहत कार्य पर किया जाने वाला व्यय इसमें शामिल है ।

श्रेणी 3 : इसमें आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था आती है और इसमें सभी व्यय शामिल हैं जो अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्दर उत्पादक कार्यों को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देते हैं । इसलिए उत्पादक आर्थिक सहायता जैसे कि उर्वरकों, कोयला और रेलवे के लिए दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता तथा निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता यहां शामिल की जाती है । कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन तथा संचार और "अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं" में और आगे अन्तर्विभाजित आर्थिक कार्यकलाप की किस्म के अनुसार किया जाता है । कृषि में सिंचाई, पशु-पालन, मीन उद्योग, वन पालन, सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक तथा सामुदायिक विकास शामिल है । उद्योग में मोटे तौर पर बड़े और छोटे उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, विद्युत विकास, खनिज साधनों का उपयोग तथा व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन आते हैं । परिवहन और संचार में रेल, डाक, दूर-संचार, सड़क, पत्तन, नौवहन, नागर विमानन आदि शामिल हैं । 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' एक अवशिष्ट श्रेणी है जिसमें बहुप्रयोजनी परियोजनाओं पर व्यय और अल्प बचतों में राज्यों के हिस्से जैसी मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को आयोजनागत सहायता के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूर किए गए एकमुश्त अनुदान और ऋण भी इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं, हालांकि इन्हें अलग दिखाया गया है । ये सभी व्यय ऐसे हैं जिनका संबंध आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की एक से अधिक किस्मों से है ।

said of the current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government have been grouped into four main categories:

1. General Services
2. Social Services
3. Economic Services
4. Unallocable

Category 1 : Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection, police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works), an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 : Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and public health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services, includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 : Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as to promote, directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Producer's subsidies such as for fertilisers, coal and railways, as also the assistance for export promotion and market development are, therefore, included here. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport and communications include Railways, Posts, Telecummunications, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance, although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are such as are concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

अन्त में, कुछ ऐसी किस्म के व्यय हैं जिनका संबंध विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता और उनका वर्गीकरण अनावंटनीय श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत किया गया है इसमें शामिल व्यय की मुख्य किस्में है-ब्याज अदायगी, पेंशन, खाद्य, खाद्य तेल तथा नियंत्रित कपड़े पर दी जाने वाली उपभोक्ता आर्थिक सहायता तथा राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायता, अनुदान अर्थोपाय अग्रिम और विशेष ऋण । यद्यपि खपत संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें अनावंटनीय मानी गई हैं किन्तु अन्य आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें, जैसे उर्वरक कपास और निर्यात के लिए आर्थिक सहायता सहायता की रकमें संगत कार्य श्रेणियों में आवंटित की गई हैं । अनावंटनीय श्रेणी में विदेशों को रकमों का अन्तरण जैसे नेपाल और भूटान को अनुदान तथा विदेशों को प्रकियात्मक ऋण तथा अन्य ऋण आते हैं । जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अभिदानों का संबंध है, यह बात स्पष्ठ है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा खाद्य और कृषि संगठन को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान उनके अपने-अपने कार्य संबंधी शीर्षकों (जैसे स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं किन्तु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक आदि को दिए जाने वाले 'सामान्य सेवाएं' के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं ।

आर्थिक श्रेणियों तथा कार्यों के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्ययों के सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण में, जैसा इस पुस्तिका में बताया गया है, स्तम्भ (कालम) कार्य संबंधी वर्गों के अनुरूप है और पंक्तियां उनके आर्थिक स्वरूप को सूचित करती है जिसका आधार आर्थिक वर्गीकरण है । स्तम्भों के अनुसार पढ़ते हुए आर्थिक शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्य संबंधी श्रेणी का ब्योरा देखा जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए इससे यह पता चलता है कि प्रत्यक्ष चालू व्यय के रूप में शिक्षा पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ, अनुदानों, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ और पूंजी निर्माण अर्थात् स्कूली इमारतों आदि के रूप में कितना खर्च हुआ । इसी प्रकार पंक्तियों के साथ-साथ पढ़ते हुए यह पता चलता है कि खपत पूंजी पर होने वाले व्यय में से प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए कितना खर्च किया गया । इस प्रकार सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का द्योतक है जिसे, खपत, सकल पूंजी निर्माण, चालू और पूंजीगत वित्तीय निवेशों तथा ऋणों और अग्रिमों की मदों में उसके मुख्य प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक प्रयोजनों के हिसाब से बांट कर दिखाया गया है ।

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category "unallocable". The main types of expenditures included here are interest payment, pensions, consumer subsidies (such as on food, edible oils and controlled cloth) and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grant-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, cotton and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as World Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

In the cross-classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by function, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenidutre on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial investments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.

Key to Budget Documents for 1987-88

वर्ष 1987-88 के
बजट-पत्रों का संक्षिप्त परिचय

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अनुसार प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में, जो 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होता है, भारत सरकार की अनुमानित प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। *"वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण"* नामक यह विवरण मुख्य बजट दस्तावेज होता है। वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सरकार की प्राप्तियों और अदायगियों को तीन भागों में, जिनके अनुसार सरकारी लेखे रखे जाते हैं, दिखाया जाता है। ये भाग इस प्रकार हैं :- (i) समेकित निधि (ii) आकस्मिकता निधि और (iii) लोक खाता।

2. सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले सभी राजस्वों से, सरकार दवारा लिए जाने वाले उधारों से और उसके दवारा दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियों से जो धनराशियां प्राप्त होती हैं वे सब *"समेकित निधि"* में दिखाई जाती हैं। सरकार का सभी खर्च समेकित निधि से किया जाता है और जब तक संसद की स्वीकृति नहीं मिल जाती तब तक इस निधि में से कोई भी रकम खर्च नहीं की जा सकती।

3. कभी-कभी ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद की स्वीकृति मिलने के पहले ही कुछ ऐसा बहुत जरुरी खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसका पहले से [illegible] इस तरह का खर्च *आकस्मिकता निधि* से किया [illegible] राष्ट्रपति के पास रहती है। [illegible] उसके [illegible]

में अलग निकाल कर रख लिया जाता है । यह रकम संसद की स्वीकृति लेकर *समेकित निधि* से निकाली जाती है और विशेष कार्यों पर खर्च किए जाने के लिए लोक खाते में जमा रखी जाती है । फिर भी, कार्य-विशेष पर जो खर्च किया जाता है उसे संसद के सम्मुख उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए फिर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह रकम निधियों को अन्तरित किए जाने के लिए पहले ही संसद द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई होती है ।

5. संविधान के अनुसार, खर्च की कुछ मदें, जैसे राष्ट्रपति की परिलब्धियां, राज्य सभा के सभापति और उप-सभापति तथा लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते, उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के वेतन, भत्ते और पेंशनें, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए उधारों के ब्याज और उनकी वापसी-अदायगियां और अदालती डिक्रियों के सम्बन्ध में की गई अदायगियां, समेकित निधि पर भारित होती हैं । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि पर भारित खर्च को अलग से दिखाया जाता है ।

6. संविधान के अनुसार, बजट में राजस्व खाते के व्यय को अन्य व्यय से अलग दिखाना होता है । इसलिए सरकार का बजट (i) राजस्व बजट और (ii) पूंजी बजट, दो भागों में बंटा होता है ।

7. राजस्व बजट में सरकार को राजस्व (कर-राजस्व और अन्य राजस्व) से होने वाली आय तथा इन राजस्वों से किया जाने वाला व्यय दिखाया जाता है । कर-राजस्व में केन्द्र द्वारा लगाए गए करों और अन्य शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं । राजस्व प्राप्तियों के जो अनुमान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए जाते हैं उनमें वित्त विधेयक द्वारा किए गए कर-प्रस्तावों से होने वाली आय शामिल होती हैं । सरकार की बाकी प्राप्तियों में मुख्य रूप से ब्याज, उसके द्वारा निवेशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, फीस तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं की अन्य प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं । राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला खर्च सामान्य रूप से सरकारी कार्यालयों और विभिन्न सेवाओं के संचालन के लिए, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए कर्जों के ब्याज को [illegible] होता है । मोटे तौर पर ऐसा सभी व्यय जिससे किसी परिसम्पत्ति का [illegible] व्यय माना जाता है । राज्य सरकारों और अन्य [illegible] जाते हैं ।

ब्योरे के साथ-साथ, संक्षिप्त रूप में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण दिया गया है । इस पुस्तक में मोटे तौर पर आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, आयोजना परिव्यय के क्षेत्रवार आवंटन और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित किए गए साधनों का ब्योरा भी दिया गया है ।

वित्त विधेयक

10. सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाने वाले नए करों के प्रस्ताव, वर्तमान करों में किए जाने वाले संशोधनों के प्रस्ताव या संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत अवधि के बाद किसी वर्तमान कर को जारी रखने के प्रस्ताव वित्त विधेयक के जरिए संसद में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं ।

11. वित्त विधेयक में किए गए कर-प्रस्तावों को आसानी से समझने के लिए विधेयक के उपबन्धों की व्याख्या *वित्त विधेयक के उपबन्धों का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन* नामक प्रकाशन में दी गई है ।

प्राप्ति बजट

12. "*वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण* " में शामिल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का और आगे विश्लेषण "*प्राप्ति बजट* " नामक पुस्तक में किया गया है । इस पुस्तक में राजस्व प्राप्तियों और पूंजी प्राप्तियों का ब्योरा दिया जाता है और अनुमानों को स्पष्ट किया जाता है । प्राप्तियों की पिछले वर्षों की प्रवृत्तियों और प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता का ब्योरा भी इसमें दिया जाता है ।

व्यय बजट, खंड I

13. व्यय बजट, खंड I में राजस्व तथा पूंजी संवितरणों का ब्योरा तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में "आयोजना" और "आयोजना-भिन्न" के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों की जानकारी दी गई है तथा दोनों के अनुमानों में हुई घट-बढ के कारण बताए गए हैं ।

14. लेखा तथा बजट संबंधी वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कुछ एक प्रकार की प्राप्तियों को जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को की गई अदायगी और पूंजी परियोजनाओं या योजनाओं से होने वाली आय को उस विभाग के खर्च में से जिसे यह रकम मिलेगी, घटा दिया जाता है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए गए अनुमान, जैसा कि लेखाओं से पता चलता है, निवल व्यय के अनुमान होते हैं, अर्थात् इसमें से वसूलियोंको घटा दिया जाता है । अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के जो अनुमान दिए गए हैं वे सकल व्यय के अनुमान हैं । अलग-अलग अनुबंधों में, सरकार द्वारा दी गईं गारंटिया, जो पिछले दिसम्बर के अन्त तक बकाया थीं, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को किए गए वितरण दिखाए गए हैं ।

अनुदानों की मांगें

15. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि से किए जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान दिए गए हैं । ये अनुमान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अनुसरण में अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं और इनकी स्वीकृति लोक सभा से लेनी होती है । सामान्यतः, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है । लेकिन बडे मंत्रालयों या विभागों के सम्बन्ध में एक से अधिक मांगें प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । प्रायः प्रत्येक मांग में एक सेवा के लिए कुल आवश्यक व्यवस्था दी गई होती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय, पूंजी व्यय, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान और उस सेवा के सम्बन्ध

में उधारों और अग्रिमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शमिल होती है । विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में ऐसे प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक अलग मांग पेश की जाती है । जिन मामलों में किसी सेवा से संबद्ध व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय के लिए होती है, जैसे ब्याज की अदायगियां, तो उस व्यय के लिए, मांग से बिल्कुल भिन्न, एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और उसके लिए संसद से स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । किन्तु किसी ऐसे सेवा व्यय के मामले में, जिसमें स्वीकृत एवं भारित दोनों मदें शामिल हों, तो उस सेवा के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली मांग में भारित व्यय भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है लेकिन स्वीकृत और भारित व्यवस्थाएं उस मांग में अलग-अलग दिखाई जाती हैं ।

16. अनुदानों की मांगें वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । प्रत्येक मांग में ऊपर की ओर पहले "स्वीकृत "और "भारित" व्यय तथा साथ ही मांग में सम्मिलित "राजस्व" और "पूंजी" व्यय के अलग-अलग जोड़ दिखाए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा जिस खर्च के लिए मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है उसका कुल जोड़ भी इसमें दिखाया जाता है । इसके बाद विभिन्न मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यय के अनुमान दिए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय का आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न विभाजन भी दिखाया जाता है । खातों में व्यय में से घटाई गई वसूलियों के कुल जोड़ भी दिखाए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक मांग के अंत में "नई सेवा" अथवा "नई सेवा के साधनों" जैसे नई कम्पनी, उपक्रम का निर्माण, अथवा नई योजना का शुरू किया जाना आदि का विवरण भी दिया जाता है ।

व्यय बजट, खण्ड-II

17. अनुदानों की मांगों में शामिल प्रस्तावित व्यय के उद्देश्यों को समझने के लिए, मांगों में शामिल प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के व्यय की विभिन्न मदों और चालू वर्ष के मूल बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित बजट अनुमानों के बीच अन्तर के कारण और बजट वर्ष की आवश्यकताएं इस पुस्तक में दी गई हैं ।

18. अनुदानों की मांगों के बाद, अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगें लोक-सभा पटल पर बजट के प्रस्तुत किए जाने के कुछ समय बाद, लेकिन अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस शुरू होने से पहले रखी जाती हैं । अनुदानों की इन ब्योरेवार मांगों में अनुदानों की मांगों में प्रस्तुत धनराशि का और आगे ब्योरा तथा पिछले के वर्ष का वास्तविक व्यय भी दिखाया जाता है । इन मांगों में सामान्यतः प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम / संगठन से संबंधित अनुमानों का ब्योरा जहां-कहीं यह रकम 10 लाख रुपए से कम की नहीं होती, कई ब्योरेवार शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है जिससे उस कार्यक्रम पर किए गए व्यय की किस्म और स्वरूप का, जैसे वेतन, मजदूरी, यात्रा-व्यय, सामग्री और उपकरण, सहायता- अनुदान आदि का पता चलता है । इन ब्योरेवार मांगों के अन्त में वसूलियों का ब्योरा दिया जाता है जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा कर खातों में दिखाया जाता है । प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के भौतिक और वित्तीय पहलू कार्य-निष्पादन बजटों में दिए गए हैं जो मंत्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे ।

लेखाओं का वर्गीकरण

19. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान तथा अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के अनुमान लेखाओं के वर्गीकरण की उसी प्रणाली के अनुसार दिखाए जाते हैं जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 150 के अन्तर्गत विहित है । इस वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य संसद और जनता को यह समझने में सहायता देना है कि प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया

है और इस तरह खर्च करने में सरकार के उद्देश्य क्या है । लेखा पालन के वर्गीकरण को पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से संशोधित किया जा रहा है, ताकि यह आयोजना के विकास-शीर्षों के अनुरूप हो ।

राज्यों को अन्तरित साधन

20. राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान और उधार दिए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय-कर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों और संपदा-शुल्क के रूप में संगृहीत कर-राजस्व की काफी बडी राशि भी राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है । कुछ राज्यों को वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उनके राजस्व साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान भी दिए जाते हैं । राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अन्तरित कुल साधनों की जानकारी **"बजट का सार"** नामक पुस्तक में एक विवरण में दी गई है । करों, सहायता अनुदानों और उधारों के रूप में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली राशियों का और अधिक ब्योरा व्यय बजट, खंड-I में दिया गया है । संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों का हिस्सा और अधिकांश अनुदान तथा उधार वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जाते हैं और यह इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली "राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण" नामक मांग में शामिल किए जाते हैं । जो अनुदान और उधार अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, उन्हें उन मंत्रालयों की मांगों में दिखाया जाता है ।

आयोजना परिव्यय

21. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय में आयोजना व्यय का अनुपात काफी अधिक होता है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की मांगों में, प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यय को आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय से अलग दिखाया जाता है । इस पुस्तक में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कुल आयोजना खर्च को विभिन्न विकास शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है और आयोजना के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के लिए बजट में की गई खर्च की व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट करके दिखाया गया है। आयोजना में सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं का विवरण, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कार्य-निष्पादन बजट में दिया जाता है जिसमें योजनाओं के उद्देश्यों, लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों की जानकारी दी जाती है । आयोजना खर्च के अनुमानों में भिन्नताओं के बारे में भी इस पुस्तक में उल्लेख किया गया है ।

कार्य-निष्पादन बजट

22. कार्य-निष्पादन बजट विकास संबंधी कार्य कर रहे सभी मंत्रालयों/ विभागों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं और उन्हें संसद के सदस्यों में परिचालित किया जाता है । निष्पादन बजट, मंत्रालय/विभाग के बजट को कार्यों, कार्यक्रमों और गतिविधियों के रूप में मंत्रालय/विभाग का बजट प्रस्तुत करता है और 100 करोड़ रूपए या अधिक की अनुमानित लागत वाली केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की बड़ी परियोजनाओं / कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में अलग से मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट देता है । इसमें मंत्रालय / विभाग के अधीनस्थ सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्यक्रमों और उनके द्वारा सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण दिया जाता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, संस्थापित और उपयोग की गई क्षमता, भौतिक लक्ष्य और सफलताएं, कार्यचालन के परिणाम और पूंजी पर होने वाली आय आदि का ब्योरा दिया जाता है । कार्य-निष्पादन बजट, विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में प्रबन्धक वर्ग के लिए प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय नियंत्रण के साधन के रूप में काम करता है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम

23. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले आयोजना-व्यय का अधिकांश सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों पर खर्च होता है । सरकार द्वारा इन उद्यमों के परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में धन लगाकर या उन्हें उधार देकर बजटीय सहायता दी जाती है । व्यय बजट, खंड I में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को चालू और बजट वर्षों में आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई पूंजी और दिए गए उधारों के अनुमानों और इन उद्यमों अपनी आयोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए उपलब्ध बजट-बाह्य साधनों का ब्योरा दिया गया है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्य की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट, "सरकारी उद्यम समीक्षा" नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है, जो उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की जाती है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के नियंत्रण में काम कर रहे विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्य का विवरण इन मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी दिया जाता है जो संसद सदस्यों में बाद में वितरित की जाएंगी । प्रत्येक सरकारी कम्पनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी, परीक्षित लेखाओं सहित, संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्यमों के कार्य के बारे में, भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट भी संसद में प्रस्तुत की जाती है ।

24. रेलवे और दूर-संचार सेवाएं सरकार द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाए जाने वाले प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम हैं । रेलवे का बजट और रेल व्यय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगें संसद को अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । लेकिन, रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियों और व्यय को भारत सरकार के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में शामिल किया जाता है । दूर-संचार विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य अनुदानों की मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं ।

25. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में रक्षा विभाग का जो आय-व्यय दिखाया जाता है उसका अपेक्षाकृत अधिक व्यापक ब्योरा "रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमान" नामक पुस्तक में दिया जाता है, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती है ।

26. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न निकायों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का ब्यौरा, गैर-सरकारी निकायों को अदा किए जाने वाले सहायता-अनुदानों के विवरण में दिया जाता है जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगों के साथ संलग्न होता है । व्यय बजट के खण्ड I के अनुबन्ध Vi में 5 लाख रुपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रुपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक के उन सहायता-अनुदानों का विवरण दिया गया है जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं,संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को 1985-86 में मंजूर किए गए थे।

27. प्रत्येक मंत्रालय / विभाग के वर्ष 1986-87 के कार्यों का विस्तृत ब्योरा उसकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट,1986-87 में दिया गया है, जो अलग से प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती है । इसकी प्रतियां अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस के समय संसद के सदस्यों में वितरित की जाती हैं ।

आर्थिक समीक्षा

28. केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट उसकी प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण मात्र नहीं होता है । स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जब से पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, यह सरकारी नीतियों का एक महत्वपूर्ण विवरण भी बन गया है । बजट देश के आर्थिक जीवन की झांकी प्रस्तुत करता है

और देश के आर्थिक जीवन को ढालता है तथा स्वयं उस आर्थिक जीवन के अनुसार स्वरूप ग्रहण करता है । 1986-87 के दौरान देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि की जानकारी प्राप्त होने से, बजट में जुटाए गए साधनों और उनके आवंटन को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझने में सहायता मिलेगी । यह जानकारी आर्थिक समीक्षा, 1986-87 नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है । इसे संसद के सदस्यों में पहले वितरित किया जा चुका है । आर्थिक समीक्षा में, कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन, मुद्रा उपलब्धि, कीमतों, आयात और निर्यात तथा अन्य जरूरी आर्थिक तथ्यों का, जिनका बजट से सम्बन्ध होता है, विश्लेषण किया गया है ।

29. सरकार के बजट का समूची अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । सरकारी प्राप्तियों और व्यय का अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों पर जो प्रभाव पड़ता है, उसके अधिक सही मूल्यांकन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन्हें आर्थिक महत्व एवं परिमाण के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाए । उदाहरणार्थ, पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कितनी रकम अलग रखी गई है, सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खर्च की गई है और सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम का अन्तरण अनुदानों, उधारों आदि के रूप में, अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों को किया गया है । यह विश्लेषण *केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण* नामक पुस्तक में दिया जाता है जो वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की जाती है ।

विनियोग विधेयक

30. लोक सभा द्वारा अनुदानों की मांगों को स्वीकार किए जाने के बाद, इस प्रकार स्वीकृत रकमों को और समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक रकम को समेकित निधि से निकालने के लिए विनियोग विधेयक के जरिए संसद का अनुमोदन मांगा जाता है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अनुसार समेकित निधि से कोई भी रकम संसद द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कानून बनाए बिना नहीं निकाली जा सकती ।

31. अनुदानों की मांगों पर विस्तृत विचार करने का कार्य प्रायः मई के प्रथम सप्ताह में ही पूरा हो पाता है । पहली अप्रैल से "विनियोग विधेयक" के अधिनियमित हो जाने तक, विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक के जरिए संसद से लेखानुदान प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है ताकि इस अर्से में सरकार अपना सामान्य कार्य चला सकें ।

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KEY TO THE

BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1987-88

Annual Financial Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This statement titled "*Annual financial statement* " is the main Budget document. The Annual financial Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund, and (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues received by Government, loans raised by it, and also its receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it form the *Consolidated Fund* . All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The *Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament, at present, is Rs.50 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government accounts, in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to provident funds, small savings collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong

to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the *Public Account* is, therefore, not required. In a few cases, a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like sugar development, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the *Consolidated Fund* with the approval of Parliament and kept in the *Public Account* for expenditure on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the *Consolidated Fund*. The Anual financial Statement shows the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* separately.

6. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Annual financial statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. Broadly speaking, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to State Governments and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure.

8. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from

public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills, loans received from foreign Governments and bodies, and recoveries of loans granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments, Government companies, corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

Budget at a Glance

9. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other receipts. This document also exhibits broad break-up of expenditure - Plan and non-Plan, allocation of Plan Outlays by Sectors as well as by Ministries/Departments and details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union territory Governments.

Finance Bill

10.The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill* .

11. To facilitate understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the *Finance Bill* .

Receipts Budget

12. Estimates of receipts included in the *"Annual Financial Statement "* are further analysed in the Document *"Receipts Budget"* . The document gives details of revenue receipts and capital receipts and explains the estimates. Trend of receipts over the years and details of External Assistance received and also included.

Expenditure Budget Vol. I

13. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* deals with revenue and capital isbursements and gives the estimates in respect of each under 'Plan' and 'Non Plan' and explains the variations in the estimates of both.

14. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Annual financial Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts. In separate annexures guarantees given by Central Government and outstanding as at the end of December last and distributions to International bodies are shown.

Demands for Grants

15. The estimates of expenditure from the *Consolidated Fund* included in the Annual financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of *Demands for Grants* in pursuance of article 113 of the Constitution. Generally, one Demand for Grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department. However, in respect of large Ministries or Departments more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to State and Union territory Governments and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest payments, a separate *Appropriation* , as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both *'voted' and 'charged'* items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the 'voted' and 'charged' provisions are shown separately in that Demand.

16. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual financial Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of *'voted' and 'charged'* expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different major heads of account. The break up of the expenditure under each major head between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. Details of 'New Service' or 'Instrument of New Service' such as formation of a

new company, undertaking a new scheme etc. if any, are indicated at the end of each demand.

Expenditure Budget Vol. II

17. To understand the objectives underlying the expenditure proposed in the *Demands for Grants* a brief description of the various items of expenditure on major programmes included in the Demands together with the reasons for varition between the original budget and revised budget for the current year, and the requirements for the budget year are given in this volume.

18. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants as also of actual expenditure during the previous year. A break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rs.10 lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme, like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes are included in the *Performance Budgets* presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/Departments.

Accounting classification

19. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. This classification is intended to allow Parliament and the public to make a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditure. The accounting classification is being revised from 1st April, 1987, to bring about Correspondence with plan heads of development.

Resources transferred to States

20. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, union excise duties and estate duty are also transferred to the State

Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document *Budget at a Glance.* Further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans are given in *Expenditure Budget Vol. 1* . The share of Uhion excise duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries.

Plan Outlay

21. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The *Demands for Grants* of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The document also gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and highlights the budget provisions for the more important Plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is given in the *Performance Budget* of the respective Ministry. Variations in the estimates of Plan expenditure are also explained in this document.

Performance Budget

22. *Performance Budgets* are prepared and circulated to Members of Parliament by all Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental activities. The Performance Budget presents the budget of the Ministry/Department in terms of functions, programmes and activities and gives appraisal reports separately in respect of major central sector projects/programmes estimated to cost Rs.100 crores or more. It also includes a statement on the programmes and performance of the various public sector undertakings under the Ministry/Department indicating, among other things, the capacity installed and utilised, physical targets and achievements, results of operation, return on capital etc. Performance Budget serves the management as a tool of administrative and financial control in the implementation of development programmes.

Public Sector Enterprises

23. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through public sector enterprises. Budgetary support for

financing outlays of these enterprises is provided by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* shows the estimates of capital and loans disbursements to public sector enterprises in the current and the Budget years for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and also the extra budgetory resources available for financing their Plans. A detailed report on the working of public sector enterprises is given in the document titled *'Public Enterprises Survey '* brought out separately by the Ministry of Industry. A report on the working of the enterprises under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the working of various public sector enterprises are also laid before Parliament.

24. The Railways and Telecommunication services are the principal departmentally-run commercial undertakings of Government. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately. However, the total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Annual financial Statement of the Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government.

25. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Annual financial Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

26. The details of grants given to bodies other than State and Union territory Governments are given in the statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries. Annexure VI to Expenditure Budget Vol I shows details of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs.10 lakhs (non-recurring) to private institutions, organisations and individuals sanctioned during the year 1985-86.

27. A descriptive account of the activities of each Ministry/Department during the year 1986-87 is given in the document *Annual Report* which is brought out separately by each

Ministry/Department and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

28. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy. The Budget reflects and shapes, and is in turn shaped by, the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during 1986-87 will enable a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget. The document Economic Survey 1986-87 circulated to Members of Parliament earlier provides this background. The *Economic Survey* analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

29. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and expenditure on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification* of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

30. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the *Consolidated Fund* of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* is sought through the *Appropriation Bill* . Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

31. Normally, the process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is completed only by the first week of May. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the *Appropriation Bill* is enacted, a Vote on account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation *(Vote on Account*) Bill.

Speech of the Railway Minister introducting the Railway Budget for 1987-88

SPEECH OF SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1987-88 ON 25TH FEBRUARY, 1987

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1986-87 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88 for the Indian Railways.

Introduction

2. I am happy to inform the House that the performance of the Indian Railways both in 1985-86, and in the nine months so far of the current year, has been one of continued improvement. The zest and enthusiasm evoked in 1985 continues to inspire Railwaymen through the length and breadth of our country. I would like to record my appreciation for the way they have responded to the challenges of their tasks, establishing new records and crossing new milestones. There has been a tremendous increase in the productivity of both man and machine. In fact, so great was the improvement in transport efficiency that it is a matter of pride for me to state that the Indian Railways are amongst the leaders in the world in freight capacity utilisation leaving behind almost all railways even of the developed world. The Net Tonne Kilometres per Wagon per Day (B.G.), which is the most comprehensive efficiency indicator for railway freight operations, soared to 1296 in 1985-86 from 1150 in 1984-85, an improvement of as much as 12.7% in one single year. It was because of this, that in spite of no increase in the net wagon fleet, we managed to move as much as 21.6 million tonnes more as compared to the previous year, surpassing our target by 9.4 million tonnes and recording a total transport output of 206 billion net tonne kilometres, thereby, crossing for the first time, the landmark figure of 200 billion. I may add, that each month of the year 1985-86 was an all-time record for freight loading for that particular month in the history of the Indian Railways. It is a matter of satisfaction, that due to the understanding, support, and encouragement that we continue to receive from Hon'ble Members from all sections of the House, and the cooperation from rail users all over the country, the nine months of the current year 1986-87, have once again surpassed the record milestones achieved in 1985-86 for each of those particular months.

3. As far as our financial performance in 1985-86 is concerned, we were, perhaps, amongst the very few Railways in the world which managed to earn a surplus. This is in spite of the fact that we subsidised amongst other things, passenger traffic and the movement of some essential commodities to the extent of over Rs. 1100 crores. Through strict financial management and greater revenue effort, the Indian Railways reversed the trend of the previous two years, earning a surplus of about Rs. 179 crores, in contrast to the deficit of about Rs. 45 crores in 1983-84, and Rs. 196 crores in 1984-85. This surplus, was Rs. 105 crores more than what was envisaged at the time of the Budget presentation in March 1985. It has been arrived at after payment of full dividend of Rs. 507 crores to General Revenues, along with a substantially enhanced contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund at Rs. 920 crores, amounting to as much as 10% of the capital-at-charge.

Financial Results 1985-86

4. In freight operations, in spite of just a marginal increase in the wagon fleet, the Railways have been able to load 220 million tonnes up to the end of December 1986, which is nearly 13 million tonnes higher than in the corresponding period of last year. I am very hopeful that, for the first time, we will touch the 300 million tonne mark at the close of the year, surpassing the target set, by 6 million tonnes. It would be pertinent to mention that this higher tonnage has been carried over a longer lead, with the result that the overall transport output measured in terms of Net Tonne Kilometres, which is the real index of transport effort, has recorded an increase of about 10 billion by December 1986 over the corresponding period of last year, an improvement of 6.7%. The general efficiency indicator i.e. the Net Tonne Kilometres per Wagon per Day (B.G.) has touched an all time high of 1321 in the nine months of the current year compared to 1255 recorded in the corresponding period of last year. These figures, Sir, demonstrate clear and continued improvement in the productivity of the system.

Freight Performance 1986-87

5. The ordinary working expenses in the current financial year 1986-87 are now estimated at Rs. 5392 crores, which is an increase of Rs. 692 crores over the budget estimates. The major component of this increase is the post-budget rise in the

Financial Performance 1986-87

wage bill to the tune of Rs. 563 crores, in which the effect of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations alone accounts for Rs. 462 crores, the balance being additional DA and Productivity Linked Bonus. After taking into account appropriation of Rs. 1250 crores for the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Rs. 350 crores for the Pension Fund, the revised estimates for the total working expenses are Rs. 6992 crores. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the allocation of Rs. 1250 crores for the Depreciation Reserve Fund represents an increase of as much as 36% over the Rs. 920 crores allocated in the year 1985-86. This contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund has risen from around 3% of the capital-at-charge 10 years ago, to 10% last year, and to a healthy 12% in the current year. From these figures, the House will be able to well appreciate that this essential contribution had been quite inadequate in earlier years, and has been the major contributory factor leading to the huge backlog of replacements and the slow pace of modernisation. We will now be able to provide, to a much larger extent, the need-based requirements for overdue replacements. Viewed both from the aspects of safety, and from those of operational needs, the increased allocation will undoubtedly be of an immense benefit for the system efficiency, not only now, but, even more so in the coming years.

Gross Receipts 1986-87

5.1 As far as the gross traffic receipts are concerned, these are now placed at Rs. 7503 crores against the budget estimates of Rs. 6819 crores and last year's actuals of Rs. 6428 crores, an increase of Rs. 684 crores and Rs. 1075 crores respectively.

Net Financial Results 1986-87

5.2 The House will recall that the post-budget increases in the staff costs, mainly arising out of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, had compelled me to seek the approval of the House to Supplementary Demands for Grants in November 1986. I had anticipated a shortfall of Rs. 95 crores at that time. I had, however, in my speech assured the House, (and I quote), "It will be our constant endeavour during the course of the year to bridge this gap to the maximum extent possible through further intensification of the traffic effort" (unquote). This challenge was taken up by the Railway team located in every nook

and corner of our vast country. The House will be glad to know that, due to this effort at revenue maximisation, not only do we expect to fully cover the projected deficit of Rs. 95 crores, but also end with a small surplus of Rs. 11 crores, after payment of full dividend of Rs. 570 crores to General Revenues.

Passenger Services

6. The twin objectives of the Indian Railways are, on the one hand, to provide a reasonably priced means of transport for the people of this country, and on the other, to measure up to the freight transport demands, thereby strengthening the economic super-structure of the country. With the obvious limitations of capacity and resources, it is our endeavour to strike a judicious balance between the two. As far as passenger services are concerned we are involved in an effort similar to that in the freight sector. Without any appreciable increase in the coaching fleet, we have managed to introduce additional train facilities through greatly improved utilisation, by adopting various measures like rationalising the rake links, minimising the lie over period, decreasing the vehicle ineffectives, increasing the Periodic Overhaul (POH) output, and establishing computerised coaching cabinets.

6.1 During 1985-86, the Railways introduced 8 additional passenger trains, extended the run of 42, increased the frequency of 3 pairs, and speeded up 358 trains. In the suburban sections, 65 new trains were introduced and 15 extended. In the current year 1986-87 also, we have been able to introduce 9 pairs of new mail/express services and 40 new suburban trains, increase the frequency of 10 trains, extend the run of another 10 pairs, augment the load of 27 pairs, and speed up 409 trains.

Additional Passenger train facilities in 1987-88

6.2 I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that this effort at providing better and additional train facilities is being given a further fillip in the ensuing year 1987-88. I have decided to provide a number of new passenger facilities in the time table to come into force with effect from 1-4-1987.

6.2.1 Several new trains will be introduced. These will be :

A superfast train (bi-weekly) between Bombay V.T. and Cochin.

An Express train (weekly) between Patna and Madras via Itarsi and Jabalpur.

A superfast train (weekly) between Hyderabad and Cochin.

A superfast train (weekly) between Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

A superfast train (weekly) between Ahmedabad and Cochin.

A superfast train (tri-weekly) between Lucknow and Bombay.

A superfast train (weekly) between Guwahati and Cochin.

A train (MG) between Samdari and Raniwara.

6.2.2 The frequency of a number of trains will be increased. These are-

59/60 Hyderabad-Madras Charminar Express from 3 days to 4 days a week.

159/160 Sarnath Express between Varanasi and Durg from 2 days to 3 days a week.

127/128 Karnataka Express from 2 days to 4 days a week. On the additional days the train will run as 927/928 via Vijayawada.

121/122 Tamil Nadu Express from 4 days to 5 days a week.

6.2.3 The runs of a number of existing trains will be extended:

265/266 Jodhpur-Bhildi Express (MG) will be extended to Ahmedabad.

109/110 Chitrakoot Express between Lucknow and Manikpur will be extended to Jabalpur.

107/108 Bundelkhand Express will be extended to Gwalior.

105/106 Howrah-Samastipur Express (weekly) will be extended to Muzaffarpur.

6.2.4 Some important long distance trains will be speeded up. These will include-

925/926 Bilaspur-Bhopal Mahanadi Express.
915/916 Puri-New Delhi Express.
509 Guwahati-New Delhi Avadh Assam Express.

7. Apart from providing additional train services, we are taking a closer look at areas where passenger amenities could be improved.

Passenger Amenities

7.1 As I have earlier stated in the House, passenger reservations in the entire Delhi area, i.e. Delhi, New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin along with four outlying terminals in the city, will be on computer by the end of March 1987. Similar systems have been planned in Bombay and Calcutta where the first phase will be completed by December 1987. In 1987-88, work will commence on five more projects at Madras, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bhopal and Lucknow.

Computerised Reservation

7.2 We have selected 67 stations to be developed as Model stations. These stations would be trend setters in terms of aesthetic design and passenger amenities.

Model Stations

7.3 With a view to improving travel comfort in second class, a programme has been taken in hand to ensure that all old second class sleeper coaches are also provided with cushions. We hope to complete this task within the next three years.

Cushions in second class coaches

7.4 The response to hot and hygienic meals in disposable aluminium casseroles continues to be encouraging, and this service has been extended from 2 trains in June 1985 to 53 by December 1986. Sale of meals on these trains has recorded a 31% increase over the corresponding period of last year. Several base kitchens are being fully modernised, both in layout and in equipment, to further improve the quality of the meals served.

Catering

8. Punctuality continues to engage my special attention. Besides the regular monitoring at the divisional and zonal headquarters, 200 important trains are monitored round the clock by a special cell in the Railway Board. Sometimes, trains do run late on

Punctuality

account of track and equipment failure, accidents, local agitation and the activities of miscreants who indulge in alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hose-pipes. We do our best to minimise such failures. The cooperation of the travelling public is, however, of great importance. Since the law and order situation prevailing in the area has a direct bearing on the punctuality performance, a close coordination is also maintained with the State Governments.

Redressal of Public Grievances

9. The Railways are according a high priority to redressal of public grievances, and have geared up the machinery at all levels. Our effort is not only to improve our services to the millions of rail users but also to look into their complaints and suggestions sympathetically and promptly. As part of the improvement in service to the customer, the drive to minimise the incidence of loss and damage claims has yielded good results. In 1985-86, the number of new claims dropped by 7 per cent. In the first nine months of the current financial year, there has been a further decline of 5.5% in registration of new claims, despite increase in traffic.

Safety

10. One aspect of Railway working where we are not prepared to strike any compromise is in the area of safety. The year 1985-86 recorded the lowest ever figure for accidents on the Indian Railways, a reduction of 11% as compared to the previous year. I am glad to state that during the current year in the period April-December 1986, a further improvement of 12.7% over the same period last year, has been effected. Significantly, this reduction was achieved in spite of more kilometrage traversed by the more than 11,000 trains that run daily. This is clearly reflected in the Accidents per Million Train Kilometres, the correct index of safety performance, which dropped to about 1.15 during the first nine months of the current year, an improvement of 15.4% over the same period last year. In spite of the resource constraints, more and more level crossing gates are being provided with interlocking arrangements and new equipment, and 2092 out of 2597 important stations have been provided with track circuiting. The installation of the auxiliary warning system on the Bombay suburban section of the Western Railway

is likely to be completed in 1987-88. A similar work is in progress on the Central Railway. It is also proposed to install such a system on the Rajdhani routes between Bombay and Delhi, and Delhi and Mughalsarai, in the next financial year.

10.1 Because of the priority we are giving to the safety aspect, I am proposing to double the allocation to the Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund from Rs. 30 crores to about Rs. 60 crores.

Future Plans

11. Sir, I now propose to share with the Hon'ble Members some of our thoughts and perceptions about the future planning on the Indian Railways, to ensure that our system remains not just the second largest in the world under one single management, but also becomes one of the most modern.

Rehabilitation and Modernisation

11.1 In the first phase, it is absolutely essential to devote a large part of our resources to wipe out the accumulated backlog in essential areas like track renewal, and to also identify and revitalise certain neglected areas; in other words, a comprehensive rehabilitation and modernisation programme. This process is now well in hand. For instance, track renewal and electrification targets in 1986-87 have been increased over 1984-85 by as much as 38% and 67% respectively, with 31% of the plan outlay in 1985-86 and 1986-87 being spent under these two heads. Similarly, 32% of the plan outlay of the first two years of the 7th Plan has been spent on rolling stock. With enhanced allocations under two other vital areas, viz. signalling and tele-communications, and workshops, as much as 74% of the Plan outlay has been spent on rehabilitation and modernisation.

Technology Upgradation

11.2 Sir, as I said earlier, the Indian Railways in the last two years have achieved unprecedented levels in the utilisation of the existing infrastructure. At the same time, the pattern of our economy is such that there is an ever increasing demand for rail transport. These two basic factors make it absolutely essential that the Indian Railways should, at this point of time, initiate measures towards a quantum jump in technology upgradation. Our plans for the future, therefore, include not only a further improvement in the

productivity or utilisation but also a substantial upgradation of technology in various segments of the railway infrastructure. Measures have been initiated for improving the design, reliability and the speed capability of the track structure by using heavier rails of higher tensile strength on heavy density routes, long and continuous welded rail lengths, head-hardened rails, pre-stressed concrete sleepers, and mechanised laying and maintenance of track. In Signalling, the plans include use of electronics based equipment, solid state interlocking technology and train describer system to be introduced as a pilot project in the Delhi area. Another pilot project for the introduction of optical fibre communication has been initiated on the Churchgate-Virar suburban section of the Western Railway. A similar work is proposed in the next financial year for Bombay VT-Kalyan section on the Central Railway. In the area of motive power, measures have been initiated to update the present 3900 HP Electric Locomotive to a 6000 HP energy efficient locomotive and to update the present 2600 HP Diesel Locomotive to a 4000 HP fuel efficient one. Similarly, we plan to manufacture high-speed light-weight coaches with latest technological features, in the new Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala as well as in the Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur. Another important part of our future planning is the development of a better bogie for the freight wagons which will combine a high degree of end-to-end, trouble-free running, with minimum impact on the rail and wheels. In the process of development of the future motive power and rolling stock on the Indian Railways, efforts will be made to take into account the best features available in the 'state of the art' technology the world over, as well as the work done in the past and continuing to be done, in the Indian Railways' own research and development centres like the RDSO, Lucknow, the Production Units and the Railway Workshops.

Computerisation of Freight Operations

11.3 In the area of new technologies, a major project that Railways have embarked upon, is that of a Computerised Freight Operations Information System. It is conceived as a mix of a Central Computer, integrated with several Zonal Computers, through dedicated high-speed digital communication links. The Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), a registered Society sponsored by the Ministry of Railways, has been given the responsibility of implementing the project in phases.

12. The Railway Plan for the current year envisaged an investment of Rs. 2650 crores at the time of the Budget. The outlay is now proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 2675 crores, with an increase of Rs. 25 crores in the budgetary support to meet part of the contribution to the equity capital of the newly constituted Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). In the current year, this Corporation proposes to float bonds of Rs. 250 crores which will help finance part of the annual plan of Rs. 2675 crores.

Annual Plan Allocations 1986-87 and 1987-88

12.1 For the financial year 1987-88, the Railways have been given a plan size of Rs. 2980 crores. Out of this outlay, a sum of Rs. 300 crores is proposed to be raised through market borrowings by IRFC.

12.2 An important feature in the financing of the Railway investment in the 7th Five Year Plan has been a considerably higher internal resource generation by the Railways themselves. This contribution which stood at 25% in the 5th Plan and was raised to 42% in the 6th Plan, has now gone up to well above 50% in the year 1985-86. If we take into account the investments that will be undertaken by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, on behalf of the Railways, from funds to be raised from market borrowings, the investment from the Railways' own contribution to the Plan, would rise to above 58% both in 1986-87, and again in 1987-88.

13. There is a very heavy demand from all parts of the country for new lines. At present, there are 35 on-going new line projects involving a total route length of 2940 kilometres. The throw-forward of funds required to complete these projects is approximately Rs. 1700 crores. The House will bear with me, when I say, that it would take some years to complete these in view of the restricted availability of funds. In spite of these financial limitations, I am glad to inform the House that during the current financial year, the Broad Gauge line from Milavittan to Tuticorin Harbour (11 kms.) was completed in June, 1986. We also expect to complete Talgaria--Tupkadih (33 kms.) and Motumari--Jaggayyapet Town (26 kms.), shortly. New line projects from Miryalguda to Nadikude (39 kms.), the Bhatinda Byepass (8 kms.) and from Jaggayyapet Town to Jaggayyapet (6 kms.), have been targeted for completion in the next financial year. Amongst the new schemes on which construction work is now being taken up are the

New Lines

Tamluk--Digha (87 kms.) and the Satna--Rewa (50 kms.) lines. In addition, a final location survey is under progress for taking up the Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana line in the next financial year. It has also been proposed to construct a new line from Trichur to Guruvayur (24 kms.).

Gauge Conversions

14. There are 11 on-going gauge conversion projects which cover a length of 2013 kms. The balance of funds required to complete these projects is about Rs. 700 crores. Because of the financial constraints, the progress of these works is admittedly slow. However, in the next financial year, two important gauge conversion projects are likely to be commissioned. These are Suratgarh--Bikaner (178 kms.), and Moradabad--Kashipur (51 kms.). Further work on the Kashipur-Ramnagar section can then be taken up.

Surveys

15. During the year 1986-87, four surveys for new lines have been approved. These are -

(i) Bahadurgarh—Jhajjar
(ii) Jind—Rohtak/Hansi/Hissar.
(iii) Udhampur—Qazigund.
(iv) Goindwal—Beas (Re-appraisal survey)

The survey work on the West Coast Line between Mangalore and Roha is likely to be completed by March 1988.

Road Over-Bridges/ Under-Bridges

16. Within the overall constraint of funds, Railways have been sanctioning more and more road under-bridges and over-bridges. As many as 23 new bridges were sanctioned in 1986-87 and almost an equal number has been proposed for the next financial year. The outlay on these works is proposed to be increased from about Rs. 12 crores in the current year to about Rs. 17 crores in the next financial year.

Road Bridge across Brahmaputra river

17. It gives me great pleasure to inform the House that the Rs. 73 crore, three kilometre long Road-Bridge across the Brahmaputra River at Tezpur—a prestigious and colossal project entrusted to us by the North Eastern Council—is likely to be completed next month, well before the target.

18. In the year 1985-86, the pace of track renewals was greatly accelerated and 3578 kms. of track was replaced. The targets for the current and the next year have been fixed at 3800 kms. and 4200 kms. respectively.

Track Renewals

19. As far as electrification is concerned, we have programmed to electrify another 3400 kms. in the 7th Plan, at an outlay of about Rs. 830 crores. Priority is being given to the major trunk routes, between, Delhi-Bombay (through both the Western and Central Railway systems), Delhi-Madras, Bombay-Howrah via Nagpur, and some other sections where heavy movements of coal and iron-ore traffic are taking place. During 1985-86, 461 route kms. were energised. In the current year, we expect to energise another 560 route kms, and the target for the year 1987-88 has been raised to 670 route kms. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that the electrification of the entire trunk route from Delhi to Bombay on the Western Railway is expected to be completed in 1987-88.

Railway Electrification

20. In the area of suburban transport, it is my considered opinion that the investment needs of the Metropolitan Rail Projects are of such a magnitude that no single agency can provide for them in a meaningful manner. Moreover, most suburban services in the Metropolitan cities are highly subsidised, causing heavy losses to the Railways, which in 1986-87, are estimated to be about Rs. 97 crores. With the further extension of suburban facilities, the operating losses are bound to increase. Keeping in view this, and the fact that urban transport is primarily the responsibility of the city authorities the world over, it is important that the State Governments and city administrations come forward with a cost sharing arrangement, both for the initial capital, and for the recurring expenditure.

Metropolitan Projects

20.1 The House is aware that about 10 kilometres of Metro Railway, Calcutta have already been commissioned for commercial operations and is operating satisfactorily. Work is continuing on the remaining sections, and the overall progress till December 1986 was 62%. On the Calcutta Circular Railway, the Princep Ghat to Ultadanga Road section has already been completed and commissioned, and the work from Ultadanga Road to Dum Dum is in progress.

20.2 In Bombay, we have taken up the construction of the extension of the Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur (18 kms.). The Maharashtra Government have agreed to bear 67% of the cost of this project and the remaining 33% will be provided by the Railways. The most critical activity of this project is the construction of a 2 km. bridge across Thane Creek, the contract for which has already been awarded.

20.3 In Madras, the Madras Beach-Luz, Rapid Transit System project, is presently under execution. The question of cost sharing of this project on the same pattern as in the case of the Mankhurd-Belapur line, is being pursued by us.

21. The performance of the Railway Production Units has also been very satisfactory. On the basis of this performance, I have been encouraged to raise their production targets for the next year, except in the case of Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi which will continue to maintain production at the level of its present full capacity. The capacity, and consequently the target, for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been raised from 106 locomotives this year to 121 next year, the electric locomotive production increasing from 70 to 81. The Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, which is being modernised and expanded for a capacity of 1000 coaches per year at a cost of Rs. 37 crores, is targeted to produce 900 next year, as against 850 in the current year. The Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore is expected to exceed its current year's target of 20,000 wheelsets and to reach a production level of 23,000 next year. The construction of the Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala is on target.

Production Units

22. Research and Development on Indian Railways is engaging my close attention. In order to give further thrust to the research activities of Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), I have already introduced a separate Plan head in the Railway Plan for investment allocable to Research. I propose to enhance the investment under this head from Rs. 1 crore in 1986-87 to Rs. 10 crores in the next year. This allocation would be in addition to a sum of Rs. 19 crores earmarked for the organisation from Railway Revenues. I have also instructed the Production Units to independently

Research, Designs and Standards Organisation

set up their own R&D cells, so that RDSO can be relieved from the lighter areas of research and development, and devote their full attention to the more important programmes.

Public Sector Undertakings

23. I have already informed the Hon'ble Members that the Railways were contemplating the raising of Rs. 250 crores through public borrowings in the current year. The Indian Railway Finance Corporation, a Company with an authorised Capital of Rs. 200 crores and an initial paid-up Capital of Rs. 50 crores has been set up under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways. The first Bond issue of this Corporation is proposed to be offered for subscription by the public in this financial year.

23.1 This new Corporation will be the third Public Sector venture of the Indian Railways, the first two being the Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) and the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON), both of whom have had an excellent track record of efficiency and profitability. RITES, a consultancy organisation, earned a before-tax profit of Rs. 5.9 crores in 1985-86, and is fulfilling international contracts in Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Bangladesh. This Corporation earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 6.5 crores in 1985-86.

23.2 IRCON, the Construction Wing of the Railways in the Public Sector, earned a pre-tax profit of Rs. 21.87 crores in 1985-86, and has been amongst the quickest growing companies in India. They too, have successfully secured and completed several prestigious international contracts in Iraq, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Nepal and Bangladesh. The foreign exchange earned by IRCON in 1985-86 was Rs. 23.5 crores.

Industrial Relations

24. Industrial relations on the Railways during 1986-87 remained cordial and harmonious. Regular meetings were held with the organised labour under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery Schemes, and all problems relating to staff matters were settled amicably through these forums. Corporate Enterprise Groups also met periodically at various levels, providing a forum for exchange of views and suggestions.

25. It has been my concern to provide suitable working conditions and amenities to our vast railway family, so as to maintain a high morale. The Railway Administration does care for its employees, and it is my endeavour, within the resource constraints, to cater to their needs to the maximum extent feasible.

Staff Matters

25.1 During the current year, 7000 staff quarters are expected to be completed and almost an equal number in the next financial year.

Staff Quarters

25.2 Similarly, a comprehensive and systematic medical plan, envisaging the phased extension of medical facilities, has been drawn up for implementation in the next three years. We already have a network of 107 hospitals and 635 health units with 12245 beds. During the current year, a new Hospital has been provided at Patiala and an Orthopaedic Centre at Ajmer.

Medicare

25.3 The House is aware that the Indian Railways have a Staff Benefit Fund whose main objectives are to provide additional amenities to employees and their families in the spheres of education, recreation, relief to the distressed, financial assistance during sickness, and development of sports and scouting activities. In appreciation of the dedication and devotion with which the Railwaymen have applied themselves to the national effort, I have decided to enhance the contribution to this Fund by 37%.

Staff Benefit Fund

25.4 Sir, it is my firm belief that in order to keep our existing workforce fully motivated, it is essential not only to provide them and their families adequate welfare and amenities during their service, but also enable them to lead a reasonably carefree life when they have left the organisation, after long and dedicated years of service. One of the major steps taken by us in this direction has been the introduction, in cooperation with the Department of Personnel, of a system of holding Pension Adalats all over the country, in zonal as well as in divisional headquarters of the Indian Railways. This provides an opportunity to the Railway senior citizens to resolve their pension problems through personal contact, and have evoked an excellent response throughout the country.

Pension Adalats

26. To create a congenial environment and promote camaraderie, it is important that we give attention to sports, cultural and extra-curricular activities. We are proud that Railway atheletes secured 4 out of the total 5 gold medals won by the country at the Tenth Asian Games held at Seoul in 1986. The Railway teams also won the National titles in Athletics, both men and women. The women's teams won the National titles in Basket Ball, Cricket, Hockey, Kabaddi and Cross Country, while the men's teams won the Swimming, Water polo and Indian style wrestling titles. Three Railway sportspersons were recipients of the 'Arjuna Awards'. The House will be happy to know, that the Indian Railways have been given the privilege of hosting the World Railway Sports in 1987, the Diamond Jubilee year of the International Sports Union for Railways.

Sports

27. In accordance with the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme, Indian Railways have undertaken a major drive towards tree plantation. In 1985, 145 lakhs trees were planted, rising to 165 lakhs in 1986. Action has also been initiated on pilot projects for the development of Model Compact Plantation Farms of 30 to 50 acres each, which would have the potential to yield long-term economic benefits. A special campaign has also been launched to beautify about 1000 stations annually, by planting and protecting ornamental trees, evergreen shrubs and flower plants in station areas.

Afforestation

28. I shall now come to the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year 1987-88. The Railways have been given a target of a total freight transport output of 223 billion net tonne kilometres in the next financial year. This would mean an originating tonnage of 313 million tonnes, of which 287 would be revenue earning.

Budget Estimates 1987-88

28.1 Other traffic including coaching traffic in terms of passengers, luggage and parcels is expected to go up by about 3% over the current year's level.

28.2 On the basis of these assumptions, and calculated at the existing fare and freight rates, gross traffic receipts are estimated at Rs. 8179 crores.

28.3 The Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated at Rs. 5750 crores for the year 1987-88, which is an increase of Rs. 358 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current financial year. The additional provision of funds under Ordinary Working Expenses include amounts required for staff increments, payment of DA, and for fuel and maintenance related to increase in activity.

28.4 It is proposed to step up the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 1250 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 1350 crores in the year 1987-88. This enhanced contribution will further increase the internal resources contributed by the Railways for the Railway Plan.

28.5 The contribution to the Pension Fund is also being enhanced from the current year's level of Rs. 350 crores to Rs. 450 crores in 1987-88. This has become necessary in view of the increasing quantum of withdrawals from the Fund due to recent liberalisations in pensionary benefits and the increase in the number of pensioners.

28.6 The Railway Convention Committee 1985 have commenced their deliberations and the Railways are in the process of submitting various memoranda on the financial relations between the Railway Finance and the General Finance. Meanwhile, provision for dividend has been made at the same rate as in the year 1986-87. After the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee are received and considered, proposals in this respect will be placed before the Parliament for approval. After Parliament's approval, changes in financial arrangements that may become necessary will be carried out from the date to be made effective.

28.7 With the increase in Ordinary Working Expenses and contribution to the Railway funds, the total working expenses are likely to increase to Rs. 7550 crores, leaving the net traffic receipts at Rs. 629 crores. Adding the accrual of Rs. 92 crores from Miscellaneous Receipts, the net revenue will rise to Rs. 721 crores. After, once again, fully discharging the dividend obligation of Rs. 652 crores, the year is expected to end with a surplus of Rs. 69 crores.

29. I would now like to come to the question of fare and freight rates. As mentioned by me earlier, the passenger services on the Railways are

incurring heavy losses. Despite this, in the last Budget, second class ordinary and season tickets which cover 90% of the travelling public, were completely exempted from any increase in tariffs, and the second class Mail/ Express was touched only marginally. In fact, if the passenger fares are to be made cost-based, substantial increase would become necessary, particularly in respect of ordinary second class and season ticket fares. However, keeping in mind the interests of the lower and middle income groups, which constitute the bulk of the railway passengers, I do not propose to increase the passenger fares of any class whatsoever. Nor do I propose any increase in freight or parcel rates.

29.1 In fact, the House will be glad to know that I have taken certain further decisions to help some of the needy and deserving sections of society.

For the Young
The 25% concession in second class fare allowed to groups of youth in 1986-87, would be extended by one more year to 1987-88.

For the Handicapped
The 50% concession in First and Second class for the deaf and dumb would be extended to season ticket fares also, as in the case of the blind, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded.

For the Drought & Flood Affected
The concession in freight on the movement of fodder would be raised from 8% to 25%.

For those in the Villages
50 new halt stations in rural areas will be opened in the ensuing financial year to provide greater accessibility to use of rail facilities.

For the Kisan
A 33% concession would be given on the fares of special trains for Kisan tours, for a total trip length of at least 1000 kilometres, sponsored by the Central or State Governments.

For the Brave, who gave their lives in defence of the nation

A 75% concession would be given in second class fare to all war widows, as a token of our gratitude.

Conclusion

30. Sir, the Indian Railways are a vast and unique organisation by any national or international standards. They also have a very critical link with the process of economic development in India and greatly influence people, programmes and perceptions. Our Prime Minister has, on several occasions, asked us to bear in mind that, keeping in view the sheer size of our operations, the work and management ethos on the Railways, their successes, or their failures, have a far reaching impact on the country as a whole. We are deeply conscious of this responsibility.

30.1 I would like to take this opportunity of saying, most emphatically, that the results achieved by the Indian Railways have been on account of the dedicated effort put in by each and every railwayman, and the encouragement and motivation provided to us by our Prime Minister, and, the environment in which he has enabled this vast undertaking and its management to function. Under his leadership, there is a determination to build an India which is strong, united and self-reliant; an India which is second to none in industrial development, scientific research and technological innovation; an ideal example of an ideal synthesis between the old and the new. Every undertaking, public or private, has been called upon to meet this spine-tingling challenge, involving over 700 million people and overshadowing all sentiments of ego and identity. We are engaged in building this new India, brick by brick, line upon line. We, in the Railways, take pride in being participants in this grand enterprise, and we re-dedicate ourselves to the fulfilment of these ideals.

31. With these words, Sir, I now commend the Railway Budget, 1987-88, to the House.

18

Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1987-88

सत्यमेव जयते

1987-88 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1987-88

माधवराव सिंधिया
रेल राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Railways

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1987
Dated the 25th February, 1987

विषय सूची

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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी(—) Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper	189,16,28	210,23,00	234,72,00	(+)24,49,00	238,80,00
£यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा £Passenger—Second	1530,50,92	1665,77,00	1710,28,00	(+)44,51,00	1734,20,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	1719,67,20	1876,00,00	1945,00,00	(+)69,00,00	1973,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	210,46,12	203,00,00	319,00,00	(+)116,00,00	271,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	4376,37,91	4626,00,00	5102,00,00	(+)476,00,00	5819,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	132,89,26	139,00,00	137,00,00	(—)2,00,00	141,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	6439,40,49	6844,00,00	7503,00,00	(+)659,00,00	8204,00,00
उचंत Suspense	—11,30,54	—25,00,00	..	(+)25,00,00	(—)25,00,00
*भारतीय रेलों की सकल प्राप्तियां *Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	6428,09,95	6819,00,00	7503,00,00	(+)684,00,00	8179,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	27,58	2,74,00	1,17,00	(—)1,57,00	1,92,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	24,37	41,86	20,75	(—)21,11	21,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किए गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि(+)/ कमी(--) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
बी(सी) (iii)--रेलवे--व्यय **B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE**					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय– 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
£(1) साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses	4643,14,18	4700,00,00	5392,00,00	(+)692,00,00	5750,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	920,00,00	1250,00,00	1250,00,00	..	1350,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	260,00,00	280,00,00	350,00,00	(+)70,00,00	450,00,00
*3001 ए और बी--भारतीय रेलें--नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and Other Misc. Organisations .	40,65,84	52,69,09	53,52,11	(+)83,02	56,60,72
दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	(+)1,50,00	60,00,00
3004--चालू लाइन निर्माण--राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	13,56,45	25,00,00	25,00,00	..	30,00,00
3005--सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश-- **Dividend to General Revenues—	482,37,02	564,10,90	545,33,42	(—)18,77,48	627,33,42
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax. . .	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund.	1,54,58	2,77,10	1,54,58	(—)1,22,52	1,54,58
जोड़--अग्रेणीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	6411,84,01	6927,69,09	7672,02,11	(+)744,33,02	8348,60,72
*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं-- *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	5,00,00	6,00,00	4,00,00	(—)2,00,00	4,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	4,91	18,44	13,20	(—)5,24	13,34
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	12,90	12,00	..	(—)12,00	9,90
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं हैं जिन्हें आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account' . .	..	..	..	..	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल है। £Includes Metrc Railway, Calcutta.	1,13,61	1,86,37	2,49,21	(+)62,84	5,45,11

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(जारी)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
रेलवे—राजस्व **RAILWAYS—REVENUE**					
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 2	6428,09,95	6819,00,00	7503,00,00	(+)684,00,00	8179,00,00
बी(सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेलें विभिन्न प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies	3,38	4,34	3,18	(—)1,16	6,74
(2) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	6,96,06	66,22	1,60,80	(+)94,58	80,46
(3) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	(+)1,50,00	60,00,00
(4) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions . .	128,13,66	146,98,53	146,88,13	(—)10,40	177,73,52
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	162,57,04	177,69,09	180,02,11	(+)2,33,02	238,60,72
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	6590,66,99	69,96,69.09	7683,02,11	(+)686,33,02	8417,60,72

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(जारी)
2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
पृष्ठ 3से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 3	6411,84,01	6927,69,09	7672,02,11	(+)744,33,02	8348,60,72
3006--रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	62,11,31	69,00,00	11,00,00	(—)58,00,00	69,00,00
(2) 1978-79 से पहले की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	40,70,64	..	..	..	..
(3) 1978-79 और इसके आगे की अवधि से संबंधित आस्थगित लाभांश Deferred Dividend in respect of period from 1978-79 onwards	76,01,03	..	..	..	..
(4) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़--व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	6590,66,99	6996,69,09	7683,02,11	(+)686,33,02	8417,60,72

3. रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अधिशेष Surplus	178,82,98	69,00,00	11,00,00	69,00,00
8117 रेलवे विकास निधि 8117 Railway Development Fund	62,11,31	69,00,00	11,00,00	69,00,00
1978-79 से पहले की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	40,70,64	..	..	..
1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Post-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	76,01,03	..	..	..
8116 रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116 Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
3007 विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी 3007 Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues for Development Fund	..	..	..	..

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1986-87 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
सी (एफ)—पूंजी C(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways . . .	877,49,16	1280,00,00	1414,88,00	(+)134,88,00	1231,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधि— J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है— Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	981,47,88	1250,00,00	1110,34,00	(—)139,66,00	1285,00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	42,10,31	60,00,00	90,00,00	(+)30,00,00	90,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	13,56,45	25,00,00	25,00,00	..	30,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	26,93,81	35,00,00	35,20,00	(+)20,00	44,00,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1941,57,61	2650,00,00	@2675,42,00	(+)25,42,00	@@2680,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	85,06,70	90,00,00	90,07,00	(+)7,00	90,06,77

@इसमें बाजार से ऋण लेकर जुटायी जाने वाली 250 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित राशि शामिल है।
@Includes Rs. 250 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings.

@@रेलों पर योजना निवेशों के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा०रे०वि०नि०) द्वारा बाजार से ऋण की प्रस्तावित 300 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को छोड़ कर।
@@Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88		लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimate 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	188,82,95	154,57,94	144,21,32	309,68,84	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	981,47,88	1250,00,00	1110,34,00	1285,00,00
मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	(क)(a)	(ख) (b)	(ग) (c)	(घ)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	926,37,93	1257,61,08	1261,52,77	1362,31,05					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज					इति शेष Closing Balance	144,21,32	172,48,52	309,68,84	409,64,12
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	10,48,32	10,29,50	14,28,75	22,64,23					
जोड़ TOTAL	1125,69,20	1422,48,52	1420,02,84	1694,64,12	जोड़ TOTAL	1125,69,20	1422,48,52	1420,02,84	1694,64,12

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,38,27), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,20,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (79,66) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (2,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 6,37,93 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,44,42), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,30,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (86,66) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,00,00) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,61,08 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,12,77) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,40,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,00,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 11,52,75 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,91,06), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,50,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,20,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,69,99) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,31,05 शामिल हैं।

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 6,37,93 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,38,27), DLW (2,20,00), ICF (79,66) and W&AP (2,00,00)

(b) „ 7,61,08 „ „ „ „ „ „ (1,44,42) „ (2,30,00) „ (86,66) „ „ (3,00,00)

(c) „ 11,52,77 „ „ „ „ „ „ (4,12,77) „ (2,40,00) „ (2,00,00) „ „ (3,00,00)

(d) „ 12,31,05 „ „ „ „ „ „ (3,91,06) „ (2,50,00) „ (2,20,00) „ „ (3,69,99)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अवशेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 48,99	(ख) b) 52,28	(ख) (b) 60,91	(ख) (b) 64,41
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	*10,46	1,50	1,50	1,50
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	1,46	2,00	2,00	2,00
जोड़ TOTAL	60,91	55,78	64,41	67,91

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (i) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (ii) Making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (iii) Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (iv) Interest on loans	..	..	..	..
इतिशेष Closing Balance	(ख) (b) 60,91	(ख) (b) 55,78	(ख) (b) 64,41	(ख) (b) 67,91
जोड़ TOTAL	60,91	55,78	64,41	67,91

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 31.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
(a) Includes Rs. 31.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
(ख) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
(b) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investment in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
*इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के ऋणों की वापसी के 9.00 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
* This includes Rs. 9.00 lakhs on account of refund of "Loan to Branch Line companies."

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised, Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अथशेष Opening Balance	4,37,65	..	16,41	..
विकास निधि में विनियोग-- Appropriation to Development Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	62,11,31	69,00,00	11,00,00	69,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	15,06,00	103,25,63	50,25,77
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	16,41	87,22	1,06	..
जोड़ TOTAL	66,65,37	84,93,22	114,43,10	119,25,77

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	42,10,31	60,00,00	90,00,00	90,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	24,38,65	24.93,22	24,43,10	29,25,77
इतिशेष Closing Balance	16,41	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	66,65,37	84,93,22	114,43,10	119,25,77

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88		लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अथशेष Opening Balance	†456,81,41	398,05,80	†417,90,43	†409,45,26					
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग . Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) ††279,88,64	(ख) (b) 292,00,00	(ग) (c) ††370,65,03	(घ) (d) 461,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग . Appropriation from Pension Fund	352,58,29	344,00,00	405,14 47	453,89,92
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज . . Interest on Pension Fund .	27,70,05	24,18,38	26,04,27	26,84,52	इतिशेष . . . Closing Balance	411,81,81	370,24,18	409,45,26	443,39,86
जोड़ . . . TOTAL	764,40,10	714,24,18	814,59,73	897,29,78	जोड़ . . . TOTAL	764,40,10	714,24,18	814,59,73	897,29,78

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1985-86 में 24,55,06 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान, 1986-87 में 6,08,62 शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1985-86 में 9,88,57 हजार रुपये और सं०अ० 1986-87 में प्रस्तावित 10,65,03 हजार रुपये इसमें शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,95,37), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,09,39) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,71,26) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (24,05) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 5,00,07 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,30,47), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1 30,49) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,03,80) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (35,23) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 6,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,47,38), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,68) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2 05,37) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (22,57) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 6,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,85,35), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,46,96) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,40,41) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,28) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 24,55,06 thousand in 1985-86 and 6,08,62 thousand in RE 1986-87 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 9,88,57 thousand in 1985-86 and 10,65,03 thousand proposed in R.E. 1986-87 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a) Includes 5,00,07 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,95,37), DLW (1,09,39), ICF (1,71,26) and W & AP (24,05)
(b) „ 6,00,00 „ „ „ „ „ (2,30,48) „ (1,30,49) „ (2,03,80) „ „ (35,23)
(c) „ 6.00,00 „ „ „ „ „ (2,47,38) „ (1,24,68) „ (2,05,37) „ „ (22,57)
(d) „ 7,00,00 „ „ „ „ „ (2,85,35) „ (1,46.96) „ (2,40,41) „ „ (27,28)

ङ.—रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
अथशेष Opening Balance .	13,31,06	7,89,30	12,43,83	6,17,08
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	60,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	81,05	24,95	58,57	80,82
जोड़ TOTAL .	41,56,05	38,14,25	44,52,40	66,97,90

	लेखा Accounts, 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—				
(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation .	2,18,41	3,11,00	3,15,32	3,47,32
(2) संरक्षा कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety works and Passenger amenities	26,93,81	35,00,00	35,20,00	44,00,00
इतिशेष Closing Balance	12,43,83	3,25	6,17,08	19,50,58
जोड़ TOTAL	41,56,05	38,14,25	44,52,40	66,97,90

Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1987-88

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TABLE 1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In crores of rupees)

Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate 1986-87		Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
6428.10	6819.00	(*a*) Gross Traffic Receipts.	7503.00	8179.00
4643.14	4700.00	(*b*) Ordinary working expenses.	5392.00	5750.00
920.00	1250.00	(*c*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	1250.00	1350.00
260.00	280.00	(*d*) Appropriation to Pension Fund.	350.00	450.00
5823.14	6230.00	(*e*) Total working expenses. (b)+(c)+(d)	6992.00	7550.00
604.96	589.00	(*f*) Net Traffic Receipts. (a)—(e)	511.00	629.00
80.91	70.00	(*g*) Net Miscellaneous Reciepts	70.00	92.00
685.87	659.00	(*h*) Net Railway Revenue. (f)+(g)	581.00	721.00
507.04	590.00	*(*i*) Dividend Payment to General Revenues.	570.00	652.00
+178.83	69.00	(*j*) Surplus/Shortfall (h)—(i)	11.00+	69.00
62.11	69.00	(*k*) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	11.00	69.00
@116.72	..	(*l*) Payment of Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..
90.6%	91.3%	(*m*) Operating Ratio	93.5%	92.3%
7.6%	6.4%	(*n*) Percentage of net Revenue before payment of dividend to General Revenues on the Capital-at-Charge . . .	5.6%	6.2%

@Payment towards Deferred Divident Liability consists of Rs. 40.71 crores in respect of period prior to 1978-79 and Rs. 76.01 crores in respect of period from 1978-79 onward.

TABLE H

PLAN PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

	1950-51	End of 1st 5-year Plan	End of 2nd 5-year Plan	End of 3rd 5-year Plan	End of 4th 5-year Plan	End of 5th 5-year Plan	As on 31-3-80	End of 6th 5-year Plan	As on 31-3-86
I. General									
(*a*) Capital-at-Charge (Rs. in crores)*	827.0	969.0	1520.9	2680.3	3893.4	4797.1	5484.6	8285.65	9078.07
(*b*) Route Kilometres	53,596	55,011	56,247	58,399	60,234	60,693	60,933	61,850	61,836
(*c*) Electrified Route Kms.	388	388	748	2,423	4,191	4,720	4,820	6,325	6,517
(*d*) Number of Stations.	5,976	6,152	6,523	6,986	7,079	7,020	7,017	7,093	7,092
(*e*) Number of staff (in thousands)	914	1,025	1,157	1,352	1,432	1,495	1,551	1,603	1,613
II. Rolling Stock									
(*a*) No. of Locomotives :									
(*i*) Steam	8,120	9,026	10,312	10,613	8,847	8,215	7,856	5,970	5,571
(*ii*) Diesel	17	67	181	727	1,610	2,025	2,243	2,90	3,047
(*iii*) Electric	72	79	131	403	669	901	974	1,252	1,302
(*b*) No. of Passenger vehicles**	13,109	15,984	20,178	22,804	26,108	26,647	27,290	27,825	27,100
(*c*) Electric Multiple Unit Coaches	460	574	846	1,355	1,892	2,321	2,581	2,957	2,966
(*d*) Other Coaching Vehicles	6,059	6,730	1,415	8,763	8,422	8,260	8,295	7,789	7,518
(*e*) No. of wagons	205,596	240,756	307,707	370,017	388,366	379,771	405,183	365,392	359,614
II. Volume of Traffic									
(*a*) Tonnage originating—Revenue (in millions)	73.2	92.2	119.8	162.0	162.1	210.8	193.1	236.4	258.5
Total including non-Revenue traffic in millions	93.0	115.9	156.2	203.0	184.9	237.3	217.8	264.8	286.4
(*b*) Net Tonne Kilometres-Revenue (in millions)	37,565	50,435	72,333	98,978	109,391	150,250	144,559	172,632	196,600
Total including non-Revenue traffic in millions	44,117	5 9,576	87,680	116,936	122,354	162,687	155,995	182,161	205,904
(*c*) Passengers originating (in millions) :									
(*i*) Suburban	412	495	680	1,018	1,437	1,928	1,903	1,884	1,884
(*ii*) Non-suburban	872	780	914	1,064	1,217	1,575	1,602	1,449	1,549
Total	1,284	1,275	1,594	2,082	2,654	3,503	3,505	3,333	3,433

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.

**Includes Rail Cars.

TABLE III

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(In crores of rupees)

Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate as Modified 1986-87	Plan Head	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
79.39	100.00	(a) New lines (Construction).	116.54	146.54
..	..	(b) Purchase of New Lines.	0.10	..
—0.23	..	(c) Restoration of dismantled lines.	—0.58	..
40.16	50.00	(d) Gauge conversion.	54.34	50.00
75.00	110.68	(e) Doubling.	93.89	130.42
69.82	105.68	(f) Traffic facilities-Yard remodelling and others	96.28	123.52
..	44.10	(g) Computerisation.	51.60	55.00
607.74	893.41	(h) Rolling Stock.	938.88	651.44
611.63	710.57	(i) Track Renewals.	693,37	803.36
30.04	45.61	(j) Bridge works.	44.02	61.05
52.04	61.99	(k) Signalling and Telecommunication works.	75.46	81.25
0.48	..	(l) Taking over of line wires from P&T.	..	..
167.77	180.41	(m) Electrification Projects.	175.32	183.24
7.71	27.00	(n) Other Electrical works.	22.85	40.12
52.28	65.00	(o) Machinery & Plant.	59.70	70.00
94.72	214.00	(p) Workshops—including Production Units.	171.47	187.17
16.26	25.00	(q) Staff quarters.	26.89	25.00
10.48	17.00	(r) Amenities for staff.	17.12	19.00
6.67	8.90	(s) (i) Passenger amenities.	9.96	11.83
0.08	0.10	(ii) Other Railway users' amenities.	0.07	0.17
		(t) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public undertakings.		
1.47	..	(i) IRCON	..	..
..	0.01*	(ii) IRFC	50.00	50.00
13.15	13.00	(u) Other specified works.	13.92	14.00
..	1.00	(v) Railway Research.	1.00	10.00
60.40	21.52	(w) Stores Suspense (Net).	@31.94	@25.30
13.80	—12.04	(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net).	—1.61	—0.08
—0.40	15.52	(y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net).	—5.33	—0.22
—153.95	—138.04	Credits or Recoveries.	—151.78	—148.11
1856.51	2560.42	**TOTAL**	2585.42	2590.00
86.08	90.80	Metropolitan Transport Projects.	91.11	91.00
—1.01	—0.80	Credits or Recoveries.	—1.11	—1.00
1941.58	2650.42	**GRAND TOTAL**	2675.42	£2680.00

@Includes 7 lakhs in (Revised Estimate 1986-87 and (Budget Estimate 1987-88 under Capital—Stores Suspense for Metro Railway.

£Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

TABLE IV

TRAFFIC PLAN—GOODS

Commodity	Actuals 1985-86			Revised Estimate 1986-87			Budget Estimate 1987-88		
	Tonnage Originating (Millions)	Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	Tonnage Originating (Millions)	Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	Tonnage Originating (Millions)	Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)
1. Coal									
For Steel Plants	16.72	5,404	129.20	16.75	5,360	143.37	18.50	5,920	174.25
For washeries	5.45	351	15.91	5.50	358	17.53	6.00	390	19.87
For other public users . .	79.47	58.646	1217.54	84.75	63,832	1497.20	91.50	66,770	1747.13
2. Raw Materials to Steel Plants	22.99	5,354	129.34	23.50	6,110	158.30	26.00	5,980	168.40
3. Pig Iron and finished steel for steel plants . . .	8.85	10,406	366.87	9.50	11,257	435.07	9.50	11,068	482.32
4. Iron ore for export . .	12.54	7,273	143.50	14.50	8,410	178.08	13.00	7,540	173.60
5. Cement	17.96	11,729	275.28	19.50	12,675	323.48	23.50	15,275	433.05
6. Food grains	24.10	32,714	395.49	27.50	38,500	514.77	27.00	36,450	558.06
7. Fertilisers	13.62	14,900	275.20	14.50	15,830	320.07	15.00	16,125	367.13
8. P.O.L.	18.63	10,959	470.51	19.25	11,165	516.43	20.00	11,600	584.63
9. Other Goods	38.22	38,864	813.35	36.75	36,750	842.70	37.00	37,038	950.56
10. Misc. Goods Earnings . .	..	..	144.19	..	..	155.00	..	..	160.00
TOTAL	258.55	196,600	4,376.38	272.00	210,247	5102.00	287.00	2,14,156	5819.00

TABLE V

TRAFFIC PLAN—PASSENGER

	Actuals 1985-86			Revised Estimate 1986-87			Budget Estimate 1987-88		
	No. of Passengers (Million)	Passenger kilometres (Million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	No. of Passengers (Million)	Passenger kilometres (Million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	No. of Passengers (Million)	Passenger kilometres (Million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)
Suburban									
First Class	105.29	2,675	23.35	107.46	2,786	31.82	110.68	2,870	32.27
Second Class (M & E) .	1.01	67	0.67	1.14	80	0.95	1.17	82	1.19
Second Class Ordinary .	1780.74	42,706	177.84	1,897.31	44,164	175.15	1959.62	45,518	178.37
TOTAL . . .	1887.04a	45,448b	201.86c	2005.91a	47,030b	207.92c	2071.47a	48,470b	211.83c
Non-Suburban									
ACC	0.47	296	16.73	0.45	310	19.75	0.46	320	20.03
First Class	10.41	5,597	149.09	11.11	5,888	183.15	11.44	6,064	186.50
Second Class (M&E) . .	314.20	109,277	893.81	337.09	115,735	1032.01	347.20	119,213	1046.66
Second Class Ordinary .	1223.18	78,954	441.37	1265.84	85,472	483.60	1303.81	88,036	489.15
ACC Chair Car . .	0.99	1,051	16.82	0.60	1,065	18.57	0.62	1,097	18.83
TOTAL	1,549.25	195,175	1517.82	1615.09	208,470	17,37.08	1663.53	214,730	1761.17
ACC	0.47	296	16.73	0.45	310	19.75	0.46	320	20.03
First Class	115.70	8,272	172.44	118.57	8,674	214.97	122.12	8,934	218.77
Second Class (M&E) . .	315.21	109,344	894.48	338.23	115,815	1,032.96	348.37	119,295	1047.85
Second Class Ordinary .	3003.92	121,660	619.21	3163.15	129,636	658.75	3263.43	133,554	667.52
ACC Chair Car . .	0.99	1,051	16.82	0.60	1,065	18.57	0.62	1,097	18.83
GRAND TOTAL . .	3436.29	240,623	1719.68	3621.00	255,500	1945.00	3735.00	263,200	1973.00

(a) Includes 2.83 millions (Actuals), 8.94 million (RE) and 14.40 million (BE) of passengers on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(b) Includes 9 millions (Actuals), 47 million (RE) and 77 million (BE) of PKMs on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(c) Includes Rs 0.28 crores (Actuals,) Rs 1.17 crores (RE) and Rs. 1.92 crores (BE) of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

TABLE VI

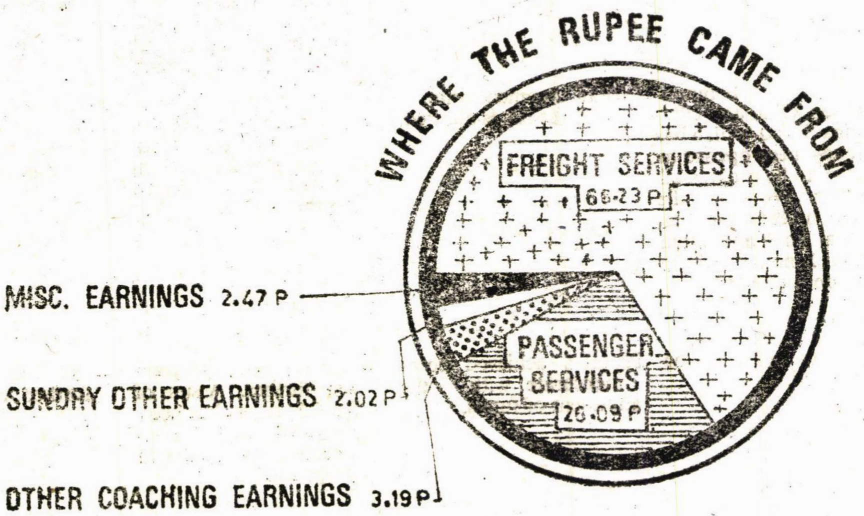
	1985-86 Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Target	1987-88 Target
I. *Electrification* (Route Kms.)	430	461	560	670
II. *Track Renewls*				
(*Track Kms.*)				
(i) Primary	2,[illegible]00	2,644	2,600	3,000
(ii) Secondary	1,000	934	1,200	1,200
III. *Construction of New Lines*				
(Route Kms.)	110	110	70	53
IV. *Restoration of dismantled Lines*				
(Route Kms.)	..	..	..	..
V. *Rolling Stock*				
(*i*) *Locos* : Diesel	147	144	166	170
Electric	52	54	70	81
(*ii*) *Coaches* : E.M.Us./Metro	185	169	181	179
Others.	1,091	1,076	1,061	1,243
(*iii*) *Wagons* (in terms of 4-wheelers)	12,619	12,651	20,000	19,000
VI. Metropolitan Transport Projects.				

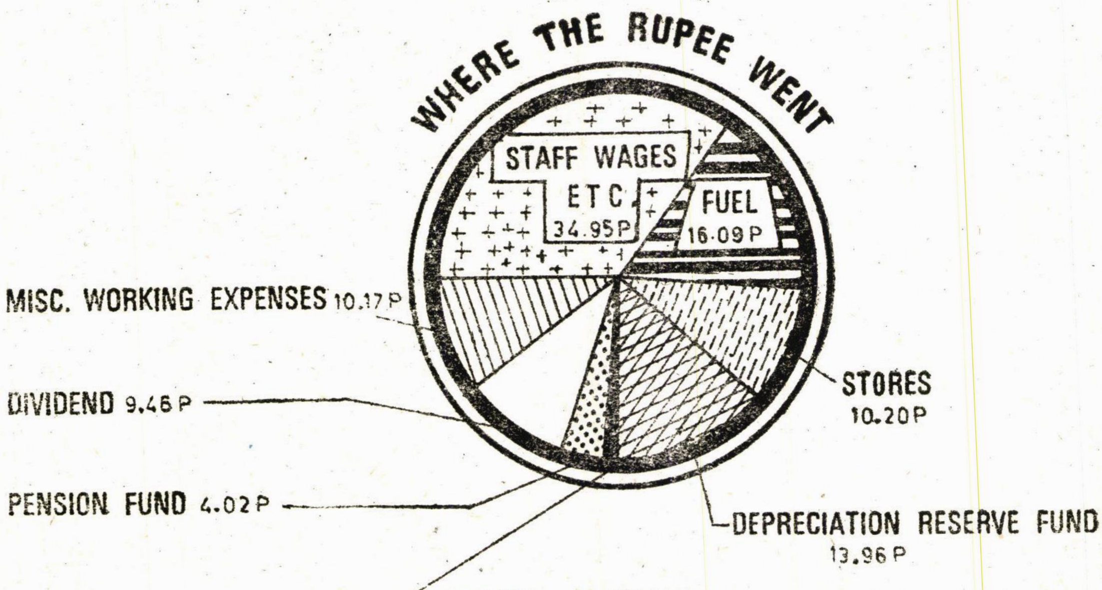
	1985-86 Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Target	1987-88 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. BOMBAY				
(a) Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a Bridge across Thane Creek.	Preliminary works to be continued.	Progress achieved commensurate with allotment of funds.	A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided during the year. State Govt. had to be pursuaded to accept a major share of the cost of this work. Contruction of 2 Kms. long bridge across Thane Creek is the most critical activity of this Project.	The progress of work will be maintained commensurate with allotment of funds from the Railway Budget and funds made available by the State Govt. as their share of the cost of this project.
(b) Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri with a flyover at Ravali Junction and ancillary facilities on the Harbour Branch lines.	Preliminary works to be continued.	Progress achieved is commensurate with allotment of funds.	Work to be continued within the allotment of Rs. 1 crore.	The work will be progressed further commensurate with allotment of funds.

Project	1985-86 Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Target	1987-88 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. CALCUTTA				
(a) Metro Railway Project.	A part section of the project from Bhowanipur to Tollygung was planned to be opened in April 1986.	Progress is commensurate with the planned date of opening of Bhowanipur-Tollygung section in April 1986 within the funds allotted.	Work to be progressed so as to open traffic from Bhowanipur to Tollygunj in April 1986. An amount of Rs. 78 crores has been provided during the year and work would be progressed further within this allotment.	Work would be progressed further within this allotment so as to open traffic the entire project by the scheduled date of December, 1990.
(b) Circular Railway, Calcutta.	Residual work between Prinsep Ghat and Ultadanga Road which has already been opened to traffic to be progressed further. Work to be taken up between Ultadanga Road and Dum Dum Junction within the funds allotted.	Works commensurate with the funds allotted.	A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided and works between Ultadanga Road and Dum Dum to be continued further.	Progress of work will be maintained commensurate with the allotment of funds.
3. MADRAS Construction of RTS for Madras from Madras Beach to Luz.	Preliminary work to be continued.	Progress achieved commensurate with the allotment of funds.	Work has been progressed further. A sum of Rs. 6.5 crores has been provided and construction works are in progress.	Work will be progressed further commensurate with allotment of funds.
4. DELHI				
Intra-urban rail electrified commuter services for Delhi.	Residual work to be completed.	Substantial progress achieved.	Finalisation of accounts to be progressed further.	Finalisation of accounts to be completed.

TABLE VII

THE RAILWAY RUPEE IN THE YEAR 1985-86





PART I–REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1985-86

The principal financial figures for the year 1985-86, together with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year are shown in the table below :—

(In crores of Rupees)

Details	Actuals 1984-85	Revised Estimate 1985-86	Actuals 1985-86
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	5358.77	6339.00	6428.10
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses (Net)	4071.17	4613.00	4643.14
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	850.00	920.00	920.00
**Appropriation to Pension Fund	221.00	260.00	260.00
TOTAL Working Expenses .	5142.17	5793.00	5823.14
Net Miscellaneous Receipts .	53.50	59.00	80.91
TOTAL Expenditure . .	5088.67	5734.00	5742.23
Net Railway Revenue . .	270.10	605.00	685.87
Dividend to General Renues.	@270.10	520.00	507.04
Surplus(+)/shortfall(—).	..	+85.00	+178.83
Appropriation to Railway Development Fund . .	..	66.70	62.11
Payment of Deferred Dividend Liability . . .	..	18.30	††116.72
Operating Ratio . . .	96.3%	91.3%	90.6%
***Capital-at-Charge . .	8285.65	9184.10	9078.07
Ratio of Net Railway Revenue to Capital-at-charge .	3.3%	6.6%	7.6%

*Excludes contribution from the three Production Units (See Appendix XII).

**Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments and Production Units (See Appendices XI and XV).

***Excludes outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects (See Appendix VI).

@Dividend payment is limited to the available Net Revenue, the balance due being transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account as per recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee (1977). The figures under Actuals 1984-85 therefore exclude Rs. 195.59 crores out of the total actual Dividend payable of Rs. 465.69 crores.

††Payment towards Deferred Dividend Liability consists of Rs. 40.71 crores relating to the period prior to 1978-79 and Rs. 76.01 crores relating to subsequent years.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1985-86 according to the final accounts, the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year (1984-85) are as under :—

(In crores of Rupees)

Details	Actuals 1984-85	Revised Estimate 1985-86	Actuals 1985-86
Passenger—Upper Classes .	151.49	182.74	189.17
Passenger—Second Class .	1307.33	1532.26	1530.51
Total Passenger Earnings .	1458.82	1715.00	1719.68
Other Coaching Earnings . .	179.75	193.67	210.46
Goods Earnings . . .	3602.42	4323.00	4376.38
Sundry Other Earnings .	124.65	132.33	132.89
Total Earnings . . .	5365.64	6364.00	6439.41
Suspense	—6.87	—25.00	—11.31
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	5358.77	6339.00	6428.10

Earnings exceeded the Revised Estimates by Rs. 75.41 crores principally on account of Goods (Rs. 53.38 crores), the traffic output reaching 196.6 billion NTKMs as aganist 183 billion NTKMs anticipated. There was an increase of Rs. 16.79 crores in other Coaching Earnings mainly because of arrear bills relating to postal traffic. There was a minor increase of Rs. 5.24 crores in suburban passenger earnings, offset by a marginal drop of Rs. 0.56 crores in non-suburban passenger earnings, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 4.68 crores over the Revised Estimates. Sundry Other Earnings registered a small increase of Rs. 0.56 crores. On account of better collection of unrealised earnings during the year the figures under 'Suspense' came down to Rs. 11.31 crores from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 25 crores. In the result, Gross Traffic Receipts recorded an increase of Rs. 89.10 crores over the Revised Estimates.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The actual gross amounts of expenditure under various Grants of the Worknig Expenses for 1985-86

are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimate for that year and the actuals for 1984-85 :—

(In crores of Rupees)

Details	Actuals 1984-85	Revised Estimate 1985-86	Actuals 1985-86	Percentage variation over Revised Estimate
	1	2	3	4
Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways . .	233.64	264.76	259.16	—2.12
Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works .	504.76	560.60	568.24	+1.36
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power .	374.87	429.72	452.19	+5.23
Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons . .	527.06	603.90	600.34	—0.59
Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment . .	256.22	318.31	322.07	+1.18
Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment . .	426.59	478.79	475.00	—0.79
Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic	490.04	542.14	545.59	+0.64
Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel .	978.00	1076.60	1087.25	+0.99
Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities	166.66	186.66	189.29	+1.41
Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	243.78	303.07	302.49	—0.19
Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits . .	288.94	356.48	362.86	+1.79
TOTAL . .	4490.56	5121.03	5164.48	+0.85
Credits or recoveries . .	—139.64	—158.77	—166.57	—4.91
Deduct amount recouped from Funds . .	—279.75	—349.26	—354.77	—1.58
NET . . .	4071.17	4613.00	4643.14	+0.65

The Ordinary Working Expenses (Gross) for the year 1985-86 came to Rs. 5164.48 crores, resulting in an excess of Rs. 43.45 crores compared with the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5121.03 crores. Excess occurred under Demands No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 & 13. Credits or recoveries and amounts recouped from Funds which are outside the Grant for the purpose of Vote of Parliament, taken together, were Rs. 13.31 crores more than the Revised Estimate. In the final analysis, the net working expenses were Rs. 30.14 crores more than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 4613.00 crores.

The Net Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 80.91 crores were higher than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 21.91 crores; this arose from an increase of Rs. 14.95 crores in Miscellaneous Receipts and a fall of Rs. 6.96 crores in Miscellaneous Expenditure.

The Depreciation Reserve Fund received a contribution of Rs. 920.00 crores from the Revenue and the Pension Fund was credited with Rs. 265.00 crores (Rs. 260.00 crores by debit to Working Expenses and Rs. 5.00 crores by debit to Miscellaneous Expenditure), as provided for in the Revised Estimate, (Further details concerning these funds follow).

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS 1985-86

The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations is that the Net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) increased by Rs. 80.87 crores over the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 605.00 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues on actual computation was Rs. 507.04 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 520.00 crores. The surplus left after meeting the full liability of payment of dividend to General Revenues was Rs. 178.83 crores, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 85.00 crores.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 188.83 crores as on 1-4-1985. The Fund received during the year a contribution of Rs. 920.00 crores from Revenue, while Rs. 6.38 crores accrued to the Fund from the four Production Units, viz., Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works, Integral Coach Factory and Wheel & Axle Plant.

The actual expenditure from the Fund during the year was Rs. 981.48 crores. With the accretion of Rs. 10.48 crores as interest on the balance, the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 144.21 crores, i.e. Rs. 44.62 crores less than the opening balance.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 4.38 crores. An amount of Rs. 62.11 crores was credited to the Fund from surplus of the Railways. The interest accruing to the Fund on the balance was Rs. 0.16 crores. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet expenditure on works chargeable to the Fund (Rs. 42.10 crores), together with payment of interest on loan (Rs. 24.39 crores), amounted to Rs. 66.49 crores. The Fund thus closed with a balance of

Rs. 0.16 crores. As at the end of 1985-86 the Fund owed to the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 336.36 crores by way of loans taken.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

This Fund had a closing balance of Rs. 48.99 lakhs as on 31-3-1985 of which Rs. 31.80 lakhs represented certain investments. With the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee (1977) made in their 5th Report relating to the discontinuance of the loan arrangements from General Revenues under this Fund, no amount was credited to the Fund during 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 1.46 lakhs accrued to the Fund through dividend on investments, Rs. 9.00 lakhs on account of refund of "Loan to Branch Line Companies" and Rs. 1.46 lakhs by interest on the balance in the Fund. The Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 60.91 lakhs.

PENSION FUND

The Railway Pension Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 456.81 crores as on 1-4-1985 taking into account Rs. 24.55 crores transferred from the State Railway Provident Fund Account in respect of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of the retirement benefits before the close of the year 1984-85. Another Rs. 265.00 crores were contributed to the Fund during the year from the Railway Revenues and Rs. 5.00 crores from the three Production Units on Capital account. Rs. 9.89 crores were transferred to the Fund from the State Railway Provident Fund Account in respect of pre-1957 staff who opted for the Pensionary form of retirement benefits during the year 1985-86 and Rs. 27.70 crores accrued as interest on the Fund balance. Total accretion to the Fund thus amounted to Rs. 307.59 crores. Rs. 352.58 crores were withdrawn for pension payment during the year. The Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 411.82 crores.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

The Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 13.31 crores as on 1-4-1985 and received a credit of Rs. 27.44 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic during the year. An amount of Rs. 0.81 crores accrued to the Fund as interest on the balance. The withdrawal from the Fund amounted to Rs. 26.94 crores for safety and passenger amenity works and Rs. 2.18 crores for payment of accident compensation. Thus, the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 12.44 crores.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1986-87

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Revised Estimates of Gross Traffic Receipts for the current year are compared with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year (1985-86) in the table below :—

(Rupees in crores)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1986-87
Passenger—Upper Classes	189.17	210.23	234.72
Passenger—Second Class	1530.51	1665.77	1710.28
Total Passenger Earnings	1719.68	1876.00	1945.00
Other Coaching Earnings	210.46	203.00	319.00
Goods Earnings	4376.38	4626.00	5102.00
Sundry Other Earnings	132.89	139.00	137.00
Total Earnings	6439.41	6844.00	7503.00
Suspense	—11.31	—25.00	..
Gross Traffic Receipts	6428.10	6819.00	7503.00

The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 envisaged total earnings of Rs. 6844.00 crores and after allowing for Rs. 25.00 crores towards unrealised earnings under 'Suspense', Gross Traffic Receipts (for the year) were estimated at Rs. 6819.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of total earnings has been placed at Rs. 7503.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 659.00 crores, and with the 'Suspense' figure estimated at Nil, the Gross Traffic Receipts have also been assessed at Rs. 7503.00 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 684.00 crores more than the Budget Estimate.

PASSENGER EARNINGS

The Budget Estimate of Passenger Earnings for 1986-87 was placed at Rs. 1876.00 crores, on the basis of the anticipated annual growth in passenger traffic and the adjustments in fares proposed in the Budget. However, taking into account the trend of earnings in the first nine months of the year, from April 1986 to December, 1986, the Revised Estimate of passenger earnings has been increased by Rs. 69 crores and placed at Rs. 1945.00 crores.

OTHER COACHING EARNINGS

The Revised Estimate of earnings from other Coaching Traffic is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 319.00 crores or Rs. 116.00 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 203.00 crores keeping in view the trend in the first nine months of the year, increase in parcel and luggage rates w.e.f. 1st December, 1986 and increased rates of haulage charges of Postal vans including the arrears for past years.

GOODS EARNINGS

The Budget Estimate of Goods Earnings was placed at Rs. 4626.00 crores corresponding to an originating loading target of 267.00 million tonnes. However, in the first nine months of the year, from

April, 1986 to December, 1986, not only the trend of loading has been higher than expected, but the lead of traffic has also increased. Further during the year, a revision of taper of class rates of all commodities has been effected from 1st December, 1986. The cumulative effect of these factors is expected to increase the earnings by Rs. 476.00 crores. Accordingly, the Revised Estimate is fixed at Rs. 5102.00 crores.

SUNDRY OTHER EARNINGS

Taking into account the trend of actual earnings under this head during the course of the year, the Revised Estimate has been fixed at Rs. 137.00 crores, a marginal decrease of Rs. 2.00 crores from the Budget Estimate of Rs. 139.00 crores.

SUSPENSE

Collection of unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' is expected to be at a higher level than budget and so the Revised Estimate of 'Suspense' is placed at 'Nil' as against the budget figure of Rs. 25 crores.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The aggregate effect of all the above-mentioned factors is that the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1986-87 are now estimated at Rs. 7503.00 crores, *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 684.00 crores over the Budget Estimate.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The table below compares the Revised Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year :—

(In crores of rupees)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1986-87
Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways . . .	259.16	267.43	322.52
Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works . . .	568.24	570.20	661.48
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	452.19	431.68	522.22
Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons . . .	600.34	606.84	705.51
Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment . . .	322.07	323.85	372.16
Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses — Rolling Stock and Equipment . .	475.00	490.32	555.95
Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic . .	545.59	549.95	650.04
Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel . .	1087.25	1104.48	1204.46
Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities . .	189.29	192.39	224.72
Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	302.49	302.78	335.46
Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits . .	362.86	356.34	417.87
TOTAL . . .	5164.48	5196.26	5972.39
Credits or recoveries . .	—166.57	—149.15	—172.09
Deduct amount recouped from Funds	—354.77	—347.11	—408.30
NET	4643.14	4700.00	5392.00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	920.00	1250.00	1250.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	260.00	280.00	350.00

*Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments.

The sanctioned Budget Grant for 1986-87 for Ordinary Working Expenses was Rs. 5196.26 crores (Gross). The Revised Estimate of Rs. 5972.39 crores (Gross) is more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 776.13 crores. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 172.09 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 22.94 crores more than the Budget. The amount recouped from 'Funds' is Rs. 408.30 crores, more than the Budget by Rs. 61.19 crores. The Revised Estimate of net Working Expenses is thus more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 692.00 crores.

The additional provision of Rs. 778.90 crores (Gross) under 'Voted' portion in the Revised Estimate has been necessitiated mainly on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government employees, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, increase in activity and escalation in the cost of materials. The decrease of Rs. 2.77 crores under *'Charged'* appropriation is on account of less payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 3—*General Superintendence and Services on Railways*

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 322.52 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 55.09 crores over the Budget Grant. This comprises an increase of Rs. 55.08 crores under 'Voted' portion on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, and other miscellaneous factors, and an increase of Rs. 0.82 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 661.48 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 91.28 crores over the Budget Grant. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion and is on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 522.22 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 90.54 crores over the Budget Grant. This increase is under 'Voted' portion and is on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, increased maintenance activity and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 705.51 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 98.67 crores over the Budget Grant. This increase is entirely under 'Voted' portion and is on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, increase in maintenance activity and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 372.16 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 48.31 crores over the Budget Grant. This comprises an increase of Rs. 48.30 crores under 'Voted' portion on account of implementation of the Pay commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 1.39 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 555.95 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 65.63 crores over the Budget Grant. This arises from an increase of Rs. 65.59 crores under 'Voted' portion on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 3.65 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 650.04 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 100.09 crores over the Budget Grant. This comprises an increase of Rs. 100.09 crores under 'Voted' portion on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 0.15 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1204.46 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 99.98 crores over the Budget Grant. This increase is entirely under 'Voted' portion and is on account of increase in consumption of fuel due to increased traffic and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 224.72 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 32.33 crores over the Budget Grant. This comprises an increase of Rs. 32.33 crores under 'Voted' portion on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, and other miscellaneous factors and a reduction of Rs. 0.05 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 335.46 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 32.68 crores over the Budget Grant. This comprises an increase of Rs. 32.27 crores under 'Voted' portion on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, and other miscellaneous factors; partly offset by reduction under the Suspense head, and an increase of Rs. 41.15 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 413.98 crores (Voted) and Rs. 3.89 crores (*Charged*) reflects an increase of Rs. 64.77 crores over the Budget Grant under the 'Voted' portion and a decrease of Rs. 3.24 crores under *'Charged'* appropriation. The increase under 'Voted' portion is to provide for enhanced Pensionary/Retirement payments to Railway Pensioners. The decrease in *'Charged'* appropriation is due to less payments of pension arrears anticipated on account of Supreme Court Judgement.

OTHER ITEMS MAKING UP TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES

The contribution to the Depriciation Reserve Fund has been retained at the original Budget level of Rs. 1250.00 crores. The contribution to the Pension Fund placed at Rs. 280.00 crores in the Budget Estimates has been increased in the Revised Estimates to Rs. 350.00 crores.

MISCSLLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The following table compares the Revised Estimates under Miscellaneous Transactions with the Budget Estimates for the current year and the actuals of the previous year :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1986-87
RECEIPTS			
(i) Receipts from Subsidised Companies .	3	4	3
(ii) Other Misc. Receipts .	6,96	66	1,61
(iii) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers . .	27,44	30,00	31,50
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend relief and other concessions. . . .	128,14	146,99	146,88
TOTAL	162,57	177,69	180,02
EXPENDITURE			
(i) Payments to worked lines	5	18	13
(ii) Subsidy . . .	13	12	..
(iii) Surveys . . .	4,21	5,72	4,57
(iv) Misc. Railway Expenditure . . .	31,27	40,67	44,82
(v) Open Line Works Revenue . . .	13,56	25,00	25,00
(vi) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	27,44	30,00	31,50
(vii) Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	5,00	6,00	4,00
TOTAL . . .	81,66	107,69	110,02
Net Misc. Receipts . .	80,91	70,00	70,00

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

The Net Miscellaneous Receipts placed at Rs. 70.00 crores in the Budget Estimate of the current year have been retained in the Revised Estimate.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

The Budget Estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenue was Rs. 590.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of Rs. 570.00 crores involving a decrease of Rs. 20.00 crores, is based on the latest available estimates of Capital-at-charge and liability for deferred dividend payment on new lines etc.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

The principal financial figures of the current year according to the Revised Estimates are compared with the Budget Estimates and the actuals of the previous year as under :—

(Rupees in crores)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1986-87
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Total Earnings . . .	6439.41	6844.00	7503.00
Suspense	(—)11.31	(—)25.00	..
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	6428.10	6819.00	7503.00
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense . .	4652.95	4716.63	5417.31
Suspense	(—)9.81	(—)16.63	(—)25.31
Net Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	4643.14	4700.00	5392.00
Appropriation to DRF .	920.00	1250.00	1250.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	260.00	280.00	350.00
Total Working Expenses .	5823.14	6230.00	6992.00
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	162.57	177.69	180.02
Expenditure (including payment to worked lines) .	81.66	107.69	110.02
Net Miscellaneous Receipts .	80.91	70.00	70.00
Total Expenditure . .	5742.23	6160.00	6922.00
Net Railway Revenue . .	685.87	659.00	581.00
Dividend to General Revenues . . .	507.04	590.00	570.00
Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	+178.83	+69.00	+11.00
Appropriation to Railway Development Fund .	62.11	69.00	11.00
Payment of deferred dividend liability	116.72	..	..
Operating Ratio . . .	90.6%	91.3%	93.5%

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 144.21 crores. The Fund will receive during the year contributions of Rs. 1250.00 crores from Revenue and Rs. 11.53 crores from the four production Units namely CLW, DLW, ICF and W&AP and a credit of Rs. 14.29 crores as interest on

the balance. With an anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 1110.34 crores from the Fund during the year, it is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 309.69 crores at the end of the financial year 1986-87.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 16.41 lakhs at the commencement of year. It is proposed to appropriate to the Fund a sum of Rs. 11.00 crores from the surplus and obtain for the Fund an amount of Rs. 103.26 crores by loan from General Revenues. These together with an amount of Rs. 1.06 lakhs accruing as interest during the year, will meet the expenditure chargeable to the Fund, proposed at Rs. 90.00 crores and the interest liability of Rs. 24.43 crores on the outstanding loan to the Fund. The Fund is expected to close with a nil balance at the end of financial year 1986-87. The loan liability at the end of the year is expected to be Rs. 439.62 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

The Revenue Reserve Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 60.91 lakhs representing certain investments and dividend thereon. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as dividend on the investments and interest of Rs. 2.00 lakhs on balance. At the end of the year (1986-87) the Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 64.41 lakhs.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues at the end of the year 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 439.62 crores on account of loans taken for the Development Fund. In addition, the Railways owe the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 428.44 crores as "Deferred Dividend Liability", bringing the total indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues to Rs. 868.06 crores at the end of the financial year 1986-87.

PENSION FUND

After providing for an adjustment of Rs. 6.09 crores on account of transfer to the Fund of the Government contribution to State Railway Provident Fund in respect of pre-1957 staff who had opted for the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the previous year, the opening balance in the Fund as on 1-4-86 works out to Rs. 417.90 crores. The Fund will receive during the year a contribution of Rs. 354.00 crores from Revenue (including Rs. 4.00 crores on account of Miscellaneous Establishments) and Rs. 6.00 crores from the four Production Units. Further, an amount of Rs. 10.65 crores is expected to accrue to the Fund on account of transfer from State Railway Provident Fund during the year. Accrual of interest to the Fund during the year is estimated at Rs. 26.04 crores. The withdrawal from the Fund during the year is expected to be Rs. 405.14 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 409.45 crores in the Fund at the close of the year.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

This Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 12.44 crores. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 31.50 crores from receipts of surcharge on passenger traffic. Besides, an amount of Rs. 58.57 lakhs will accrue to the Fund as interest on the balance. The withdrawal from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 38.35 crores made up of Rs. 3.15 crores to cover the payments to passengers involved in Railway accidents and Rs. 35.20 crores for safety and passenger amenity works. The Fund is anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 6.17 crores on 31-3-1987.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1987-88.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

PASSENGER EARNINGS

The passenger earnings for 1987-88 have been assessed at Rs. 1973.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 28.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1945.00 crores. The estimates for 1987-88 are based upon an anticipated modest growth of suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic.

OTHER COACHING EARNINGS

Other coaching earnings for 1987-88 are estimated at Rs. 271.00 crores, i.e. a decrease of Rs. 48.00 crores from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 319.00 crores. The Revised Estimates 1986-87 were inclusive of arrears of haulage charges of postal vans. Normal growth in other coaching traffic is anticipated.

GOODS EARNINGS

The Goods earnings for 1987-88 have been placed at Rs. 5819.00 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5102.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 717.00 crores. The Budget Estimates assume an increase of 15 million tonnes in the originating revenue-earning freight traffic over the anticipated level of 272 million tonnes adopted for the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and the full year effect of revision of taper of class rates of all commodities w.e.f. 1-12-86.

SUNDRY OTHER EARNINGS

Sundry other earnings are assessed at Rs. 141.00 crores in 1987-88 which is higher than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 137.00 crores by Rs. 4.00 crores.

SUSPENSE

The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 of unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' has been kept at the level of Rs. 25.00 crores.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1987-88 comes to Rs. 8179.00 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 7503.00 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is compared with the Revised Estimate of 1986-87 and Actuals of 1985-86 in the table below :—

(Rupees in crores)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Passenger-Upper Classes	189.17	234.72	238.80
Passenger-Second Class	1530.51	1710.28	1734.20
Total—Passenger Earnings	1719.68	1945.00	1973.00
Other Coaching Earnings	210.46	319.00	271.00
Goods	4376.38	5102.00	5819.00
Sundry Other Earnings	132.89	137.00	141.00
Total	6439.41	7503.00	8204.00
Suspense	—11.31	..	—25.00
	6428.10	7503.00	8179.00

WORKING EXPENSES

The Buget Estimate of working expenses for 1987-88 is shown below alongside the Revised Estimate for the current year and the actuals for the previous year :—

(In crores of rupees)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways	259.16	322.52	340.97
Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	568.24	661.48	705.82
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	452.19	522.22	589.66
Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	600.34	705.51	776.90
Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	322.07	372.16	382.54
Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	475.00	555.95	590.08
Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic	545.59	650.04	693.89
Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel	1087.25	1204.46	1234.49
Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities	189.29	224.72	244.57
Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	302.49	335.46	349.52
Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	362.86	417.87	466.62
TOTAL	5164.48	5972.39	6375.06
Credits or recoveries	—166.57	—172.09	—167.69
Deduct—Amount recouped from Funds	**—354.77**	**—408.30**	**—457.37**
Net	4643.14	5392:00	5750.00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	920.00	1250.00	1350.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	260.00	350.00	450.00

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses for the year 1987-88 have been placed at Rs. 6375.06 crores (Gross) involving an increase of Rs. 402.67 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5972.39 crores for 1986-87. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 167.69 crores *i.e.* Rs. 4.40 crores less than the Revised Estimate. The amount recouped from Funds is estimated at Rs. 457.37 crores, more than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 49.07 crores. Taking into account the credits and the amounts recouped from Funds together, the Net Working Expenses are estimated to be Rs. 5750.00 crores during 1987-88 as against the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 of Rs. 5392.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 358.00 crores.

The increase in expenditure of Rs. 402.67 crores (Gross) is mainly on account of :

(a) Increase in staff costs (Rs. 175.05 crores) analysed as under :—

(i) Payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 112.00 crores).

(ii) Increase in other staff costs including annual increments and increase in other allowances etc. (Rs. 63.05 crores).

(b) Increase in Pensionary payments to retired Railway employees (Rs. 49.52 crores).

(c) Increase in materials and other costs on account of improved maintenance of assets, repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, electrical, signalling and telecommunication services, increase in traffic, increase in prices (Rs. 149.97 crores);

(d) More expenditure on fuel arising from increase in traffic, increase in electricity tariffs (Rs. 29.80 crores);

(e) Other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 16.51 crores);

Partly offset by variations on non-recurring expenditure :

(a) Less provision for payment of arrears to P & T Department (Rs. 17.70 crores), and

(b) Less provision under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees (Rs. 0.48 crores).

The variations are explained Demandwise as under :

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 340.97 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 18.45 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 18.46 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1035.80 lakhs). Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 816.94 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 93.66 lakhs); partly offset by less payments in contingencies (Rs. 100.62 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 0.82 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 705.82 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 44.34 crores over the Revised Estimates. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1710.42 lakhs), Travelling Allowance (Rs. 328.45 lakhs), other staff costs (Rs. 282.46 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 231.14 lakhs), contractual payments (Rs. 1715.54 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 165.44 lakhs),

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 589.66 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 67.44 crores over the Revised Estimates. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1286.83 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 513.28 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 2526.44 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 642.46 lakhs), increased maintenance activities (Rs. 1644.84 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 129.70 lakhs).

Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 776.90 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 71.39 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1406.61 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 773.90 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1046.24 lakhs), increased maintenance activities (Rs. 3043.08 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 685.77 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 184.03 lakhs).

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 382.54 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 10.38 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 10.39 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 818.57 lakhs), Annual increment and other staff costs (Rs. 736.81 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 737.04 lakhs), increased maintenance activities (Rs. 216.38 lakhs), contingencies (Rs. 4.24 lakhs) increase in expenses on telecommunication, electrical and signalling services (Rs. 296.30 lakhs), partly offset by less provision towards rental arrears to P&T department (Rs. 1770.16 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 1.29 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipments

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 590.08 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 34.13 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 34.17 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1517..99 lakhs), Kilometreage Allowance (Rs. 218.94 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 780.82 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 828.51 lakhs), other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 70.43 lakhs), and a reduction of Rs. 4.00 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 693.89 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 43.85 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 43.85 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2194.10 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 1376.25 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 192.34 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 677.54 lakhs) partly offset by less provision under Conference Hire and Penalty Charges (Rs. 55.87 lakhs) and an increase of Rs. 0.25 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 1234.49 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 30.03 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2.08 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 21.50 lakhs), increase in the cost of Fuel (Rs. 2979.40 lakhs).

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 244.57 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 19.85 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 619.03 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 359.74 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 271.44 lakhs), contractual payments (Rs. 563.00 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 172.31 lakhs).

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 349.52 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 14.06 crores over the Revised Estimate. This arises from an increase of Rs. 13.71 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 608.47 lakhs), other staff costs (Rs. 95.64 lakhs), cost of materials including catering stores (Rs. 626.30 lakhs) other expenses (Rs. 530.29 lakhs); partly offset by decrease due to less provision under suspense (Rs. 360.07 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 129.45 lakhs), and an increase of Rs. 35.34 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 466.62 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 48.75 crores over the Revised Estimate. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 4952.33 lakhs under 'Voted' portion to provide for increased pensionary liabilities, and a reduction of Rs. 77.09 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated of Pension arrears on account of Supreme Court Judgement.

Miscellaneous Transactions

The Budget Estimate for 1987-88, of Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure, provides for an increase of Rs. 22.00 crores over the Revised Estimates of 1986-87 in Net Miscellaneous Receipts. The following table compares the Budget Estimates for 1987-88 with the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Actuals 1985-86 :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
RECEIPTS			
(i) Receipts from subsidised companies . .	3	3	7
(ii) Other Misc. Receipts	6,96	1,61	80
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers .	27,44	31,50	60,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues	128,14	146,88	177,74
TOTAL—Receipts .	162,57	180,02	238,61
EXPENDITURE			
(i) Payment to Worked Lines . . .	5	13	13
(ii) Subsidy	13	..	10
(iii) Surveys . . .	4,21	4,57	4,73
(iv) Misc. Railway Expenditure . . .	31,27	44,82	47,65
(v) Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	13,56	25,00	30,00
(vi) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	27,44	31,50	60,00
(vii) Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	5,00	4,00	4,00
TOTAL—Expenditure .	81,66	110,02	146,61
Net Misc. Receipts .	80,91	70,00	92,00

The increase of Rs. 22.00 crores in Net Miscellaneous Receipts is mainly on account of increase in subsidy due from General Revenues, partly offset by increase in Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure and expenditure on Open Line Works-Revenue.

Dividend to General Revenues

The dividend liability to General Revenues for 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 652.00 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 82.00 crores over the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 of Rs. 570.00 crores. The increase arises from anticipated increase in Capital-at-charge of the Railways during the year.

Net Financial Results

A summary is given below of the financial results anticipated in the Budget for 1987-88 in comparison with the Revised Estimate of 1986-87 and Actuals of the previous year.

(Rupees in crores)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Traffic Receipts			
Total Earnings	6439.41	7503.00	8204.00
Suspense	—11.31	..	—25.00
Gross Traffic Receipts	6428.10	7503.00	8179.00
Working Expenses			
Ordinary Working Expenses	4652.95	5417.31	5777.80
Excluding Suspense Suspense	—9.81	—25.31	—27.80
Net Ordinary Working Expenses	4643.14	5392.00	5750.00
Appropriation to DRF	920.00	1250.00	1350.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	260.00	350.00	450.00
TOTAL—Working Expenses	5823.14	6992.00	7550.00
Miscellaneous Transactions			
Receipts	162.57	180.02	238.61
Expenditure	81.66	110.02	146.61
Net Misc. Receipts	80.91	70.00	92.00
Total Expenditure	5742.23	6922.00	7458.00
Net Railway Revenue	685.87	581.00	721.00
Dividend to General Revenues	507.04	570.00	652.00
Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	+178.83	+11.00	+69.00
Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	62.11	11.00	69.00
Payment of deferred dividend liability	116.72	..	..
Operating Ratio	90.6	93.5%	92.3%

Depreciation Reserve Fund

The Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 309.69 crores as on 1-4-1987. The Fund will receive a contribution of Rs. 1350.00 crores from Revenue. A contribution of Rs. 12.31 crores is expected from the four Production Units, viz., CLW, DLW, ICF and W&AP. Interest amounting to Rs. 22.64 crores will accrue to the Fund during the year on the balance. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 1285.00 crores from the Fund during 1987-88 to finance works allocable to DRF, the Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 409.64 crores at the end of the year 1987-88.

Development Fund

No opening balance in this Fund is anticipated. The entire anticipated surplus of Rs. 69.00 crores during the year is proposed to be appropriated to the Fund and another Rs. 50.26 crores proposed to be obtained as loan from General Revenues to meet the expenditure chargeable to the Fund, estimated at Rs. 90.00 crores and the liability of Rs. 29.26 crores towards payment of interest on the outstanding loan from General Revenues. The Fund will thus close with a nil balance at the end of 1987-88. The loan liability at the end of 1987-88 is expected to be Rs. 489.88 crores.

Revenue Reserve Fund

The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to have an opening balance of Rs. 64.41 lakhs including investment in shares and loans to Branch Line Companies. With Rs. 2.00 lakhs accruing as interest on balance and Rs. 1.50 lakhs as dividend on investment, the Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 67.91 lakhs at the end of the year 1987-88.

Indebtedness to General Revenues

The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues on account of loans to the Development Fund at the end of 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 489.88 crores. In addition, the Railways will owe the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 428.44 crores as "Deferred Liability", bringing the total to Rs. 918.32 crores.

Pension Fund

Pension Fund is expected to have an opening balance of Rs. 409.45 crores as on 1-4-1987. A contribution of Rs. 454.00 crores is proposed to be made to the Fund from Revenue (including Rs. 4.00 crores on account of Miscellaneous Establishments) during 1987-88; in addition Rs. 7.00 crores will be contributed to the Fund by the four Production units. Interest accruing to the Fund on the balance in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 26.85 crores. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 453.90 crores to meet pensionary payments, the Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 443.40 crores at the end of the year.

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

The Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 6.17 crores as on 1-4-1987. Appropriation to the Fund by adjustment from passenger fares the element of surcharge on passenger tickets is estimated at Rs. 60.00 crores. Interest of Rs. 0.81 crores will accrue to the Fund on the balance during the year. Withdrawal from the Fund is anticipated at Rs. 3.47 crores towards accident compensation and Rs. 44.00 crores for safety and passenger amenity works. The Fund is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs. 19.51 lakhs.

A detailed year-wise account of the Five Funds is given in the Appendices XII to XVI to this Memorandum.

PART II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1985-86

The Revised Estimate of expenditure under Demand No.—16 on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1985-86 allocable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was Rs 2050.00 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 4412.79 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 2362.79 crores which are outside the scope of the Grant but constitute reduction of expenditure in the accounts. The actual expenditure at the end of the year came to Rs. 1941.58 crores (net) made up of Rs. 4373.49 crores (gross) less credits of Rs. 2431.91 crores. The decrease in net expenditure is mainly due to less expenditure under Gauge conversion, Rolling Stock, Track Renewal, Workshops, Machinery and Plant, Signalling & Telecommunication & Bridge Works partly offset by increase under Manufacture Suspense, Stores Suspense, New Lines, Doubling and Staff Welfare Works etc.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1986-87

Budget and Revised Estimates under Demand No. 16—Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement for 1986-87 and analysis of variations in the Revised Estimate from the Modified Grant.

2. The Budget for the current year (1986-87) provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 5392.87 crores (Voted Rs. 5390.87 crores and *charged* Rs. 2.00 crores) and a net expenditure of Rs. 2650.00 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery and Works etc. including Metropolitan Transport Projects. A Supplementary Grant was obtained in November, 1986 for Rs. 0.42 crore raising the total grant to Rs. 5393.29 crores (gross)—Voted Rs. 5391.29 crores and charged Rs. 2.00 crores and Rs. 2650.42 crores (net). Supplementary Demand obtained in November, 1986 was for certain works which constituted "New Service"/"New Instrument of Service". Against the Modified Grant of Rs. 5393.29 crores (gross) (made up of Voted Rs. 5391.29 crores and *Charged Rs.* 2.00 *crores*) the Revised Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 5497.17 crores (gross) (made up of Voted Rs. 5494.72 crores and *Charged Rs.* 2.45 *crores*).

The increase of Rs. 103.43 crores under Voted is mainly under the Plan-heads Rolling Stock, Computerisation, Signalling & Telecommunication, Inventories and on account of investment in the Equity Capital of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation. Increase of Rs. 0.45 crore under 'Charged' is as per latest requirements.

However, in the net there is an increase of Rs. 25.00 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 over the modified grant of Rs. 2650.42 crores.

3. The summarised position of net expenditure in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Budget Estimate as modified 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Variation
Capital	1190,21	1324,81	+134,60
Depreciation Reserve Fund	1250,01	1110,34	—139,67
Development Fund	60,00	90,00	+30,00
Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	35,20	35,20	..
Open Line Works (Revenue)	25,00	25,00	
TOTAL	2560,42	2585,35	+24,93
Metropolitan Transport Projects	90,00	*90,07	+7
GRAND TOTAL	2650,42	2675,42	+25,00

*Includes Rs. 7 lakhs for Metro Railway Calcutta under Capital—Stores Suspense.

Plan head-wise distribution of Revised Estimate, 1986-87

(In lakhs of rupees)

Budget Estimate as modified		Minor heads of Demand	Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	Fund			Revenue (OLWR)	Total
				DRF	DF	ACSPF		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100,00	(*a*)	New Lines (Construction)	116,17	37	..	..	..	116,54
..	(*b*)	Purchase of New Lines	10	..	..	..	..	10
..	(*c*)	Restoration of dismantled lines	3	—61	..	..	..	—58
50,00	(*d*)	Gauge Conversion	47,82	93	5,50	9	..	54,34
110,68	(*e*)	Doubling	90,20	1,59	1,97	13	..	93,89
105,68	(*f*)	Traffic facilities yard remodelling and others	77,54	2,23	7,78	2,02	6,71	96,28
44,10	(*g*)	Computerisation	10,10	14	41,36	..	..	51,60
893,41	(*h*)	Rolling Stock	501,20	435,60	2,08	..	..	938,88
710,57	(*i*)	Track Renewals	..	693,37	..	..	..	693,37
45,61	(*j*)	Bridge Works	19	31,81	8	11,66	28	44,02
61,99	(*k*)	Signalling & Telecommunication Works	24,45	28,22	3,00	16,95	2,84	75,46
..	(l)	Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..
180,41	(*m*)	Electrification Projects	171,24	2,02	67	1,38	1	175,32
27,00	(*n*)	Other Electrical Works	8,91	8,20	1,64	..	4,10	22,85
65,00	(*o*)	Machinery & Plant	12,50	42,43	2,27	..	2,50	59,70
214,00	(*p*)	Workshops including production units	156,06	8,45	3,50	..	3,46	171,47
25,00	(*q*)	Staff Quarters	23,38	2,96	5	..	50	26,89
17,00	(*r*)	Amenities for Staff	5,59	1,05	9,05	3	1,40	17,12
8,90	(*s*)	(*i*) Passenger Amenities	3	1,02	8,62	9	20	9,96
10		(*ii*) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	7	..	..	7
1	(*t*)	Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings—IRFC	50,00	..	..	..	..	50,00
13,00	(*u*)	Other Specified Works	4,67	70	2,25	3,30	3,00	13,92
1,00	(*v*)	Railway Research	89	..	11	..	..	1,00
21,52	(*w*)	Stores Suspense (Net)	*31,94	..	..	..	..	31,94
—12,04	(*x*)	Manufacture suspense (Net)	—1,61	..	..	..	..	—1,61
15,52	(*y*)	Misc. Advances (Net)	—5,33	..	..	..	..	—5,33
		Credits or recoveries :						
—136,04		Credits for released material	..	—150,14	..	..	..	—150,14
—2,00		Other Credits	—1,19	..	..	—45	..	—1,64
2560,42		TOTAL	1324,88	1110,34	90,00	35,20	25,00	2585,42
90,80		Metropolitan Transport Projects	91,11	..	..	..	..	91,11
—80		Credits or Recoveries	—1,11	..	..	..	..	—1,11
2650,42		TOTAL	1414,88	1110,34	90,00	35,20	25,00	2675,42

*Includes Rs. 7 lakhs for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

4. Inventory Management techniques were pursued during 1986-87. The balances held under Stores, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances as well as the procurement arrangements made were reviewed regularly and in a systematic manner so that there was proper integration between the needs of repairs, maintenance and construction as related to budget provisions therein and the targets for inventory heads fixed at optimum levels.

There has been a general price increase during the year after submission of Budget Estimates, leading to increased value of inventories.

As a result of Inventory Control measures taken, the inventory level in 1986-87 is expected to increase by only Rs. 25.00 crores i.e. from Rs. 533.28 crores at the close of 1985-86 to Rs. 558.28 crores, inspite of various adverse factors. The turn-over ratio is expected to remain at 22%.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5. The Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 originally provided for an allocation of Rs. 12,334 crores. Over 50% of the outlay during the Plan period is expected to come from internal resources of the Railways as against 42% during the Sixth Plan period 1980—85. The internal resources component will include an element of market borrowing which has been placed at Rs. 250 crores during 1986-87 and Rs. 300 crores during 1987-88. The demand for rail transport in the terminal year (1989-90) of the Plan period has been estimated at 340 million tonnes of originating traffic, and the Railways plan to create requisite capacity to meet the projected traffic. Rehabilitation of over-aged assets is an important priority.

Plan expenditure in the first three years of the Seventh Plan period is as under :

(In crores of Rupees)

1985-86	1941.58
1986-87 (Revised Estimates)	2675.42
1987-88 (Budget Estimates)	2680.00

World Bank loan assistance of US $ 140.5 m for electrification of about 3044 Kms, US $ 45.0 m for procurement of upto 20 prototypes of AC electric locomotives of high horse power (6000 HP), US $ 132.5 m for modernisation of six selected workshops and the Integral Coach Factory, US $ 55.0m for the Diesel Component Works, Patiala, has been given and commitments have been entered into. Besides, Railways are also receiving bilateral assistance from other sources namely, the Saudi Fund for Development Loan equivalent to US $ 30m for the Koraput—Rayagada line, U.K. grant of £ 30 m, for goods and services from U.K.-based firms, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan loan of Yen 4.8 b for Metro Railway, Calcutta and Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries loan of US $ 22.5 m for procurement of wheels and axles.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1987-88

6. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1987-88 has been placed at Rs. 2680.00 crores. This is Rs. 4.58 crores more than the Revised Estimate for the current year.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Variation
Capital	1324,81	1140,93	—183,88
Depreciation Reserve Fund	1110,34	1285,00	+174,66
Development Fund	90,00	90,00	..
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	35,20	44,00	+8,80
Open Line Works (Revenue)	25,00	30,00	+5,00
TOTAL	2585,35	2589,93	+4,58
Metropolitan Transport Projects	*90,07	*90,07	..
GRAND TOTAL	2675,42	£2680,00	+4,58

*Includes Rs. 7 lakhs in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 for Metro Railway, Calcutta under Capital—Stores Suspense.

£Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1987-88 by Planheads and allocations is shown below

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Minor heads of Demand	Capital From General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	Fund			Revenue (OLWR)	Total
			DRF	DF	ACSPF		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a)	New Lines (Construction)	146,43	11	..	..	..	146,54
(b)	Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Restoration of dismantled lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Gauge Conversion	45,36	2,42	1,76	46	..	50,00
(e)	Doubling	124,57	3,59	2,07	19	..	130,42
(f)	Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	105,49	1,70	7,21	1,85	7,27	123,52
(g)	Computerisation	27,45	32	27,04	..	19	55,00
(h)	Rolling Stock	198,97	448,27	4,20	..	..	651,44
(i)	Track Renewals	..	803,36	..	..	..	803,36
(j)	Bridge Works	50	42,55	50	17,00	50	61,05
(k)	Signalling & Telecommunication Works	14,50	38,78	4,40	20,57	3,00	81,25
(l)	Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m)	Electrification Projects	177,33	4,14	50	1,27	..	183,24
(n)	Other Electrical Works	20,00	9,62	5,50	..	5,00	40,12
(o)	Machinery & Plant	15,50	49,45	2,00	..	3,05	70,00
(p)	Workshops including Production Units	157,54	20,02	4,60	..	5,01	187,17
(q)	Staff Quarters	20,96	3,50	4	..	50	25,00
(r)	Amenities for Staff	6,60	1,37	10,00	3	1,00	19,00
(s)	(i) Passenger Amenities	50	1,00	9,73	20	40	11,83
	(ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	17	..	..	17
(t)	Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings—IRFC	50,00	..	..	..	..	50,00
(u)	Other Specified Works	4,50	1,00	2,50	3,00	3,00	14,00
(v)	Railway Research	59	55	7,78	..	1,08	10,00
(w)	Stores Suspense (Net)	@25,30	..	..	..	..	25,30
(x)	Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—8	..	..	..	..	—8
(y)	Misc. Advances (Net)	—22	..	..	..	..	—22
	CREDITS OR RECOVERIES :						
	Credits for released material	..	—146,75	..	..	..	—146,75
	Other Credits	—79	..	..	—57	..	—1,36
	TOTAL	1141,00	1285,00	90,00	44,00	30,00	25,90,00
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	91,00	..	..	..	..	91,00
	Credits or Recoveries	—1,00	..	..	..	..	—1,00
	GRAND TOTAL	1231,00	1285,00	90,00	44,00	30,00	*2680,00

@Includes Rs. 7 lakhs for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS

7. Of the gross provision of Rs. 2033 crores for Works, Rs. 1777 crores or 87 per cent is for works in progress and only Rs. 256 crores, or 13 per cent is for New Works.

ROLLING STOCK EXPENDITURE IN 1987-88

8. An expenditure of Rs. 651.44 crores is proposed in 1987-88 on Rolling Stock of which Rs. 594.79 crores are for programmed deliveries of rolling stock already on order and Rs. 56.65 crores for new acquisitions, as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees).

Particulars	Against 1987-88 Programme	Against earlier Programmes
Locomotives	326,20	36,40
Boilers	3	..
Carriages	209,19	12,17
Wagons	59,37	8,08
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL	594,79	56,65

(The distribution of the provision is given as pages 67—69 of Part-I of the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

The programme of New Acquisitions (i.e. items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :—

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources	Total
(a) Locomotives			
(i) High Horse Power	60	15	75
(ii) Diesel Hydraulic	..	8	8
(iii) Diesel Electric	..	2,83	2,83
(iv) Diesel Shunters	..	33	33
(v) Electric	..	80	80
(vi) Power Packs	..	9	9
(b) (i) Coaches	..	2,487	2,487
(ii) Electric Multiple Units	..	1,52	1,52
(iii) Track tie Machines	38	..	38
(c) Wagons (In terms of 4 wheelers)	..	25,000	25,000

MACHINERY AND PLANT EXPENDITURE IN 1987-88

9. The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is Rs. 70 crores of which Rs. 60.84 crores are for programmed deliveries and Rs. 9.16 crores for new acquisitions. Machinery and Plant on replacement account included in the 1987-88 programme (new acquisitions) are, as usual, only items which are beyond economical repairs.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries is given at pages 70-71 of Part-I of the Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

10. A provision of Rs. 4?0.09 crores for New lines (Construction), Restoration of dismantled lines, Electrification projects and Metropolitan Transport projects has been made as listed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Name of the project	Expenditure upto 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
CENTRAL RAILWAY				
Apta-Roha—Construction of a New Broad Gauge Line (62 Kms.) . .	23,93	57	55	21-2-1983 (Ph. I-Apta-Pen) 30-3-1985 (Ph. II-Pen-Nagothana) 30-3-1986 (Ph. III-Nagothana Roha)
Satna-Rewa—New Rail Line (50 Kms.)	1,13	1,00	36,60	
Guna-Etawah.—Construction of New Rail Line Via Shivpur—Gwalior—Bhind (348.25 Kms.)	4,00	6,00	1,48,77	*
Mathura-Alwar.—Construction of New Line (119.75 Kms.) . . .	4,18	2,00	28,57	*
Diva-Panvel Section.—Electrification of Section on 25 KV A.C. Traction .	1,00	4,00	1,29	*
EASTERN RAILWAY				
Construction of New Broad Gauge line between Namkhana and Lakshmikantapur (47.5 Kms.)	,,	1,00	39,90	*
Construction of Broad Gauge Line in the area served by former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway. (17.5 Kms.)	0.05	0.01	999.94	*
NORTHERN RAILWAY				
Construction of B.G. line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur light Railway (157.8 Kms.)	34,38	1,42	50	14-11-1980
Construction of a new B.G. line from Nangal Dam to Talwara (83.74 Kms.) and taking over siding from Mukerian to Talwara (29.16 Kms.)	6,61	2,50	70,89	29-3-1985 (Nangal Dam-Rai Mehatpur) 7 Kms.
Construction of a new line from Jammu Tawi to Udhampur (56.10 Kms.) .	9,45	3,00	82,55	*
Construction of (i) A bye pass line connecting Rajpura-Bhatinda line with Delhi-Bhatinda line by linking Phusmandi with Katar Singhwala (5.71 Kms.) (ii) Bye-pass line connecting Delhi-Bhatinda line with Bhatinda-Suratgarh line (2.59 Kms.) avoiding Bhatinda.	4,27	1,00	2	March, 1988
Allahabad Division.—Top wiring of goods sheds Sidings at 4 stations .	..	15	53	*
NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
Construction of New BG line from Rampur to New Haldwani (83.66 Kms.) .	4,96	2,00	31,57	*
New MG line between Sakri-Hasanpur (28.41 kms)	1.20	0.01	473.79	*
MG line between Bagaha and Chitauni (28.41 Kms)	3,13.12	0.01	36,86.87	October, 1978 (Bagaha-Valmikinagar Road) 9 Kms.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Name of the Project	Expenditure upto 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected).
NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
Dharmanagar-Kumarghat.—New metre gauge line (33.0 Kms.)	24,66	5,00	7,44	26-3-1986 (Dharma-nagar-Pechartal) 22 Kms.
Balipara-Bhalukpong.—New metre gauge line (35.46 Kms.)	6,33	3,00	3,97	*
Silchar-Jiribam.—New metre gauge line (49.16 Kms.)	16,50	4,00	13,98	*
Jogighopa-Gauhati.—Rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmputra at Jogighopa along with Railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati (143 Kms.)	2,39	2,00	1,71,04	*
Amguri-Tuli.—New BG/MG line (14.65 Kms.)	1,96.12	0.01	6,81.87	*
Lalabazar-Bhairabi.—New metre gauge line	15,24	3,00	14,61	*
Eklakhi-Balurghat.—BG line	3,85.55	0.01	44,99.44	*
SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
Ernakulam-Alleppey—Extension of new line under construction to Kayankulam (43 Kms.)	1,78	3,00	22,97	*
Ernakulam-Alleppey.—New Broad Gauge Line. (57 Kms.) . . .	22,99	4,00	11,27	*
Chitradurg-Rayadurg.—Construction of New Metre Gauge Line (100 Kms.)	3,49	66	12,74	*
Broad Gauge Line from Karur to Dindigul (72.9 Kms.) Parallel Broad Gauge Line from Dindigul to Madurai (64.32 Kms.) Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge from Madurai to Maniyachi (127.25 Kms.) and Parallel Broad Gauge line from Maniyachi to Tuticorin and from Maniyachi to Tirunelveli (60 Kms.)	37,22	4,03	59,35	6-5-1985 (Mala-vittan-Tirune-lveli 53 Kms.)
Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Central.—New B.G. Line with a Branch Line from Nagarcoil—Kanyakumari (160 Kms.)	38,94	84	..	2-4-1981
Construction of BG rail line between Trichur—Guruvayur (24 kms.) .	..	1,00	15,67	*
Arakkonam-Jolarpettai Section.—Electrification (66 Kms.)	30,90	38	..	29-3-86
Arakkonam-Renigunta Section.—Electrification (66 Kms.) . . .	16,76	5,69	1,68	25-12-84
Madras—Gudur.—Electrification	21,28	15	37	26-12-80
Jolarpettai-Bengalore City-Section.—Electrification	0.01	0.01	24,00.98	*
Villivakkam-Pattabhiram Section.—Electrification of Quadrupling . .	2,21	51	..	31-3-87
Electrification of Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem—Mettur Dam Section .	..	50	46,50	*

(In lakhs of rupees)

Name of the Project	Expenditure upto 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of Opening (Actual or expected)
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
New line from Bibinagar to Nadikude. (149 Kms.)	36,38	7,42	9,86	27-3-1981 (Ph-I upto Nalgonda 73 Kms) 8-9-1984 (Ph. II-Nalgonda-Miryalguda 37 Kms.) 1987-88 (Ph-III-Miryal-guda-Nadikude, 39 Kms.)
New Broad Gauge Line between Bhadrachellam Road and Manuguru (52 Kms.)	18,30	50	96	29-9-1983
New Broad Gauge Line from Telapur to Patancheru. (8 Kms.)	2,71	10	3,69	*
New Broad Gauge Line from Motumari to Jaggayyapet (32 Kms.)	16,85	77	1,76	March, 1987 (upto Jaggayya-pet Town, 26 Kms.) 1987-88 (Jaggayya-pet Town-Jaggayya-pet, 6 Kms.)
B.G. Line between Adilabad and Pimpalkutti (21 Kms.)	3,58	1,62	9,26	*
Electrification of Vijayawada.—Gudur Section.	34,94	1,16	57	28-11-80
Electrification of Gudur-Renigunta-Tirupati Section (Route Kms. 93 and Track Kms. 130) Colour light signalling on Gudur-Renigunta-Tirupati Section.	11,64	1,62	49	1-11-84
Electrification of Vijayawada-Balharshah Section.—Route Kms. 454 and Track Kms. 1190).—Colour light signalling on Vijayawada-Balharshah Section	83,85	18,91	12,49	*
Electrification of Kazipet Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Sanatnagar-Section-in-cluding Maula Ali.—Sanatnagar Bye pass line and colour light sig-nalling	0.61	0.01	27,82.38	*
Electrification of Krishna Canal -Guntur-Tenali Section including colour light signalling.	50	5,00	2,45	*
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
Construction of a BG line in lieu of Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch. (73.53 Kms.)	16,56.39	0.01	13,86.20	22-4-1984 (Upto Domjur) 23-9-1984 (Domjur-Bargachia)
New BG line from Banspani to Jakhapura (176 Kms.)	6,58.35	0.01	32,41.64	23-3-1981 (Ph-I upto Daitari. 33 Kms.)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Name of the project	Expenditure upto 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
Provision of new Railway line between Talgaria and Tupkadih (33 Kms.)	11,89	1,89	1	March, 1987
Construction of new B.G. line from Koraput to Rayaghada (174 Kms.)	53,04	46,50	1,61,14	December, 1985 (Ph-I upto Machiliguda 20 Kms).
Construction of new B.G. line between Talcher and Sambalpur (172 Kms.)	7,14	3,00	47,83	*
Tamluk-Digha B.G. Rail line. (87 Kms.)	1,31	3,00	39,41	*
Electrification of Koraput-Damanjodi Section. (19.65 kms.)	..	51	1,80	*
WESTERN RAILWAY				
Construction of Broad Gauge line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14 Kms.) including conversion of NG to BG (44.64 Kms.) from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a new line construction from Kapadvanj to Modasa (60.50 Kms.)	2,51.05	0.01	12,48.94	*
Construction of Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch line (221.76 Kms.)	43,98	19,03	34,86	*
Construction of a Metre Gauge Rly. line from Bhuj to Naliya with B.G. substructure	20,05	11,69	4,18	*
Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati Section-including ancilliary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate-Virar Section.	34,60	20	2,13	28-12-74
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION				
Electrification of Delhi—Mathura—Jhansi Section including Delhi Avoiding Line	111,65	1,00	—3	31-3-87
Electrification of Vadodara-Ratlam and Anand.—Godhra Section including Ahmedabad—Sabarmati Section	92,34	23	..	29-11-86
Electrification of Mathura (Excluding) Gangapur City (including)	42,21	3,35	9	31-1-87
Electrification of Lines in the Coal and Steel Belt area of Chandrapura Complex on Eastern and South Eastern Railways	34,10	5,11	4,05	*
Electrification of Jhansi-Bina—Itarsi Section	91,88	12,24	2,53	*
Electrification of Bhusawal—Nagpur Section	28,49	28,33	34,43	*
Electrification of Ratlam—Gangapur City	100,56	5,22	1,72	*
Electrification of Sitarampur—Danapur Mughalsarai Section via Main Line of Eastern Railway including Rampur.—Dumra-Garhara Section.	0.01	0.01	85,78.37	*
Electrification of Bhopal—Nagda Section	1,60	11,29	38,57	*
Electrification of Itarsi—Nagpur Section.	31,47	17,23	18,86	*
Electrification of Itarsi—Bhusawal Section	8,51	13,20	54,65	*
Electrification of Balharshah.—Wardha Section	29,15	4,15	2,41	*
Electrification of Bina—Katni Section of Central Railway	1,00	3,00	58,77	*
Electrification of Katni-Anuppur-Bilaspur Section of Central and South Eastern Railway	1,00	3,00	67,29	*
Electrification of Durg-Nagpur Section of South Eastern Railway	16,15	17,42	33,05	*
Electrification of Tundla-Agra Bayana section	2,00	10,00	3,74	*
Electrification of Champa-Gevra Road Section. of South Eastern Railway	2,00	9,00	1,03	31-3-88

(In lakhs of rupees)

Name of the Project	Expenditure upto 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (Actual or expected)
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS				
BOMBAY				
Additional pair of lines between Andheri and Bandra with a flyover at Raoli Junction.	2,80	10	58,44	*
Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with bridge across Thane Creek	4,82	4,00	31,18	*
METRO RAILWAY—CALCUTTA				
Calcutta-Design and construction of rapid transit system from Dum-Dum to Tollyganj	4,64,65	79,00	3,19,72	Three sections have been opened on the dates as under (i) Esplanade and Bhawanipur 24-10-84 (ii) Dum-Dum Balgachia 12-11-84 (iii) Bhawanipur-Tollygunj 28-4-86
DELHI				
Delhi—Electrified Intra-urban rail commuter secrvie for Delhi Area	31,29	15	..	15-8-82
Lump Sum for works costing below rupees fifty lakhs each	..	10	..	
MADRAS				
Madras Rapid Transit system—Construction of a new line from Madras Beach to Luz	14,75	4,00	86,84	*
EASTERN RAILWAY				
Circular Railway in Calcutta-Construction of line from Dum Dum to Majherhat via Eden Garden (18.5 Kms.)	16,72	3,65	54,99	*

*These works are expected to be completed in later years.

TRACK RENEWALS IN 1987-88

11. The provision for Track Renewals in 1987-88 is Rs. 803.36 crores of which Rs. 653.32 crores are for works in progress and the balance of Rs. 150.04 crores is for new works.

OPEN LINE WORKS 1987-88

12. Provision for other open line works is Rs. 809.22 crores of this an amount of Rs. 692.17 crores or about 85.54 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements and the balance of Rs. 117.05 crores is distributed over bridge works, users' amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff.

PARTICULARS OF OPEN LINE WORKS IN 1987-88

13. New works estimated to cost above Rs. 50 lakhs and important works in progress etc. each estimated to cost above Rs. 5 crores are listed in sections (a) and (b) of Appendix-I to this Memorandum.

INVESTMENT IN INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION

14. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made under the head "Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings—Indian Railway Finance Corporation, for investment in the Equity Capital.

STORES SUSPENSE MANUFACTURE SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCE IN 1987-88

The Budget envisages an increase of Rs. 25.00 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net) comprising an increase of Rs. 25.30 crores under Stores Suspense and decrease of Rs. 0.08 crore and Rs. 0.22 crore under Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances respectively. The increase is mainly to cover the higher cost of stores and to maintain reasonable levels of inventories. The decreases under Manufacture Suspense and Misc. Advances are on account of more credits anticipated.

CREDITS DURING 1987-88

15. Credits totalling Rs. 149.11 crores for released materials etc., are expected to be adjusted during the year. These do not figure in the gross demand.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL (WORKS) BUDGET 1987-88

16. The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of Rs. 2680 crores during 1987-88 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways, allocation-wise is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Capital	12,31
Depreciation Reserve Fund	12,85
Development Fund	90
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	44
Open Line Works (Revenue)	30
TOTAL	*26,80

17. For further particulars of the Budget Estimates of Expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) reference is invited to the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Parts I and II.

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

APPENDIX I

(*a*) *The new open line works costing over Rs. 50 lakhs for which funds have been provided in 1987-88 are :*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1	Agra-Delhi Section.—Auxiliary warning system		4,98	1	4,97
2	Gwalior.—Additional terminal facilities		58	11	47
3	Bhopal Area.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation System .		3,00	90	2,10
4	Chunabhatti.—Road overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 1—HB		95	4	91
5	Block Proving by Axle counter :	Deposit	87		
	(1) Jhansi-Bina Section		1,89.00	0.05	1,88.95
	(2) Bina-Itarsi Section		2,79.00	0.05	2,78.95
	(3) Nagpur-Betul Section		2,42.00	0.05	2,41.95
	(4) Balharshah-Wardha Section		1,44.00	0.05	1,43.95
	(5) Bhusaval-Jalamb Section		72.00	0.05	71.95
6	Jabalpur.—Road overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 316A at Km. 985/8-9 between Garha & Kachhpura		75	1	74
		Deposit	75		
7	Road underbridge in lieu of level-crossing No. 416 near Sitholi		55	1	54
		Deposit	70		
8	Itarsi-Amla Section.—Doubling of Polapathar to Barbatpur—18.83 Kms. and Acquisition of Land from Kiratgarh to Polapathar for further doubling		17,47	76	16,71
9	Jaitwar-Manikpur Section.—Doubling of 57.51 Kms.		26,30	50	25,80
10	Matatila-Basai Section.—Doubling of 7.88 Kms. including bridge portion on Bina-Jhansi Section		5,79	25	5,54
11	Jhansi Division.—Doubling of single line bridge portion viz. Kurwai-Kethora-Bina River etc. 5.34 Kms.		6,85	25	6,60
12	Bombay VT-Kalyan Section.—Replacement of junction cables/wires by Optical fibre cable		6,83	1	6,82
13	Katol.—Replacement of aged panel interlocking		61	1	60
14	New Katni Jn Additional lines in Down Yard for dealing with Box 'N' Wagons		1,67	15	1,52
15	Diva-Vasai Road Section.—Strengthening of power supply arrangements Phase I		80	7	73
16	Nasik.—Indian Railway Institute of Advanced Electrical Technology (Phase II)		1,33	37	96
17	Manmad.—Modernisation of Civil Engineering Workshop . . .		10,18	24	9,94
18	Kurla.—Modernisation of Sick line for NOPH and ROH of tank wagons		2,87	50	2,37
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
19	Doubling of Garhwa Road-Sonnagar Section (Phase II) between Sigsigi and Bagha Bishnupur		48,89	2,00	46,89
20	Barddhaman.—Remodelling of yard and ancillary works (Phase I)				
	(*a*) Double line Fly-over between Saktigarh and Palsit				
	(*b*) Extension of Down Passing Siding		20,10	80	19,30
21	Dankuni Station.—Additional facilities for unloading of full rakes .		64	19	45
22	Sasaram.—Additional facilities for unloading of full rakes . . .		61	10	51
23	Phulia.—Conversion of existing Flag Station into a Crossing Station .		66	25	41
24	Sonnagar.—A long loop for 9000 tonnes trains		82	20	62

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY (Concld.)			
25.	Sonnagar-Mughalsarai Section.—Centralised Traffic Control . .	7,13	40	6,73
26.	Gaya-Sonnagar Section.—Up long loops at Ismailpur and Bagoikusa	1,98	35	1,63
27.	Sonnagar-Mughalsarai Section.—Up and Down loops at Muthani and Kumahu	3,01	40	2,61
28.	McCluskieganj.—Development of Depot Yard in North Karanpura Area	31,44	1,00	30,44
29.	Kankinara-Bridge No. 61.—A Road overbridge at Km 35/01 between Kankinara and Naihati—Regirdering	52	5	47
30.	Gaya.—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor Signalling gears by route relay interlocking	9,35.45	0.20	9,35.25
31.	Barddhaman.—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor signalling gears at East Cabin, East Central Cabin, West Cabin and West Central Cabin by Route Relay Interlocking	7,87.19	0.[illegible]	7,86.99
32.	Control communication circuits through wireless in Electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Sections (Phase IV) Khana-Bardhaman-Belur-Howrah via H.B. Chord	9,63.63	0.20	9,63.43
	R.	19		
33.	Track clearance on run through lines (Up and Down) at 8 stations on Murarai-Barharwa Section of Howrah Division	1,05	1	1,04
34.	Howrah Division.—Track Clearance on run through lines at 12 stations	84	1	83
35.	Track clearance on run through lines at 7 stations on Howrah Division	94	1	93
36.	Track clearance on run through lines at 15 stations on Barharwa-Bhagalpur Section	1,06	1	1,05
37.	Track clearance on run through lines at 6 stations on Asansol-Jhajha Section	54	1	53
38.	Track clearance on run through lines at 6 stations on Mokama-Mughalsarai Section	60	1	59
39.	Track clearance on run through lines at 7 stations on Jhajha-Mokamah Section	74	1	73
40.	Capacitor Banks at four Traction Sub-stations at Titagarh, Bardhaman, Kumardubi & Koderma	73	10	63
41.	Railway's own feeder circuit breakers at Sonarpur, Ashoknagar and Ranaghat	76	1	75
42.	Karwandia.—Setting up a mechanised Ballast Crushing and Loading Unit	4,85	20	4,65
43.	Mughalsarai.—Additional maintenance facilities for Electric Locos in Electric Loco Shed due to increase in Loco holding from 110 to 120	1,73	20	1,53
44.	Jamalpur Workshop.—Development of Traction Motor and Traction Generator Rewinding and heavy repairs	3,15	40	2,75
45.	Patratu.—Extension of Diesel Shed for 80 to 100 Locos	1,10	20	90
46.	Kanchrapara.—Augnentation of POH and other repair facilities for EMU Motor Coaches at Kanchrapara workshop by remodelling of Shop No. 29 construction of combined Electrical and Mechanical Mill Wright Shop and extension of auxillary Machine Repair Shop.	2,68	31	2,37
47.	Howrah.—100 beds Yatri Niwas	3,07	1,00	2,07
	NORTHERN RAILWAY			
48.	Moradabad-Bareilly Section.—Doubling Moradabad-Rampur Phase I (27.41 Kms.)	20,72	90	19,82
49.	Lucknow-Kanpur Section.—Doubling between Lucknow and Unnao and over the Ganga Bridge by converting existing MG line into BG and extending BG from Kanpur Central to Kanpur Anwarganj .	49,05	1,10	47,95

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY (Contd.)				
50	Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Gaziabad Section.—Additional facilities (Phase I) in connection with Block scheme for accepting 40 goods trains at Mughalsarai including coal traffic for NCR Thermal Power Plant : (i) Block huts between six pairs of stations (ii) Storage loops at six stations (iii) Emergency cross-over at 12 stations (iv) Cripple sidings at five stations: and (v) Automatic block signalling between : (a) Allahabad-Bamhrauli (b) Tundla-Mitawali		9,91	15	9,76
51	Rai-ka-bagh Palace.—Doubling between Jodhpur and Rai-ka-bagh Palace		56	5	51
52	Delhi Area.—Coaching terminal facilities : (i) New Delhi.—Additional platforms by partly shifting existing washing and sick lines to Hazrat Nizamuddin (ii) Hazrat Nizamuddin.—Maintenance facilities and an additional passenger platform		26,64	17	26,47
53	Mansa.—Block rake facilities		52	5	47
54	Lucknow Area.—Computerisation of passenger reservation		3,41	90	2,51
55	Jalandhar City-Pathankot Section.—Replacing flooring system with new arrangement of cross girder, stringer etc. on Beas Bridge No. 188 near Mirthal at Km. 89/15—90/13 (Phase-III)		2,18	10	2,08
56	Allahabad-Phaphamau Section.—New Additional bridge in replacement of Curzon Bridge No. 163 at Km. 145/7—146/15 over river Ganga near Phaphamau		19,77	12	19,65
57	Ambala-Ludhiana-Amritsar Section.—Road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 174 at Km. 372/11-12 between Dhandari Kalan and Ludhiana		1,38	10	1,28
		Deposit	4,14		
58	Delhi-Ambala Section.—Road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 53-B at Km. 88.819 at Panipat		84	5	79
		Deposit	1,93		
59	Lucknow-Moradabad Section.—Road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 322-A at Km. 1236/10-11 between Shahjahanpur and Shahjahanpur City		66	5	61
		Deposit	79		
60	Delhi Division.—Interlocking at level crossing gates between Rajpura-Sarai Banjara, Sarai Banjara-Sadhugarh, Sadhugarh-Sirhind sections in Automatic Signalling Territory between Rajpura-Sirhind: and track circuiting on Sadhugarh and Sarai Banjara—loop lines and extension of track circuiting from FM to BSL		86	2	84
61	Delhi Kishanganj.—Replacement of S&T gears on condition basis		61	2	59
62	Varanasi.—Route Relay Interlocking in the entire coaching yard		7,71	1	7,70
63	Mughalsarai-Ghaziabad Section.—Extension of main line track circuits upto block section limits at 4 stations		75	1	74
64	Delhi-Mughalsarai Section.—Provision of Auxiliary warning system (AWS)		12,28	1	12,27
65	Mughalsarai-Allahabad Section.—Replacement of Electro-mechanical Remote Control Equipment by modern computerised micro-processor controlled equipment (Phase I)		98	15	83
66	Kanpur.—Extension of Electric Training School		98	1	97
67	Kanpur.—Modernisation and development of R.O.H. facilities at GMC sick line		1,74	20	1,54
68	Kanpur.—Extension of Traction Motor Shop (Phase III)		99	25	74

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY —(Concld.)				
69	Varanasi.—Additions and alterations in Varanasi yard including augmentation of washing and sick line facilities		60	5	55
70	Ambla.—Setting up of a BCN/BOXN Depot.		6,50	25	6,25
71	New Delhi.—14 units Type V Transit Flats for Railway Board Officers at Punchkuin Road		84	10	74
72	New Delhi.—14 units Type IV Special Transit Flats for Railway Board Officers at Punchkuin Road		76	8	68
73	New Delhi.—14 units Type IV Flats at Punchkuin Road . . .		62	8	54
74	New Delhi.—12 bungalows/flats for senior officer of the rank of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries of Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)		1,10	25	85
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
75	Barabanki-Barauni B.G. Route.—Development of line capacity (Phase I) by doubling : (*i*) Pitaunjia-Samastipur-Ujiarpur Section (16.49 Kms.): (*ii*) Doubling of Bachhwara-Barauni Section (16.10 Kms): (*iii*) An additional passenger line at Samastipur		19,20	3,00	16,20
76	Rebuilding of bridge No. 137 between Motipur-Kanti stations at Kms. 103/89		46	3	43
		R.	15		
77	Road overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 4-A at Kms. 2/13-14 between Lucknow City and Aishbagh Railway Station		1,15	2	1,13
		Deposit	1,43		
78	Replacement of existing M.G. and B.G. signalling equipments by Panel Interlocking with Central Panel (BRI) at Lucknow Jn.		84	1	83
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
79	Patch doubling (34.0 Kms.) between : (*i*) Barsoi-Dalkhola and (*ii*) Dhulabari-Aluabari		24,32	1,50	22,82
80	New Guwahati-Lumding Section.—Increasing line capacity on : (*i*) Cross over and Signalling arrangement for twin single line working between Narangi and New Guwahati: (4.62 Kms) (*ii*) 2nd Loop at 6 Stations provided with single Loop . . .		2,25	25	2,00
81	Katihar Division.—Replacement of existing signalling equipment on expiry of life by like asset but with low voltage operated all electric point machine at 9 stations		2,91.55	0.20	2,91.35
82	Lumding Division.—Interlocking with lifting barrier including automatic warning arrangement and telephone etc.		69.88	0.20	69.68
83	Guwahati (BG C&W Depot).—Modernisation of Guwahati BG/Coaching Depot with standard equipments and other allied works .		58	5	53
84	New Guwahati.—Development of additional facilities at New Guwahati Diesel shed to increase the holding from 50 to 75 locomotives . .		97	8	89
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
85	Third line between Madras Beach and Madras Egmore		4,18	1,00	3,18
86	Intermediate block huts between : (*i*) Chitteri-Mahendravadi: (*ii*) Talangai-Wallajah Road: and (*iii*) Gudiyattam-Valathoor		59	15	44
87	Intermediate block huts between : (*i*) Lokur-Danishpet (*ii*) Bommidi-Buddireddipetti: (*iii*) Magudanchavadi-Virapandi Road and additional loop at four stations		4,06	50	3,56
		R	1		

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY—(Concld.)				
88	Bye-pass line at Erode connecting Cauvery-Erode line and Tiruchchira-ppalli-Erode Line		1,86	5	1,81
		R.	1		
89	Extension of loops to hold 70 vehicles at Devangonthi and Byatrayana-halli		51	1	50
		R.	0.20		
90	Madras.—Computerisation of rail passenger reservation work in Madras area		8,61	6,57	2,04
91	Cannannore-Mangalore Section.—Regirdering of bridge No. 1116 over Valapattinam river		3,72	8	3,64
		R.	3		
92	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.—Road overbridge at Km. 732/9-10 near Tellicherry Railway Station		75	3	72
		R.	1		
		Deposit	15		
93	Shoranur-Cochin Harbour Terminus Section.—Road overbridge at Km. 30/10-11 at Pumkunnum Yard near Trichur		93	3	90
		R.	1		
		Deposit	94		
94	Mysore-Arsikere Section.—Road underbridge at Km. 4/11-12 near Belagula		65	3	62
		R.	2		
		Deposit	69		
95	Dindigul-Madurai Section.—Road overbridge at km. 449/11-12 between Ambaturai and Kodaikkanal		70	3	67
		R.	1		
		Deposit	71		
96	Madras Central.—Replacement of Route Relay Interlocking		6,63	6	6,57
97	Replacement of Syke's lock and Block Instrument alongwith additional safety features at 6 stations between Uttukuli and Irugur		67	3	64
98	Calicut-Cannanore Section.—Axle counters on main run through lines at 5 stations and additional safety features		61	2	59
99	Replacement of token instrument alongwith safety features on Vilangudi-Kodaikkanal Road Section (5 stations—4 block sections)		54	13	41
100	Signal and Telecommunication Workshops/Podanur.—Production of last vehicle Check Device and Electronic track Circuit Equipment		1,69	10	1,59
101	Perambur Area.—Type I 30 units Type III 30 units for class IV/III staff		57	15	42
102	Ponmalai.—Individual latrines for 570 units and individual bath room for 1521 units of 'C' type Quarters (Stage X)		74	20	54
103	Pattabhiram East Siding-Pattabhiram Military Siding B.G.—Complete Track Renewal—5.14 Kms. in Centre Vehicle Depot		80	25	55
		Deposit	34		
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
104	Doubling of track between Vikarabad-Tandur (41.41 Kms.)		41,37	1,00	40,37
105	Vijayawada-Gudur Section.—Intermediate Block Signalling at 5 stations		2,15	21	1,94
106	Computerisation of reservation facilities in Hyderabad area.		7,27	5,50	1,77
107	Secunderabad-Kazipet Section.—Road overbridge at Km. 276/9-10 between Jangaon and Pembarti stations		70	15	55
		Deposit	73		
108	Vijayawada-Waltair Section.—Road underbridge at Km. 431/4-5 at Ajitsingh Nagar between Vijayawada and Gunadala stations		54	15	39
		Deposit	71		

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
109	Secunderabad-Kazipet Section.—Road overbridge at Lalapet at Km. 197/10-11 near Lallapet		87	4	83
		Deposit	2,56		
110	Secunderabad-Dronachellam Section.—Road overbridge at Dabirpura in lieu of level crossing No. 3 at Km. 10/2-3		64	4	60
		Deposit	1,59		
111	Secunderabad-Dronachellam Section.—Road overbridge at Km. 47/1-2 between Thimmapur and Shadnagar stations for NH 7, in lieu of level crossing No. 23 at Km. 47/2—5		56	1	55
		Deposit	62		
112	Kazipet.—Route Relay Interlocking		4,74	1	4,73
113	Hubli-Londa-Vasco-Miraj.—Microwave system		6,14	2	6,12
114	Vijayawada-Gudur Section.—Replacement of worn-out level frames and point connections by electrical operation of points at Gudur South Nellore, Chinnaganjam and Chirala		2,85	1	2,84
115	Guntakal Division.—Replacement of worn-out lever frames at North and South Cabins at Timmenacherla		95	1	94
116	Ramgundam.—Development of maintenance facilities for BOXN Wagons		6,43.14	0.01	6,43.13
117	Vijayawada Diesel Loco Shed.—Expansion of Diesel Loco Shed to increase the homing capacity from 20 to 40 Diesel Loco Shunters		1,24	54	70
118	Block proving by axle counter on :				
	(1) Dornakal-Bellampalli Section		207.00	0.05	206.95
	(2) Bellampali-Balharshah Section		72.00	0.05	71.95
119	Setting up of Headquarters of 7 Bn of RPSF (Ph. I)		95	1	94
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
120	Patch doubling between (*i*) Ambodala-Bisamcuttack: (*ii*) Therubali-Gumada for increasing the line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagaram Section 99.96 Kms. (Stage I)		62,60	2,00	60,60
121	Talgaria.—Bye-pass line at Mohuda end of Tupkadih-Talgaria line		1,28	50	78
122	Sankrail.—New Goods Terminal (Phase II—Part I)		4,00	70	3,30
123	Cuttack-Paradeep.—Three crossing stations		3,38	60	2,78
124	Augmentation of Line Capacity in Talchar-Rajathgarh Section—Phase I		2,50	25	2,25
125	Acquisition of land at Kalumna for developing separate coaching Terminal with associate facilities for Suburban and long distance trains		1,50	30	1,20
126	Optimisation of line capacity works on Koraput-Kirandul Section of K. K. Line—Phase I		14,38	50	13,88
127	Kottavalasa.—Two additional lines with OHE		1,96	50	1,46
128	Extension of loops to standard length of 686 metres at three stations on Adra-Nimpura Section *viz.*, Godapeasal, Garbeta and Bankura		1,57	45	1,12
129	Tokenless Block Working in Raipur-Titilagarh Section		1,56	40	1,16
130	Opening of a new crossing station at Urga between Korba and Saragbundia Station at Champa—Gevra Road Branch Line		68	25	43
131	Block proving by axle counter on Drug-Bartal Section		88.00	0.05	87.95
132	Bilaspur.—Remodelling of (Bilaspur) station building Phase II		69	10	59
133	Rebuilding of Road overbridge No. 29-A over Tatanagar Railway Yard in lieu of the existing weakened ROB		1,24	6	1,18
134	Road overbridge near Jajpur-Keonjhar Road in replacement of level crossing at 336/1 Km. (in between Baitarani Road and Jajpur-Keonjhar Road)		92	5	87
		Deposit	1,19		

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
135	Rayagada.—A Road overbridge in replacement of Level Crossing at Km. 343/4 .		2,84	4	2,80
		Deposit	2,49		
136	Railway's own telecommunication cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of P&T owned underground telecommunication cable in TATA-Chakradharpur Chandil and Chkradharpur Rourkela Birmitrapur Section (381.3 Route Kms.) Phase I . .		12,23	4	12,19
137	Barabamboo.—Replacement of mechanical lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points and signals		72	1	71
138	Sonua.—Replacement of lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points & signals		75	1	74
139	Replacement of Electro-Mech. R.C. equipment at switching posts & centres by Micro-processors .		1,62	10	1,52
140	Replacement of H.T. cable from Shalimar to Santragachi		55	5	50
141	Puri.—Modernisation of Puri Minor Coaching Complex		1,45	17	1,28
142	Railway siding for Ordnance Factory near Bolangir		1,99	10	1,89
		Deposit	3,38		
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
143	Doubling of Mahi Bridge No. 624		6,88	20	6,68
144	Line capacity works on Udhna-Jalgaon section		9,60	5	9,55
145	Line capacity works on coal carrying route facilities on Godhra-Dahod and Nagda Ratlam sections		3,19	5	3,14
146	Line capacity works on Reengus, Rewari section for carrying additional cement traffic		2,80	5	2,75
147	Extension of platforms at Valsad station in connection with running of 22 coach rakes for Mail/Exp. trains on Bombay Central-Ahmedabad route		77	4	73
148	Bombay Central yard Remodelling		19,05	1	19,04
149	Block proving by axle counter				
	(1) Kota-Nagda Section		234.00	0.05	233.95
	(2) Ujjain-Shujalpur Section		117.00	0.05	116.95
150	Maksi.—A road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 51'A' class		51	8	43
		Deposit	12		
151	Ashoknagar.—A road-overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 41/B on Kota-Bina Section.		75	10	65
		Deposit	11		
152	Indore.—A road overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 246 'A' Class (M.G.)		1,00	12	88
		Deposit	21		
153	Replacement of lever frames and signalling gears at Virar		1,34	1	1,33
154	Nagda Road overbridge in lieu of Busy level crossing		75.00	0.05	74.95
		Deposit	75.00		
155	Interlocking of 15 'D' class level crossings gates on Rajdhani Route		68	1	67
156	Extension of track circuiting from fouling mark to Block section limit/shunting limit board on VR-BRC section at 4 stations		50	1	49
157	Auxiliary Warning system on Bombay Central-Mathura section		10,82	1	10,81
158	Bombay Local Section.—Replacement of 12 Nos. old feeder HSCBS and 2 Nos. bus isolaters in Bandra Traction sub-station		80	3	77
159	Mahalaxmi.—EMU POH facilities (Phase-II)		1,31	7	1,24
160	Vatva.—Expansion of Vatva Diesel Shed to home additional 45 locos.		1,86	2	1,84
161	Gandhidham.—Modernisation of wagon maintenance Depot		1,72	2	1,70
162	Kota.—B.G. Diesel shunter shed for homing 40 diesel shunters		5,09	3	5,06
163	Bhavnagar Para.—M.G. diesel loco shed for homing 50 M.G. diesel locos .		4,12	3	4,09
164	Bombay Area.—54 units type II quarters.		56	12	44

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particular of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS			
165.	Augmentation of Electric Loco manufacturing capacity from 80 to 100 Locos per year (Phase-II)	14,95	1,50	13,45
166.	Installation of 2 Nos of 1750 KW Diesel Generating Sets	2,20	2	2,18
167.	Replacement of dilapidated and badly cracked hollow concrete block 'A' type Quarters by Type-I Quarters at Chittaranjan . . .	96	5	91
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY			
168.	Perambur.—Second 1750 KW DG Set for the Shell Division . .	90	25	65
	RESEARCH DESIGNS & STANDARDS ORGANISATION,			
169.	Lucknow —30 bedded Hospital in RDSO Colony.	58	8	50
170.	Lucknow—Modernisation of Track Research Laboratories . . .	1,96	1,66	30
171.	Lucknow—Augmentation and Modernisation of Fatigue Testing Laboratory	2,35	1,44	91
172.	Lucknow—Auditorium for RDSO.	80	50	30
173.	Lucknow—Modernisation of BG and MG Oscillograph Cars . .	2,24	1,37	87
174.	Lucknow—Modernisation of Brake Laboratories—Extension of existing facilities for air braked freight trains upto 250 BOXN Wagons for heavy haul operation with provision of Computer simulation	1,01	60	41
175.	Lucknow—Establishment of power supply system laboratory for T.I. Directorate	86	40	46

(b) *Important Open Line Works in progress costing over Rs. Five crores for which funds have been provided in 1987-88.*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Partial Doubling Phase-I (80.78 Kms.)	38,99 R. 2	35,11	3,14	74
2	Wardha-Balharshah Section.—Doubling of Tadali-Chandrapur Single line portion (15 kms.)	10,49	2,00	6,44	2,05
3	Shahabad-Gulbarga.—Doubling (26.33 Kms.) with minor additional facilities in Wadi Yard and an additional loop line at Kurduwadi	13,56	2,70	1,09	9,77
4	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Doubling Phasei-II (i) Barbatpur-Ghoradongri 11.86 kms. (ii) Teegaon Narkher 27.16 Kms.	20,90	8,16	5,12	7,62
5	Mathura-Palwal Section.—Automatic block signalling and Panel interlockig between Mathura and Palwal and IBH between Palwal-Asaoti Ballabgarh	10,41	3,62	4,79	2,00
6	Bad—Yard facilities for dealing with POL traffic from Mathura Refinery of IOC	6,46	5,90	12	44
7	Bombay V.T.—Remodelling of Suburban Yard to provide double discharge platforms for smoother entry and exist	9,68 R. 1	4,04	1,41	4,23
8	Kurla.—New Passenger Terminal Phase-I	24,37.71	0.01	3,02.90	21,34.80
9	Bombay.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation System	10,00	2,50	40	7,10
10	Bhusawal.—Replacement of aged Signalling equipments by provision of Route Relay Interlocking	7,79	61	3,62	3,56
11	Matunga.—Modernisation of Workshop	18,67.14	16,89.14	0.01	1,77.99
12	Thakurli.—Rehabilitation of Power Plant in Kalyan Power House	6,40	5,35	13	92
13	Parel.—Modernisation of workshop (Phase-II)	17,54	2,70	1,00	13,83
14	Gwalior.—Setting up facilities for manufacturing coil springs and leaf spring.	35,00	5.00	3,00	27,00
15	Nasik Road.—Setting up of traction Motor Rawinding/Heavy Repair Workshop for Electric Rolling Stock	9,10	6,65	38	2,07
16	Bhopal.—Setting up new coach repair workshop for Western Region	60,00	6,94	3,00	50,06
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
17	Doubling between Dum Dum Jn. and Barasat including.— (a) Tokenless block working between Habra and Bongaon (b) Three, Two lines crossing station at Bira Ashoknagar and Thakurnagar on Dum Dum Jn. etc. (c) Additional line at Habra for stabling of EMU rakes. (d) Junction arrangement of Dum Dum.	12,55 R. 4	10,00	2,23	32
18	Kiul.—Jamalpur—Bhagalpur Section.—Patch doubling (75 Kms.)	25,00	9,17	1,00	14,83

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY					
19	Patch doubling on Garwa Road to Sigsigi (5.8 Km) and Sonnagar to Bagha—Bishnupur (7.86 Kms.) . .		7,49	4,00	2,17	1,32
20	Doubling between Sahibaganj Link Cabin.—New Farakka.—Malda Town		29,81	5	6	29,70
21	Andal-Ukhra Section.—Augmentation of Sectional capacity, Phase-I.		6,08	1	1,00	5,07
	(i) Service loop between Kajoragram and Siduli with conversion of Siduli into a block station . .					
	(ii) Additional signalling facilities on Tapasi-Barabani Section via Sreepur					
22	Gaya-Mughalsarai Section.—Augmentation of Sectional capacity		6,87	20	1,00	5,67
	(i) Two new block huts between Anugrahanarayan Road—Sonenagar and Rafiganj Jakhim. . .					
	(ii) Up and Dn wired long loops at Phaleza—Kumrabad Road and Dhanaicha block hut.					
23	Howrah Station.—Augmentation of Coaching Terminal facilities Phase-I.		9,10	10	1,50	7,50
24	Howrah-Bandel Main Line Section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity		18,26	16	1,60	16,50
	(A) Automatic signalling between Howrah and Sheoraphuli with reversible working					
	(B) (i) Additional down line between Bhadraswar and Bandel					
	(ii) Automatic signalling between Sheoraphuli and Bandel with reversible working					
25	Computerisation of passenger reservation at Calcutta area		11,40	2,50	10	8,80
26	Mughalsarai.—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor gears at Cabin by Route Relay Interlocking . . .		12,12	1	15	11,96
27	Improved communication system on Barkakana-Barwadih-Garwa Road, Singrauli-Chopan and Garwa Road-Dehri-on-Sone		5,91	4,08	1,70	13
28	Control communication circuit through wireless on electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai section (in lieu of P&T hired circuit) Phase I Gaya -Mughalsarai. . . .		11,92	11,52	10	30
		R.	60			
29	Control Communication circuit through wireless on Electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai section Phase II-Pradhankanta-Dhanbad-Gaya.		14,21	12,01	65	1,55
		R.	35			
30	Sealdah South Section.—Control communication in lieu of P&T Cables in Sealdah.		8,26	1	2,50	5,75
31	Control communication through wireless on electrified Howrah Mughalsarai section (Phase III) between Pradhankanta and Khana.		8,80.90	0.01	1,80.00	7,00.89
		R.	20			

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY (Concld.)				
32	Four additional traction sub-station for running 4500 tonnes trains between Gomoh and Mughalsarai	11,02	2,69	3,10	5,23
33	Kanchrapara.—Remodelling and modernisation of Kanchrapara Workshop	14,59	13,14	50	95
34	Liluah.—Modernisation of carriage and wagon repair Workshops	15,00	1,81	1,45	11,74
35	Bandel.—Electrical multiple Units Car Shed.	6,59	2,03	50	4,06
36	Jamalpur.—Diesel Loco Shed to hold 60 main Line Diesel Locomotives.	10,19.13	0.01	5.00	10,14.12
37	Gomoh.—Electrical Loco Shed for homing 50 Electrical Locos.	5,15	50	45	4,20
38	Barasat.—EMU Car Shed	5,97	1,00	50	4,47
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
39	Gauntleted line with mixed (BG & MG) gauge from Suratgarh to Sarupsar and conversion of MG line into BG from Sarupsar to Anupgarh (78 Kms.)	27,80 R. 2	26,02	1,78	..
40	Conversion of Suratgarh-Bikaner M.G. section into B.G. (182 Kms.)	70,80 R. 5	45,88	12,90	12,02
41	Doubling between Panipat-Bhaini Khurd (41.28 Kms.) and Shahabad Markanda-Ambala Cantt. (19.40 Kms.) on Panipat-Ambala Section.	24,33 R. 18	20,49	2,84	1,00
42	Doubling between : Rohtak-Jakhal (Phase-I) (a) Rohtak-Samargopalpur (10.01 Kms.) (b) Kinana-Barsola (20.42 Kms). (c) Ghaso-Jakhal (45.48 Kms.). (ii) 3rd line between Ghaziabad-Sahibabad.	42,34 R. 5	7,98	9,20	25,16
43	Doubling of Panipat-Ambala Section (Phase-II) between Bhaini Khurd-Shahabad Markanda (48.21 Kms.)	23,55	16,79	3,47	3,29
44	Sahibabad-Ghaziabad Section.—Provision of 4th line.	21,51	5	4,00	17,46
45	Additions and alterations in Allahabad station yard.	10,00	5,08	1	4,91
46	Lucknow-Bye-pass line.	10,59	8,46	2,13	..
47	Additional throughput and terminal facilities including doubling between Garhi Harsaru and Khalilpur for movement of additional cement traffic.	19,69 R. 39	3,42	2,50	13,77
48	Delhi Main-Allied traffic facilities-Full length washing lines, platforms, shunting necks and parcel platform etc..	7,14	4,54	2,60	..
49	Delhi Area.—Train describer and remote control signalling	9,91	5	89	8,97
50	Delhi Area.—Computerisation of passenger reservation.	17,98	8,34	1,12	8,52
51	Moradabad-Saharanpur Main Line Section.—Regirdering of Balawali Bridge No. 1248 at Km. 1523/1-1524/1 across Ganga River.	8,90	1,53	2,91	4,46
52	Lucknow.—Route relay interlocking.	8,44	6,58	1,86	..
53	New Delhi—Bikaner.—Multichannel microwave communication between New Delhi and Bikaner	6,14	4,30	1,53	31
54	Mughalsarai-Kanpur section.—Additional 6 traction sub-stations in connection with running of 4500 tonne trains.	12,81	94	5,80	6,07
55	Kanpur-Ghaziabad Section.—Additional 6 traction sub-stations for running 4500 tonne trains.	19,95	20	3,65	16,10
56	Modernisation of Jagadhri Workshop	19,31	2,00	2,00	15,31

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY					
57	Conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur M.G. Section (via Muzaffarpur) into B.G. and provision of now M.G. link between Kaurialaghat and Katarnianghat stations.		1,38,50	1,36,01	2,49	..
58	Conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni section into B.G.		66,70	12,77	6,50	47,43
59	Conversion of Barauni-Katihar M.G. section into B.G.		53,92	46,06	5,50	2,36
60	Conversion of Moradabad-Rampur M.G. Section into B.G.	R.	17,16 34	11,77	1,56	3,83
61	Conversion of Kashipur-Lalkua MG Section into BG		9,08.00	0.49	0.01	9,07.50
62	Lucknow.—Izatnagar-Mathura section—Microwage communication on the section		6,25	2,57	78	2,90
63	Clutterbuckganj—50 Loco diesel shed.		6,00	1,50	50	4,00
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
64	Guwahati-Dibrugarh.—Conversion of MG line into BG (545 kms)		3,27,33.87	0.73	0.01	3,27,33.13
65	New Bongaigaon-Guwahati.—Conversion of MG section to BG.		90,39	85,82	3,07	1,50
66	Malda-Kumedpur Section.—Patch doubling between Malda and Kumedpur (42 kms.)		17,00	1,79	2,50	12,71
67	Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri.—Patch doubling (a) between Kumedpur-Barsoi (27.13 Kms) (b) Dhulabari-New Jalpaiguri (51.63 Kms.)		42,92	9,00	19,14	14,78
68	Kumedpur-New Bongaigaon Section.— (*i*) Tokenless block from Kumedpur to New Bongaigaon i.e. 52 stations (*ii*) 2nd loop at 10 stations.		9,95	5,46	2,93	1,56
69	Lumding.—Badarpur section.—Traffic facility works for inreasing through put on Hill section.		7,58	2,30	4,00	1,28
70	Lumding-Badarpur Section.—UHF/VHF radio communication facilities for providing multi-channel radio patching for control and Dy. Control circuits.		5,62	1,30	68	3,64
71	Malda.—Setting up of Diesel Loco shed for 60 main line Diesel Locomotives.		6,84	5,84	40	60
72	New Bongaigaon Workshop.—Development of BG Coaching Stock POH capacity.		5,63	5,58	5	..
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
73	Mysore-Bangalore Section.—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge	R.	25,42 60	6,87	2,00	16,55
74	Villivakkam-Pattabhiram.—Quadrupling of track (Length 15.65 Km.)	R.	14,97 6	14,18	79	..
75	Shoranur-Alwaye Section.—Patch doubling of remaining single line sections (24.33 Kms.) (i) Malagunnathukavu-Trichur (ii) Irinjalakuda-Chalakuda and (iii) Angamali-Alwaye section	R.	9,65 22	9,55	10	..
76	Shoranur-Alwaye.—Doubling of track between (a) Shoranur-Mullarcarai (8.08 Kms.) (b) Wadakancheri-Mulagunna-thukavu (7.45 Kms.) (c) Trichur-Pudukkad (13.74 Kms.) (d) Chalakudi-Angamali (15.42 Kms.)	R.	16,68 12	16,47	21	..
77	Tambaram-Chengalpattu section.—Doubling (30.70 Km.)	R.	17,76 16	4,00	1,73	12,03
78	Krishnarajapuram.—Setting up of diesel shed for homing 60 BG Locomotives with a scope for expansion to home 100 locos.		7,65	6,97	30	38
79	Ponmalai.—Modernisation of workshops	R.	22,15 1	3,97	3,40	14,7

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
80	Conversion of Manmad.—Parbhani Parli Vaijnath section to broad gauge		30,00	10,68	3,00	16,32
81	Guntur-Macherla section.—Conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge (130.22 Kms.)		30,84	3,62	800	19,22
		R.	1,41			
82	Conversion from Parbhani to Purna and Mudkhed to Adilabad metre gauge to broad gauge and laying a parallel Line from Purna to Mudkhed (248 Kms.)		80,49.63	26.02	0.01	80,23,60
83	Doubling of track between Manickgarh to Wirur (18.25 Kms.) and Sirpur Town to Rechni Road (46.20 Kms.) .		28,33	27,00	1,33	..
84	Doubling of track between Pembarti and Pindial (45.40 Kms.)		18,63	14,35	1,92	2,36
		R.	8			
85	New Double line between Hyderabad-Telapur on Secunderabad-Wadi Section (25.57 Kms.)		13,96	6,62	3,43	3,91
		R.	4			
86	Doubling of track between Telapur-Nagalpalli (6.45 Kms.) Shankarapalli-Nagalapalli 10.97 Kms. Shankarapalli-Gullaguda 11.61 Kms.		12,04	3,45	4,00	4,59
		R.	40			
87	Doubling of track between Gooty and Rayalcheruvu (23.65 Kms.) Kondapuram and Muddanuru (23.65 Kms.) Crossing between Rayalacheruvu and Juturu. . . .		14,45	12,40	2,04	1
		R.	5			
88	Doubling of track between Gullaguda to Vikarabad (16.80 Kms.)		9,80	15	3,00	6,65
89	Doubling of track between Tandur to Malkhaid Road (45.60 Kms.)		23,00	11	50	22,39
90	Doubling of track between (i) Raichur to Motamari (17.05 Kms) (ii) Kosgi to Kupgal (13.61 Kms.) . .		14,78	29	4,00	10,49
91	Doubling of track between (i) Wadi to Thangundi (29.52 Kms). (ii) Chegunta to Krishna (9.29 Kms.) . .		16,27	5,46	4,77	6,04
		R.	27			
92	Chord Line connecting Maula Ali and Sanatnagar .		8,86	7,60	36	90
93	Land acquisition in connection with the Chord Line between Maula Ali and Sanatnagar		6,73	3,96	1,10	1,67
94	New bridge across river Krishna including connections between Krishna Canal and Vijayawada Stations .		10,68	8,57	1,86	25
95	A new bridge in replacement of old Godavari bridge Up stream of old bridge across the river Godavari at Km. 571/14—574/11 between Kovvur and Godavari stations		29,97	14,11	4,30	11,56
96	Guntupalli.—New broad gauge wagon repair shop . .		26,60	24,66	43	1,51
97	New carriage repair shop for broad gauge Coaches for South Zone at Tirupati		40,00	26,64	3,58	9,78

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest Anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY					
98	Additional facilities on Muri-Bokaro Section for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant (Phase II)					
	(*i*) Patch doubling between Bokaro and Pundag					
	(*ii*) Twin single line working between Radhagaon and Bokaro Marshalling Yard 'A' Cabin (12.6 Kms.)		5,02	4,29	73	..
		R.	1			
99	Doubling of Bilaspur-Anuppur Section (Phase I) (*a*) Doubling of Khongsara-Belghana		7,06	30	1,90	4,86
100	Doubling of Kendra-Gomharria Section of 10 Kms. length		8,48	2,00	4,19	2,29
101	Doubling of Bimlagarh-Dumetra Section . . .		6,70.62	10.05	0.01	6,60.56
102	Expansion of Bokaro Steel City Marshalling Yard to cater to the Steel Plant traffic at 475 MTA level of steel production (Phase II)		7,42	1,76	3,00	2,66
103	Expansion of Bhilai Marshalling Yard in connection with expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 to 4.8 MT (Phase I)		16,15	12,22	3,12	81
104	Expansion of Bhilai Marshalling Yard in connection with expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 MTA to 4.8 MTA (Phase II)		14,22	2,67	4,25	7,30
105	(a) Rail facilities at Bacheli to serve iron ore Deposit No. 5		8,36	4,91	25	3,20
		R.	3			
	(b) Covered accommodation and open entry for 25/5 Ton DOT crane at Waltair Exchange Yard					
106	Visakhapatnam.—Rail facilities for dealing with the steel plant traffic—Phase I		30,24	20,65	3,30	6,29
107	Rail facilities for Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard for 1.2 MT state (Phase I)		27,18	9,01	5,50	12,67
108	Additional works required in Central India Coalfield Area (Phase II)		5,71	1,56	50	3,65
109	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Br. No. 557 Kuakhai (20—150' G) at Km. 411/2—415/3 between Balikuda-Barang		5,40	5,35	5	..
110	Bilaspur.—Route Relay Interlocking		6,15	5,26	85	4
111	10 additional sub-stations for running of 4500 tonne trains on Chandil-Durg section		22,77	1,95	3,50	17,32
112	Kharagpur.—Modernisation of workshops (Phase II) .		26,12	3,31	2,90	19,91
113	Mancheswar.—Setting up of a new carriage repair workshop		30,57	27,76	1,38	1,43
		R.	32			
114	Bokaro Steel city—Diesel Shunter shed		5,94	1,90	50	3,54
	WESTERN RAILWAY					
115	Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar Section (MG).—Conversion of M.G. Section into B.G. (566.97 Kms.) . . .		1,16,58	1,10,30	3,20	3,08
		R.	60			
116	Conversion of M.G. line from Nadiad to Kapadvanj into B.G. (44.64 Kms.) (Part of Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa)		11,00.00	85.00	0.01	10,14,99
117	Shahibag-Viramgam (BG).—Balance doubling the line (Phase II) between Chharod—Viramgam . . .		7,33	6,93	40	..
118	Doubling of three single line stretched on Ratlam-Godhara Section of Western Railway—Anas Bridge Panchpipla Tunnel and Mahi Bridge at Bhairangarh .		8,84	5	4,00	4,79

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest Anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	Provision for 1987-88	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY (Contd.)					
119	Nagda-Ujjain Section.—Balance doubling between Piploda-Bagla Naikheri (32.83 Kms)		12,83	8,29	1,51	3,03
120	Nagda-Kota Section (Phase II).—Doubling of Nagda-Ramganjmandi		34,34	33,73	42	19
121	Partial doubling between (*i*) Gurla-Lakheri and (*ii*) Alnia-Ramganjmandi (Total 104.139 Kms.) on Nagda Lakheri Section	R.	19,52 20	18,69	83	..
122	Phulera-Kishangarh Section.—Doubling of Phulera-Kishangarh by providing formation to MG standard and bridges to B.G. standard /(50.97 Kms.) . .		12,00	10,14	1,64	22
123	Development of line capacity on Ratlam-Ajmer-Phulera-Reengus sections for movement of additional cement traffic		5,89	5,30	34	25
124	Bombay-Virar Suburban Section.—New bridge No. 73 and 75 on Vasai Creek at Km. 43/13 and Km. 45/6 respectively between stations Bhayandar and Maigaon		43,11	16,05	7,82	19,24
125	Improvement to Communication System.—Optical Fibre Cable on Churchgate-Borivli Section		6,56	86	1,84	3,86
126	Microwave Communication between Abu Road-Ajmer Phase II		5,16,48	0.50	0-50	5,15.48
127	Bombay Local Section.—Arrangement for intensification of suburban services ex-Churchgate such as power supply and back-up facilities for sub-station, cables and OH equipment	R.	10,93 7	10,39	54	..
128	Ajmer.—Modernisation of Workshop		23,52	2,23	1,50	19,79
129	Vatva.— Diesel Shed		5,57	5,08	41	8
	CHITTRANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS					
130	Modernisation of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works . .		15,43.00	15,42.99	0.01	..
131	Augmentation of production capacity of Elect. Locos for C.L.W. from 60 locos per year to 80 locos per year (1st Phase) including additions and alterations of the Static Equipment Shop		5,70	1,15	2,00	2,55
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY					
132	Perambur.—Modernisation of ICF		37,00	4,66	8,73	23,61
	WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT					
133	Setting up of Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka . .		1,46,00	1,41,84	2,15	2,01
	DIESEL COMPONENT WORKS					
134	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala (Phase I)		95,00	83,42	8,00	3,58
135	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala (Phase II)		46,43	7,00	12,00	27,43
	RAIL COACH FACTORY					
136	Kapurthala.—Setting up of Rail Coach Factory for manufacture of Passenger Coaches		1,80,00	51,69	90,00	38,31
	CENTRAL ORGANISATION FOR OPERATION INFORMATION SYSTEM					
137	Fright operation information and control system for Indian Railways		5,20,00	24,54	27,45	4,68,01
	RESEARCH DESIGNS AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION, LUCKNOW					
138	Mughalsarai Test track facilities for RDSO at Mughalsarai	R.	89 5,32	30	59	..

APPENDIX

Passenger Amenities and Other Railway Users' Amenities : The Statement
various categories of Passenger Amenities and

RAILWAYS	Passenger Amenities								
	Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water in carriages but also purification plants installed, water coolers—electric or otherwise, water trollies etc. provided for use of passengers.	Provision of waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations including extension or improvements to existing arrangements to meet the requirements of railway passengers.	Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations provided for catering to railway passengers, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	Provision or improvement of latrines provided for railway passengers at stations.	Miscellaneous improvements, *viz.* provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms, at stations to cater to the needs of railway passengers.	Provision of bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers.	Provision or improvement of approaches and circulating areas at stations including improved lighting, tonga-car-taxi-cycle rickshaw stands to cater to the requirements of railway passengers.	Improvement to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulation in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings etc., intended to provide improved facilities to railway passengers. Cost of additional coaches to compensate the loss in seating capacity when old coaches are replaced by new coaches which have a lower carrying capacity due to provision of better facilities for passengers.	Improved lighting and provisio of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and sheds or vendor's stalls at stations to cater to the requirements of railway passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central . .	36,26	12,50	12,19	4,00	4,00	50	18,69	3,50	34,83
Eastern . . .	71,73	7,90	79,26	2,57	..	..	19,35	..	14,50
Northern . . .	21,76	48,21	2,80	1,25	3,75	1,00	24,44	..	31,79
Northeastern . .	..	20,00	10,80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier .	1,15	33,10	7,58	4,75	..	50	1,00	..	5,07
Southern . . .	41,00	22,49	26,87	1,56	45,92	..	2,20	..	5,78
South Central . .	21,48	63,26	16,13	3,27	7,79	1,00	..	1,00	12,39
Southeastern . .	44,34	17,23	15,57	62	..	..	..	..	15,54
Western . . .	15,65	85,10	4,00	5,00	5,90	1,00	..	..	13,80
TOTAL . .	2,53,37	3,09,79	1,75,20	23,02	67,36	4,00	65,68	4,50	1,33,70

below shows against each railway the expenditure proposed on Other Railway Users' Amenities in 1987-88

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

				Other Railway Users' Amenities										
Exhibition of time table sheets in glass fronted frames to serve the requirements of passengers.	Works under all the above heads meant to cater to railway passengers provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	Any other works considered essential for meeting the requirements of railway passengers at any stations, *e.g.* provision of Information Offices or Kiosks, provision of public announcement systems etc.	TOTAL	Arrangements for drinking water including water coolers, water trollies etc.	Waiting accommodation, including provision of various types of benches.	Refreshment rooms and Vendors' Stalls, except those that a contractor has to provide at his own cost.	Latrines.	Miscellaneous improvements, namely provision of seats, hedges and shade-trees.	Approach roads, circulating areas, bullock and other cart sheds and water troughs etc.	Lighting arrangements and provision of fans.	Any other work considered essential, e.g., Enquiry Offices/Information Centres etc.	Work under the above heads provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3,50	..	23,95	1,53,92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,92
..	..	9,19	2,04,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,04,50
..	..	38,31	1,73,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,73,31
..	..	29,20	60,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		60,00
50	..	[illegible]8,36	82,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,01
..	1,20	18	1,47,20	..	..	1,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,48,70
1,00	1,00	9,65	1,37,97	..	25	..	..	12,78	..	..	..	..	13,03	1,51,00
..	..	59,30	1,52,60	..	..	..	5	..	1,45	..	..	..	1,50	1,54,10
20	..	34,98	1,65,63	37	66	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,06	1,66,69
5,20	2,20	2,33,12	12,77,14	37	91	1,50	5	12,78	1,45	..	3	..	17,09	12,94,23

APPENDIX III

Expenditure Proposed on Staff Welfare in 1987-88

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

WORKS				OTHER SERVICES						
Railways	Amenities for Staff	Staff Quarters	Total	Medical expenses	Health & Welfare services	Education	Staff Training	Canteens and other staff Amenities	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	1,94,00	3,57,14	5,51,14	9,59,78	4,55,37	1,25,81	3,84,16	80,23	20,05,35	25,56,49
Eastern	3,25,00	4,01,00	7,26,00	11,27,90	5,75,49	2,19,25	2,29,52	53,35	22,05,51	29,31,51
Northern	2,25,00	4,44,58	6,69,58	11,53,37	7,10,49	1,41,66	3,74,61	72,20	24,52,33	31,21,91
Northeastern	76,00	91,47	1,67,47	5,46,48	2,65,91	74,60	1,45,24	14,67	10,46,90	12,14,37
Northeast Frontier	1,40,00	5,48,00	6,88,00	5,63,00	3,59,95	1,75,57	1,08,46	7,49	12,14,47	19,02,47
Southern	2,25,00	3,05,00	5,30,00	9,45,46	3,26,41	1,26,50	2,03,95	63,49	16,65,81	21,95,81
South Central	1,25,00	67,44	2,92,44	6,62,66	2,84,34	3,03,82	2,29,34	32,17	15,12,33	18,04,77
Southeastern	3,25,00	8,79 88	12,04,88	9,37,34	6,63,88	5,81,47	2,09,95	40,19	24,32,83	36,37,71
Western	1,95,00	4,43,89	6,38,89	11,22,05	5,46,06	2,15,95	3,09,63	62,04	22,55,73	28,94,62
Metro Railway	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	85	85
Railway Electrification	..	4,72,66	4,72,66	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,72,66
Wheel & Axle Plant	..	20,00	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00
Diesel Component Works	..	,89,00	1,89,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,89,00
R.D.S.O.	17,00	33,00	50,00	12,00	18,50	1,00	..	35,25	66 75	1,16,75
Integral Coach Factory	15,00	47,00	62,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,00
W.M.S. (Overheads)	2,692	..	26,92	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,92
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	31,00	50,00	81,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,00
W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,56,82	..	1,56,82	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,56,82
Diesel Locomotive Works	7,00	37,00	44,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,00
W.M.S. (Overheads)	3,35,30	..	3,35,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,35,30
TOTAL	19,00,00	44,87,06	63,87,06	80,30,89	42,06,40	19,65,63	21,94,86	4,61,08	168,58,86	232,45,92
W.M.S (Overheads)	5,19,04	..	5,19,04	..	..	..		..	..	5,19,04

APPENDIX IV

Plan Head and Railway wise Plan expenditure during 1987-88

APPENDIX

Plan Head and Railway—wise Plan

Plan Head	RAILWAY						
	Central	Eastern	Northern	North-eastern	Northeast Frontier	Southern	South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) New Lines (Construction)	9,57,00	1,00,01	7,92,00	1,99,99	17,00,00	13,53,02	10,41,00
(b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Restoration of Dismanted lines	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(d) Gauge Conversion	..	..	14,68,00	16,05,00	3,07,00	2,00,00	11,00,00
(e) Doubling	22,49,16	7,45,00	21,50,00	..	23,13,76	6,00,00	30,00,00
(f) Traffic Facilities-Yard Remodelling and others	8,47,84	20,21,14	16,94,97	4,70,00	9,41,03	5,00,00	7,94,29
(g) Computerisation	2,67,56	2,33,20	3,00,08	1,05,45	70,00	8,29,03	6,74,68
(h) Rolling Stock	2,64,46	6,29,73	8,18,40	3,54,45	1,49,48	15,12,15	2,58,00
(i) Track Renewals	120,00,00	103,36,63	120,00,00	32,77,00	40,00,00	70,00,00	77,00,00
(j) Bridge-Works	6,41,99	4,96,50	11,04,68	4,03,00	2,00,00	6,50,00	9,80,00
(k) Signalling and Telecommunication works	12,53,26	16,58,87	11,58,64	3,57,45	3,49,76	6,02,31	6,80,45
(l) Taking over of line wires from P & T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Electrification Projects	4,12,00	15,00	20,00	..	..	7,57,19	26,69,00
(n) Other Electrical Works	5,73,50	6,68,00	11,00,31	48,00	68,00	1,91,00	1,40,00
(o) Machinery and Plant	5,61,59	5,91,31	9,09,91	5,16,47	3,40,97	5,49,86	6,39,86
(p) Workshops—including Production Units	12,58,02	8,35,56	6,56,71	1,80,00	1,26,18	8,28,47	6,82,79
(q) Staff Quarters	3,10,00	3,20,00	4,00,00	88,00	1,80,00	2,30,00	1,50,00
(r) Amenities for staff	1,94,00	3,25,00	2,25,00	76,00	1,40,00	2,25,00	1,25,00
(s) (i) Passenger Amenities	1,50,00	2,00,00	1,50,00	60,00	80,00	1,38,50	1,06,97
(ii) Other Railway Users Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	13,03
(t) Investment in Government Commercial un ertaking-Public Undertakings—IRFC	..	..	50,00,00	..	..	..	..
(u) Other Specified Works	2,20,00	2,10,00	2,10,00	50,00	60,00	1,50,00	1,50,00
(v) Railway Research	..	..	..	..	..	50,00	..
(w) Stores Suspense (Net)	2,02,01	—1,22,76	6,28,83	— 2,47,73	—3,61	3,09,15	1,29,68
(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—8,91	—37,43	—34,73	87,89	—1,12,80	—1,81,91	—73,63
(y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	..	1,09,00	—1,00	—20,00	..	12,00	—2,25
(z) Metropolitan Transport Projects	..	3,65,00	..	..	..	..	..
Credit or Recoveries	—29,88,12	—17,01,00	—23,04,25	—4,40,00	—2,57,13	—19,35,80	—15,00,00
TOTAL	193,65,36	179,98,76	284,47,55	71,70,98	106,52,64	145,71,47	194,58,87

IV

expenditure during 1987-88

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

South Eastern	Western	Chittaranjan Locomotive works	Diesel Locomotive Works	Integral Coach Factory	Wheel and Axle Plant	Railway Electrification	Diesel Component Works	Central Organisation for Operation Information System	Rail Coach Factory	Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	Metropolitan Transport Projects	R.D.S.O.	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
54,39,02	30,72,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146,54,22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	3,20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,00,00
10,84,24	9,00,00	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,42,16
38,87,81	11,94,76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,51,84
1,05,00	1,35,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,45,00	..	..	..	35,00	55,00,00
6,64,63	3,10,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601,82,02	..	..	651,43,50
120,00,00	120,00,00	9,20	5,00	8,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803,36,33
4,50,50	11,78,56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,05,23
8,72,93	11,14,48	43,17	1,95	1,82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,57	81,24,66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52,00	21,12	..	..	..	..	143,77,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	183,24,30
7,10,89	4,14,96	80,64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,70	40,12,00
7,17,81	8,84,91	7,00,77	2,63,24	3,23,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,00,00
9,12,25	5,30,48	5,43,27	38,76	9,09,26	2,15,00	..	20,00,00	..	90,00,00	..	..	..	187,16,75
4,42,00	2,30,00	50,00	37,00	30,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,00	25,00,00
3,25,00	1,95,00	31,00	7,00	15,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,00	19,00,00
1,38,50	1,58,94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,82,91
150	1,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,09
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,00,00
1,75,00	1,50,00	15,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	14,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,50,00	£10,00,00
2,60	1,18,20	4,64,00	3,04,00	1,00,63	2,55,79	..	3,82,40	..	..	..	£6,77	..	25,29,96
—1,27,29	9,00	-7,94,88	8,76,28	—4,19	71,79	..	3,22,80	..	..	..	..	..	—8,01
—2,00,00	..	..	..	—19,60	99,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—21,95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*87,35,00	..	91,00,00
—20,32,02	—16,22,68	..	..	..	—10,00	—20,00	..	..	..	..	—1,00,00		—149,11,00
256,22,37	213,16,15	11,42,17	15,33,23	13,64,72	6,32,48	143,57,99	27,05,20	27,45,00	90,00,00	601,82,02	86,41,77	10,91,27	@2680,00,00

*Bombay (4,10,00), Calcutta (79,00,00), Delhi (25,00) and Madras (4,00,00).

£For Metro Railway, Calcutta.

@Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

APPENDIX V

Balance Sheet of Indian Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	As on 31-3-1985	As on 31-3-1986
LIABILITIES		
1. (*a*) Investments financed from :—		
(*i*) Loan Capital (advanced by General Exchequer)	£8285,65	£9,078,07
(*ii*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	993,59	1235,08
(*iii*) Development Fund	707,12	748,63
(*iv*) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	99,99	126,31
(*v*) Revenue	286,61	299,55
(*b*) Miscellaneous	4,37	4,37
(*c*) Total	10377,33	11492,01
2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(*i*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	188,83	144,21
(*ii*) Revenue Reserve Fund	49	61
*(*iii*) Development Fund	4,38	16
(*iv*) Pension Fund	432,26	411,82
(*v*) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	13,31	12,44
(*vi*) TOTAL	639,27	569,24
3. Banking Account :—		
(*i*) Provident Funds etc.	1127,45	1180,78
(*ii*) Miscellaneous Deposits, Advances, etc.	504,33	533,03
(*iii*) TOTAL	1631,78	1713,81
4. Demands payable (*i.e.*, liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	154,38	170,57
5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc., transactions	362,39	383,40
GRAND TOTAL	13165,15	14329,03
ASSETS		
1. Cash in hand	181,16	214,36
2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	10377,33	11492,01
3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra items 2 and 3)	2271,05	2283,05
4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	44,81	51,22
5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	211,48	222,79
6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	79,32	65,60
TOTAL	13165,15	14329,03

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

£Excludes Rs. 360.27 and Rs. 445.34 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Railways) for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

APPENDIX VI

Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Administration	1985-86 (Actuals)	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
1. Central	1123,52	1278,02	1334,82
2. Eastern	890,00	1088,86	1133,87
3. Northern	1129,76	1322,57	1460,91
4. North Eastern	345,73	386,65	409,86
5. Northeast Frontier	425,46	484,16	539,87
6. Southern	846,75	914,68	967,50
7. South Central	992,57	1133,54	1229,03
8. South Eastern	1397,06	1524,03	1643,78
9. Western	1013,25	1095,85	1159,84
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	102,68	106,30	111,22
11. Diesel Locomotive Works	66,22	77,03	89,87
12. Integral Coach Factory	51,45	55,02	59,00
13. Wheels and Axles Plant	158,94	161,97	168,29
14. Diesel Component Works	62,83	94,54	121,59
15. Railway Electrification	464,11	604,82	743,25
16. Central Organisation for Operorion Information System	2,54	12,64	40,09
17. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	4,69	61,69	151,69
18. Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	51	51	179,33
TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	9078,07	10402,88	11543,81
19. Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	18,81	19,41	23,51
—do— Calcutta	383,37	466,14	547,86
—do— Delhi	33,60	33,80	34,05
—do— Madras	9,56	16,06	20,06
TOTAL	445,34	535,41	625,48
Total Capital-including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects	9523,41	10938,29	12169,29

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, Northeastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-Charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Railway.

2. The Capital-at-Charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as on 31st March, 1986.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Accounts for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue as also the 'improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March, 1986 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue).

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account†
*1. Land	138,68	139,24
2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(a) Station and Offices	232,30	458,89
(b) Workshops and Stores buildings	213,90	290,01
(c) Residential Buildings	246,74	453,96
(d) Track—		
*(i) Formation etc.	1024,79	1117,09
(ii) Permanent way materials	1390,06	2147,39
(iii) Bridges	640,89	863,48
3. Rolling Stock—		
(a) Locomotives and spare boilers	1152,06	1295,76
(b) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	911,68	969,33
(c) Wagons	1332,87	1422,46
(d) Ferries	3,26	3,92
(e) Rail-cum-Road Services	(—)6,89	(—)6,89
4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	1235,13	1474,37
—*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	551,91	552,55
*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	10,69	10,90
TOTAL	9078,07	£11192,46

*Represents non-wasting assets.

£Excludes expenditure on assets created from Revenue—Open Line Works 299,55 lakhs).

—This excludes Rs 445,34 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) up to March 1986.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the percentage of (i) Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts, (ii) Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge and (iii) Surplus to Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	*Capital-at-charge	Gross Traffic Receipts	Total† Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	Net Revenue	Surplus/ Shortfall(—)	Percentage of: Total Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	Percentage of: Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)	Percentage of: Surplus/ Shortfall Col(6) to Capital at-charge Col (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51-52	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52-53	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53-54	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54-55	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55-56	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56-57	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.5
57-58	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58-59	1356,59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59-60	1432,28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60-61	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61-62	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62-63	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63-64	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64-65	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65-66	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66-67	2841,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67-68	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68-69	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	—7,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69-70	3195,51	951,28	790,02	146,56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70-71	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71-72	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169,08	17,84	83.1	4.8	0.5
72-73	3725,81	1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73-74	3893,38	1137,89	1066,33	54,41	—115,51	93.7	1.4	—2.9
74-75	4105,56	1408,19	1317,29	73,64	—113,83	93.5	1.8	—2.8
75-76	4354,78	1767,01	1609,62	137,03	—61,11	91.1	3.1	—1.4
76-77	4533,70	2036,11	1718,56	296,29	+87,24	84.4	6.5	1.9
77-78	4797,12	2123,42	1750,12	352,79	+126,23	83.0	7.4	2.6
1978-79	5023,92	2151,04	1867,55	260,82	+36,66	87.5	5.2	0.7
1979-80	5484,64	2337,84	2142,38	227,29	—66,24	91.5	4.1	—1.2
1980-81	6096,35	2624,02	2536,46	127,49	—197,87	96.1	2.1	—3.2
1981-82	6698,05	3538,24	3182,05	403,06	+46,59	89.4	6.0	0.7
1982-83	7251,09	4376,21	3883,35	554,29	+118,31	88.3	7.6	1.6
1983-84	7567,80	4986,24	4661,46	378,95	—41,75	93.9	5.0	—0.6
1984-85	8285,65	5358,77	5142,17	270,10	—195,59	96.3	3.3	—2.4
1985-86	9078,07	6428,10	5823,14	685,87	+178,83	90.6	7.6	2.0
1986-87 (BE)	10374,10	6819,00	6230,00	659,00	+69,00	91.3	6.4	0.7
1986-87 (RE)	10402,88	7503,00	699[illegible],00	581,00	+11,00	93.5	5.6	0.1
1987-88 (BE)	11543,81	8179,00	7550,00	721,00	+69,00	9[illegible].3	6.2	0.6

†Includes Appropriation to Depriciation Reserve Fund and since 1964-65 to Pension Fund; includes Payment to worked lines till 1977-78.

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.

NOTES :—(1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend.

(2) Col.(6).—Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend.

(3) Col.(7).—The figures given here are referred to as Operating Ratio; since 1978-79 the ratio is worked out from Total Working Expenses booked under Final heads and Gross Earnings.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Period	Average Capital-at-charge	Percentage of the average net Revenue—before payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge		Percentage of the average net Surplus/Shortfall (—) after payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(a) I Plan period (1951—56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
(b) II Plan period (1956—61)	1320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
(c) III Plan period (1961—66)	2170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
(d) 1966-67 to 1968-69	2973,62	122,31	4.1	—19,22	—0.6
(e) IV Plan period (1969—74)	3535,02	136,04	3.9	—21,32	—0.6
(f) V Plan period (1974—78)					
(i) 1974-75	4105,56	73,64	1.8	—113,83	—2.8
(ii) 1975-76	4354,78	137,03	3.1	—61,11	—1.4
(iii) 1976-77	4533,70	296,29	6.5	87,24	1.9
(iv) 1977-78	4797,12	352,79	7.4	126,23	2.6
(g) (i) 1978-79	5023,92	260,82	5.2	36,66	0.7
(ii) 1979-80	5484,64	227,29	4.1	—66,24	—1.2
(h) VI Plan period					
(i) 1980-81	6096,35	127,49	2.1	—197,87	—3.2
(ii) 1981-82	6698,05	403,06	6.0	+46,59	0.7
(iii) 1982-83	7251,09	554,29	7.6	+118,31	1.63
(iv) 1983-84	7567,80	378,95	5.0	—44,75	—0.6
(v) 1984-85	8285,65	270,10	3.3	—195,59	—2.4
(i) VII Plan period					
(i) 1985-86	9078,07	685,87	7.6	+178,83	2.0
(ii) 1986-87 (B.E.)	10374,10	659.00	6.4	+69,00	0.7
(iii) 1986-87 (R.E.)	10,402,88	581,00	5.6	+11,00	0.1
(iv) 1987-88 (B.E.)	11543,81	721,00	6.2	+69,00	0,6

APPENDIX IX

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge

Railway	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (BE)	1986-87 (R.E)	1987-88 (BE)
Central	15.2	16.2	14.2	14.4	11.7	17.4	23.0	22.2	18.3	24.1	23.7	24.5	26.5
Eastern	—0.3	—0.4	—5.1	—6.8	—9.5	—4.5	—6.0	—10.9	—14.7	—5.2	—7.0	—6.8	—5.9
Northern	7.6	8.9	5.4	4.2	3.2	8.8	13.0	9.7	7.3	15.3	15.6	15.3	16.1
North-Eastern	—12.0	—8.4	—9.8	—12.3	—17.7	—21.0	—23.0	—37.1	—41.7	—37.7	—38.2	—40.2	—43.9
Northeast Frontier	—12.1	—11.9	—13.1	—9.7	—13.8	—16.9	—15.0	—24.1	—28.9	—27.4	—27.8	—25.7	—24.4
Southern	—3.2	—3.9	—4.1	—5.1	—7.8	—6.3	—8.0	—9.9	—10.1	—11.3	—9.7	—13.9	—15.3
South Central	12.0	11.0	9.2	7.1	3.6	7.6	11.0	7.5	9.9	13.9	8.9	8.0	9.8
South Eastern	14.3	14.8	11.2	8.2	7.0	14.7	17.0	15.4	16.5	22.8	18.6	19.4	22.4
Western	11.2	12.8	13.1	15.0	14.1	17.7	18.0	19.4	15.7	19.8	21.2	17.8	17.6

NOTE :—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

APPENDIX X

Sources and Application of Funds

(In lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951—56	II Plan 1956—61	III Plan 1961—66	1966-67 to 1968-69	IV Plan 1969—74	V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 to 1979-80		VI Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E)
							SOURCES OF FUNDS				
240,73	337,90	621,22	366,93	680,21	859,75	488,11	1. Net Revenue	1733,89	685,87	581,00	721,00
112,84	243,24	473,77	424,59	788,84	837,00	*451,45	2. Dividend to General Revenues	**1568,99	507,04	570,00	652,00
+67.41	+94.66	+147.45	—57.66	—108.63	+22.75	+36.66	3. Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	+164,90	+178,83	+11,00	+69,00
166,68	229,37	387,28	296,59	537,74	516,34	350,62	4. Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	2844,14	926,38	1261,53	1362,31
23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02	35,25	29,48	15,23	5. Open Line Works charged to Revenue	48,96	13,56	25,00	30,00
..	..	23,00	30,51	31,20	—3,42	—2,07	6. Contribution to Pension Fund (Net)	—103,34	—72,69	—34,49	+7,11
..	..	..	..	..	32,10	19,25	*7. Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	45,47	25,26	28,35	56,53
26,68	20,40	23,66	20,18	59,30	103,04	65,42	8. Interest on Fund balances	183,33	39,27	40,95	50,32
284,08	396,98	634,75	316,64	554,86	700,29	485,11	9. Total Internal Cash Generation	3183,46	1110,61	1332,34	1575,27
							10. Contribution received from the General Revenues :				
141,94	594,27	1140,77	412,37	794,22	901,01	808,60	***(a) On Capital Account	2985,64	792,42	1324,81	1140,93
							(b) As temporary loans for :				
..	..	..	..	132,28	549,67	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
..	29,40	..	25,30	99,71	44,24	36,97	(ii) Development Fund	146,86	..	103,26	50,26
141,94	578,67	1140,77	437,67	1026,21	1494,92	845,57	Total from General Revenues	3132,50	792,42	1428,07	1191,19
426,02	975,65	1775,52	754,31	1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	TOTAL—SOURCES OF FUNDS (9 + 10)	6315,96	1903,03	2760,41	2766,46

*Actually payable 518,69 lakhs.

**Actually payable 2007,20 lakhs,

***Excludes contribution received from General Revenues for Metropolitan Transport Projects.

£Exclude the amounts paid as Accident Compensation under Revenue Demand No. 12.

(In lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951—56	II Plan 1956—61	III Plan 1961—66	1966-67 to 1968-69	IV Plan 1969—74	V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 to 1979-80		VI Plan 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
							APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02	35,25	29,48	15,23	1. Open Line Works charged to Revenue	48,96	13,56	25,00	30,00
141,94	549,27	1140,77	418,10	793,33	901,01	808,60	£2. Capital—Addition to Railway Assets.	2985,64	792,42	1324,81	1140,93
206,50	320,42	360,30	253,90	494,07	479,94	323,64	3. Replacements charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	3019,83	981,48	1110,34	1285,00
50,53	121,46	131,41	63,69	97,01	76,33	53,76	4. Development Fund—Works	160,16	42,10	90,00	90,00
..	..	..	..	..	5,17	13,69	5. Works charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	85,37	26,94	35,20	44,00
422,28	1043,70	1685,84	762,71	1419,66	1491,93	1214,92	6. Total (1 to 5) . . .	6299,96	1856,50	2585,35	2589,93
							**7. Repayment of loans obtained for :				
..	..	..	..	14,21	433,24	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
..	..	29,40	..	..	..	..	(ii) Development Fund .	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,98	8. Deferred Dividend liabilitys	74,47	116,72	..	..
							9. Interest on temporary loan:				
..	..	..	..	2,09	58,97	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
..	1,82	53	1,04	15,90	29,95	17,99	(ii) Development Fund .	74,58	24,39	24,43	29,26
+43,74	—69,87	+459,75	—9,44	+129,21	+181,12	+95,79	*10. Increase/decrease in Fund balances	—133,05	—94,58	+150,63	+147,27
426,02	975,65	1775,52	754,31	1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	11. TOTAL—APPLICATION OF FUNDS	6315,96	1903,03	2760,41	2766,46
158,05	157,41	109,57	182,45	174,86	1628,22	1119,49	*(a) Opening Fund balance as on 1/4.	647,37	663,82	575,32	725,95
161,79	87,54	169,32	173,01	304,07	1809,34	1182,98	(b) Closing Fund balance as on 31/3 excluding TWFA.	622,00	544,69	725,95	873,22
+3,74	—69,87	+59,75	—9,44	+129,21	+181,12	+63,49		—25,37	—119,13	+150,63	+147,27
+1,52	+4,82	+2,00	+7,25	+14,61	..	+32,30	(c) Transfer without financial adjustment.	—107,68	+24,55	..	..
+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19	+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	(d) Increase (+)/Decrease (—) in Fund balances.	—133,05	—94,58	+150,63	+147,27
							(e) Details of increase (+)/ Decrease (—)				
—20,63	—78,13	+33,06	+45,33	+77,92	+79,28	+58,54	(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund	—124,75	—44,62	+165,48	+99,95
+32,45	+6,89	+9,76	—59,71	—3,07	+37,37	+3	(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	+13	+0,12	+3	+4
—6,56	+6,19	—6,24	—29,38	—1,24	—1,02	+66	(iii) Development Fund .	+3,30	—4,22	—16	..
..	..	+25,17	+41,57	+70,21	+35,07	+26,87	(iv) Pension Fund	+16,84	—44,99	—8,45	+33,95
..	..	..	..	..	+30,42	+9,69	(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	—28,57	—0,87	6,27	+13,33
+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19	+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	TOTAL	—133,05	—94,58	+150,63	+147,27
							**Temporary loan outstanding at the end of :				
..	..	..	..	99,72	216,14	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
..	29,40	..	25,30	108,30	152,54	189,50	(ii) Development Fund .	336,36	336,36	439,62	489,88
..	29,40	..	25,30	208,02	368,68	189,50		336,36	336,36	439,62	489,88

£Excludes Metropolitan Transport Projects.

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways. 1987-88

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
**Capital-at-charge . . .	6698,05,06	7251,08,79	7567,80,48	8285,64,66	9078,07,11	10374,09,65	10402,88,11	11543,81,34
Traffic Earnings—								
(a) Coaching—								
(i) Passengers—								
Upper . .	109,59,30	129,35,25	136,28,66	151,49,06	189,16,28	210,23,00	234,72,00	238,80,00
Second . .	878,96,82	1032,29,39	1217,26,96	1307,33,15	1530,50,92	1665,77,00	1710,28,00	1734,20,00
TOTAL PASSENGERS . .	988,56,12	1161,64,64	1353,55,62	1458,82,21	1719,67,20	1876,00,00	1945,00,00	1973,00,00
(ii) Other Coaching.	128,77,87	160,03,10	166,56,13	179,74,77	210,46,12	203,00,00	319,00,00	271,00,00
(b) Goods . .	2357,13,87	2972,12,28	3353,49,66	3602,41,45	4376,37,91	4626,00,00	5102,00,00	5819,00,00
(c) Sundry Other earnings . . .	92,94,71	108,16,06	118,86,03	124,65,04	132,89,26	139,00,00	137,00,00	141,00,00
TOTAL	3567,42,57	4401,96,08	4992,47,44	5365,63,47	6439,40,49	6844,00,00	7503,00,00	8204,00,00
Suspense . . .	—29,18,19	—25,75,56	—623,29	—6,86,56	—11,30,54	—25,00,00	—	—25,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	3538,24,38	4376,20,52	4986,24,15	5358,76,91	6428,09,95	6819,00,00	7503,00,00	8179,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	157,99,75	182,71,65	207,29,07	232,61,06	257,70,85	266,32,00	321,00,00	339,40,00
(ii) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	289,34,87	355,20,34	423,00,37	497,03,97	557,81,72	561,92,00	652,32,00	696,61,00
(iii) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	244,78,40	289,03,45	323,73,95	358,85,31	433,36,41	414,04,00	502,36,00	569,78,00
(iv) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons . .	335,94,98	413,49,56	463,12,53	504,11,16	571,31,88	583,91,00	677,62,00	750,40,00
(v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	156,05,56	183,90,08	217,49,03	251,80,23	316,89,94	318,94,00	366,99,00	377,37,00
(vi) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	293,55,73	326,06,50	370,98,29	409,00,37	454,45,94	473,34,00	537,68,00	571,50,00
(vii) Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	318,01,38	366,66,55	426,54,44	481,62,81	536,59,13	542,00,00	642,00,00	685,85,00
(viii) Operating Expenses—Fuel . . .	673,42,88	763,61,38	854,44,47	959,51,44	1065,80,61	1083,65,00	1181,87,00	1212,46,00
(ix) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	109,21,65	127,99,14	147,44,15	166,14,30	188,86,87	191,70,00	224,00,00	243,85,00
(x) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	148,07,27	163,08,76	192,36,71	222,99,40	261,01,72	269,54,59	299,90,25	319,04,24
(xi) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . .	14,43,67	12,98,98	10,20,43	9,59,76	9,10,47	11,26,63	11,57,00	11,54,00
TOTAL . .	2740,86,14	3184,76,39	3636,63,44	4093,29,81	4652,95,54	4716,63,22	5417,31,25	5777,80,24
Suspense . . .	—7,31,15	—5,41,74	—7,67,30	—22,13,24	—9,81,36	—16,63,22	—25,31,25	—27,80,24
†TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	2733,54,99	3179,34,65	3628,96,14	4071,16,57	4643,14,18	4700,00,00	5392,00,00	5750,00,00
*Includes Receipts of worked lines . .	24,55	33,60	31,24	25,37	24,37	41,86	20,75	21,00

**Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	350,00,00	556,00,00	850,00,00	850,00,00	920,00,00	1250,00,00	1250,00,00	1350,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	98,50,00	148,00,00	182,50,00	221,00,00	260,00,00	280,00,00	350,00,00	450,00,00
Total Working Expenses	3182,04,99	3883,34,65	4661,46,14	5142,16,57	5823,14,18	6230,00,00	6992,00,00	7550,00,00
Net Traffic Receipts	356,19,39	492,85,87	324,78,01	216,60,34	604,95,77	589,00,00	511,00,00	629,00,00
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	3,02	4,55	4,06	3,21	3,38	4,34	3,18	6,74
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	67,44	53,30	52,17	76,46	696,06	66,22	1,60,80	80,46
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	11,06,61	9,88,39	9,25,62	9,09,44	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	60,00,00
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs & other concessions	77,74,88	96,64.92	92,99,58	100,43,30	128,13,66	146,98,53	146,88,13	177,73,52
Total Misc. Receipts	89,51,95	107,11,16	102,81,43	110,32,41	162,57,04	177,69,09	180,02,11	238,60,72
Expenditure—								
(*i*) Subsidy	13,63	9,56	14,33	14,77	12,90	12,00	..	9,90
(*ii*) Payment to Worked Lines—								
(*a*) Net earnings	13,08	18,09	16,82	13,73	3,12	16,65	11,41	11,55
(*b*) Rebate	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79
(*iii*) Surveys	1,92,63	2,66,02	2,77,87	2,87,11	4,21,12	5,72,15	4,57,39	4,72,57
(*iv*) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	18,93,58	21,45,49	24,25,09	29,14,03	31,26,91	40,66,50	44,81,52	47,64,91
(*v*) Open Line Works —Revenue	8,93,90	9,38,13	9,52,60	11,41,16	13,56,45	25,00,00	25,00,00	30,00,00
(*vi*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00	5,00,00	6,00,00	4,00,00	4,00,00
(*vii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	11,06,61	9,88,39	9,25,62	9,09,44	27,43,94	30,00,00	31,50,00	60,00,00
Total Misc. Expenditure	42,65,22	45,67,47	48,64,12	56,82,03	81,66,23	107,69,09	110,02,11	146,60,72
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	46,86,73	61,43,69	54,17,31	53,50,38	80,90,81	70,00,00	70,00,00	92,00,00
Net Revenue	403,06,12	554,29,56	378,95,32	270,10,72	685,86,58	659,00,00	581,00,00	721,00,00
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues	338,29,97	391,45,86	*(378,95,32) 397,35,66	*(270,10,72) 439,80,88	482,37,02	564,10,90	545,33,42	627,33,42
(*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax	16,25,00	36,86,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,92,37	7,66,37	3,22,41	2,76,38	1,54,58	2,77,10	1,54,58	1,54,58
Surplus (+) or shortfall (—) for the year	+46,58,78	+118,31,33	£ (—)44,74,75	£ (—)195,58,54	+1,78,82,98	+69,00,00	+11,00,00	+69,00,00
Operating Ratio	89.4%	88.3%	93.5%	96.3%	90.6%	91.3%	93.5%	92.3%
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge	6.0%	7.6%	5.0%	3.3%	7.6%	6.4%	5.6%	6.2%

*Represents actual payment of dividend to General Revenues

£Shortfall in payment of dividend transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account.

* Operating Ratio has been worked out excluding the earnings and working expenses of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Capital-at-charge	914,45,58	966,05,33	**1009,20,45**	1053,77,04	11,23,52,60	1199,83,83	1278,02,11	1334,82,44
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger								
Upper	26,87,10	29,80,15	33,73,84	37,17,15	48,08,03	53,86,00	69,10,00	70,00,00
Second	158,09,96	184,43,07	222,32,36	242,58,60	276,17,30	292,14,00	293,90,00	294,00,00
Total Passenger	184,97,06	214,23,22	256,06,20	279,75,75	324,25,33	346,00,00	363,00,00	364,00,00
(*ii*) Other coaching	26,59,84	32,28,17	35,61,54	40,33,63	40,67,75	40,80,00	60,65,00	45,50,00
(*b*) Goods	388,85,89	518,75,49	580,63,64	603,65,85	730,46,92	766,00,00	869,00,00	1005,00,00
(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	17,07,13	18,67,67	23,28,19	19,41,39	22,02,67	22,00,00	22,00,00	22,50,00
TOTAL	617,49,92	783,94,55	895,59,57	943,16,62	1117,42,67	1174,80,00	1314,65,00	1437,00,00
SUSPENSE	—3,93,14	—5,45,88	—3,39,53	—10,53,84	—1,47,66	—5,00,00	—4,00,00	—5,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	613,56,78	778,48,67	892,20,04	932,62,78	1115,95,01	1169,80,00	1310,65,00	1432,00,00
Working Expenses— Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	18,42,24	21,32,96	24,56,43	27,50,14	30,67,71	31,38,00	37,65,17	39,64,81
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	33,90,50	42,30,19	53,59,67	62,74,79	68,33,06	68,12,00	78,29,56	81,50,23
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	35,31,03	44,12,16	47,51,28	55,47,18	67,60,28	63,63,00	81,59,92	92,78,27
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons.	44,88,48	57,36,79	62,99,65	68,83,94	81,96,90	86,11,00	97,88,05	107,24,49
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	23,02,41	27,56,07	33,06,55	36,46,45	51,11,61	49,17,00	54,54,85	55,20,65
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	43,64,08	46,99,70	54,91,14	61,49,47	68,47,33	71,50,00	79,70,34	86,92,13
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	49,78,59	52,49,83	62,37,42	69,88,16	80,83,63	79,48,00	94,51,71	106,50,76
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	118,78,44	133,55,81	152,04,46	163,49,30	182,25,85	174,71,00	204,50,37	214,47,63
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	11,16,44	13,08,29	15,67,22	18,10,45	20,03,90	19,80,00	23,89,63	25,51,91
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	19,12,72	22,84,21	26,84,10	30,46,19	31,97,08	35,94,72	36,94,76	39,82,29
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,97,08	1,83,99	1,41,11	1,32,76	1,02,45	1,69,76	1,87,32	1,93,82
TOTAL	400,02,01	463,50,00	534,99,03	595,78,83	684,29,80	681,54,48	791,41,68	851,56,99
Suspense	—2,37,66	—40,75	—5,51,81	—4,10,12	+1,35,43	—2,95,72	—5,42,45	—8,37,04
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	397,64,35	463,09,25	529,47,22	591,68,71	685,65,23	678,58,76	785,99,23	843,19,95
*Includes receipts of worked lines	15,91	25,74	23,97	20,85	21,49	23,45	20,75	21,00

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimat 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	49,81,30	80,06,15	121,22,82	122,82,18	128,16,93	172,72,86	172,02,23	184,93,61
Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	14,68,90	20,76,85	26,82,54	32,47,53	37,88,32	40,92,25	47,25,13	61,23,72
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	462,18,05	563,92,25	677,52,58	746,98,42	851,70,48	892,23,87	1005,26,59	1089,37,28
Net Traffic Receipts .	151,38,73	214,56,42	214,67,46	185,64,36	264,24,53	277,56,13	305,38,41	342,62,72
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	2,12	4,55	4,06	3,21	3,38	3,92	3,18	3,25
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	35	6	5	13	1	25	4	3
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	2,07,29	1,86,73	1,79,01	1,80,28	4,12,95	6,70,00	6,71,00	12,78,00
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	8,73,22	10,15,32	10,19,58	8,94,78	9,70,65	11,03,46	12,10,30	15,09,55
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	10,82,98	12,06,66	12,02,70	10,78,40	13,86,99	17,77,63	18,84,52	27,90,83
Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys .	28,61	19,57	20,31	41,92	1,84,77	2,25,34	2,03,75	1,22,09
(*ii*) Payment to Worked lines— Net earnings .	8,76	14,16	13,18	11,47	11,82	12,90	11,41	11,55
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue .	1,00,94	94,41	82,41	1,34,30	1,80,63	2,41,92	2,36,35	2,43,14
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	2,07,29	1,86,73	1,79,01	1,80,28	4,12,95	6,70,00	6,71,00	12,78,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ,	3,45,60	3,14,87	2,94,91	3,67,97	7,90,17	11,50,16	11,22,51	16,54,78
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	7,37,38	8,91,79	9,07,79	7,10,43	5,96,82	6,27,47	7,62,01	11,36,05
Net Revenue . .	158,76,11	223,48,21	223,75,25	192,74,79	270,21,35	283,83,60	313,00,42	353,98,77
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . (*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax . . . (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	50,94,03	60,03,85	60,06,34	63 58,84	67,71,42	74,14,43	75,84,56	82,95,37
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	+107,82,08	+163,44,36	+163,68,91	+129,15,95	+202,49,93	+209,69,17	+237,15,86	+271,03,40
Operating ratio . .	75.2%	72.0%	76.3%	79.6%	76.1%	76.2%	76.9%	76.4%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge .	17.4%	23.1%	22.2%	18.3%	24.1%	23.7%	24.5%	26.5%

@Excludes debit of Rs. +19,76,76 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. +19,76,76 thousand (Budget Estimate 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Capital-at-charge	709,89,83	732,66,86	733,14,90	761,25,65	889,99,65	922,89,78	1088,85,67	1133,86,46
Traffic Earnings.								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	5,71,64	6,50,42	7,37,07	10,81,12	12,88,11	14,87,00	15,76,00	16,00,00
Second	107,05,26	121,11,13	132,55,46	143,38,08	192,38,43	207,13,00	213,80,00	217,00,00
Total Passenger	112,76,90	127,61,55	139,92,53	154,19,20	205,26,54	222,00,00	229,56,00	233,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching	13,11,94	15,38,52	14,81,03	18,87,07	22,40,21	21,80,00	29,75,00	32,00,00
(*b*) Goods	262,74,39	346,81,02	410,63,71	419,56,42	522,07,53	546,40,00	620,00,00	696,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	10,81,02	11,76,87	13,24,35	18,66,05	20,95,28	20,90,00	19,00,00	19,50,00
TOTAL	399,44,25	501,57,96	578,61,62	611,28,74	770,69,56	811,10,00	898,31,00	980,50,00
Suspense	—7,61,41	—2,23,02	+1,00,08	+1,62,91	—3,77,84	—3,50,00	+3,00,00	—3,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	391,82,84	499,34,94	579,61,70	612,91,65	766,91,72	807,60,00	901,31,00	977,50,00
Working Expenses— Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railway	24,40,23	27,76,48	30,74,45	34,17,14	37,12,26	38,90,00	45,06,25	47,74,37
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	34,64,03	44,26,70	52,42,71	59,10,48	71,23,66	70,97,00	83,11,77	93,93,13
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	31,41,02	40,45,70	47,47,33	51,67,24	58,38,46	60,91,00	65,52,36	73,52,37
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	53,07,95	70,08,69	78,97,29	87,69,64	97,57,88	98,55,00	121,03,55	128,45,66
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	25,54,61	30,81,33	36,44,64	41,29,88	47,90,79	49,28,00	55,80,10	57,74,40
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	46,21,86	54,40,22	60,81,48	66,47,34	76,44,40	80,07,00	89,76,32	93,30,76
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	39,48,76	58,18,49	77,93,66	82,81,56	81,03,29	86,22,00	98,54,22	86,24,31
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	79,03,33	97,94,03	105,56,87	121,32,47	138,83,77	140,91,00	154,61,28	161,74,51
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	14,85,20	16,61,69	19,36,29	22,34,51	25,82,62	26,36,00	29,87,16	34,17,85
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	24,63,49	25,23,93	33,86,08	36,00,43	46,33,93	49,07,51	53,21,74	54,50,52
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	2,34,30	1,99,75	1,77,62	1,50,19	1,78,50	1,69,19	1,90,09	1,80,01
TOTAL	375,64,78	467,77,01	545,38,43	604,40,88	682,49,56	702,93,70	798,44,84	833,17,89
Suspense	—1,54,95	—76,54	—1,67,70	—1,35,81	+241,55	—2,16,51	—3,16,51	—3,16,51
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	374,09,83	467,00,47	543,70,73	603,05,07	684,91,11	700,77,19	795,28,33	830,01,38
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	..	..	..	..	..	7,11	..	..

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	39,29,93	62,15,23	91,94,12	89,22,54	92,59,11	132,95,33	136,26,67	157,97,21
Appropriation to Pension Fund	14,74,54	21,71,95	26,79,04	33,93,71	39,78,73	42,59,37	51,98,25	66,74,23
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	428,14,30	550,87,65	662,43,89	726,21,32	817,28,95	876,31,89	983,53,25	1054,72,82
Net Traffic Receipts .	—36,31,46	—51,52,71	—82,82,19	—113,29,67	—50,37,23	—68,71,89	—82,22,25	—77,22,82
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	1,66	1,13	—4	8	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	1,34,89	1,16,58	1,05,40	1,06,74	3,51,54	3,90,00	3,91,00	7,45,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	5,23,48	5,54,21	4,26,06	3,08,77	6,35,14	7,31,56	10,72,60	14,50,76
TOTAL—RECEIPTS .	6,60,03	6,71,92	5,31,42	4,15,59	9,86,68	11,21,56	14,63,60	21,95,76
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Subsidy . .	13,63	9,56	14,33	14,77	12,90	12,00	..	9,90
(*ii*) Payment to Worked lines—Re bate .	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
(*iii*) Surveys . .	14,76	15,06	12,70	17,93	23,46	32,00	24,97	37,60
(*iv*) Open Line Works—Revenue .	74,23	1,18,69	86,89	1,47,29	1,44,76	2,58,61	2,71,37	3,37,39
(*v*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	1,34,89	1,16,58	1,05,40	1,06,74	3,51,54	3,90,00	3,91,00	7,45,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,38,11	2,60,49	2,19,92	2,87,33	5,33,26	6,93,21	6,87,94	11,30,49
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	4,21,92	4,11,43	3,11,50	1,28,26	4,53,42	4,28,35	7,75,66	10,65,27
Net Revenue . .	—32,09,54	—47,41,28	—79,70,69	—112,01,41	—45,83,81	—64,43,54	—74,46,59	—66,57,55
Payments to General Revenues— . . . . (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . (*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund. .	39,37,90	47,19,31	44,12,85	50,92,29	50,53,13	55,41,81	61,25,48	69,33,06
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year .	—71,47,44	—94,60,59	—123,83,54	—162,93,70	—96,36,94	—119,85,35	—135,72,07	—135,90,61
Operating Ratio .	107.6%	110.0%	114.8%	119.0%	101.1%	108.3%	109.8%	107.9%
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge .	—4.5%	—6.4%	—10.9%	—14.7%	—5.2%	—7.0%	—6.8%	—5.9%

@Excludes debit of Rs. +2,29,37 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. +2,31,47 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands ol rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Capital-at-charge . .	861,73,77	929,83,77	942,54,02	1056,69,48	1129,75,97	1255,12,95	1322,57,20	1460,90,64
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger—								
Upper . .	23,00,28	24,23,45	27,14,30	27,75,45	37,91,33	36,77,00	44,41,00	45,00,00
Second . .	165,19,04	192,98,95	232,22,11	236,01,30	286,98,19	320,59,00	322,49,00	325,00,00
Total Passenger	188,19,32	217,22,40	259,36,41	263,76,75	324,89,52	357,36,00	366,90,00	370,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	21,32,59	27,64,88	27,99,07	30,59,06	30,27,01	31,42,00	55,00,00	43,00,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	358,92,69	474,44,83	504,95,36	562,18,63	685,07,28	727,20,00	842,00,00	969,00,00
(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	16,86,54	21,33,92	21,15,54	18,94,01	19,83,12	22,07,00	21,00,00	21,50,00
TOTAL	585,31,14	740,66,03	813,46,38	875,48,45	1060,06,93	1138,05,00	1284,90,00	1403,50,00
Suspense . .	—11,89,54	—16,10,61	—6,05,96	+1,34,24	+13,15,73	—4,10,00	—3,40,00	—4,50,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	573,41,60	724,55,42	807,40,42	876,82,69	1073,22,66	1133,95,00	1281,50,00	1399,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	21,70,27	24,92,95	27,94,05	31,21,05	34,59,75	35,06,00	43,10,69	45,43,82
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permament Way & Works.	46,98,16	58,88,84	67,54,96	80,09,64	89,78,62	90,17,00	106,40,79	110,37,98
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power.	44,64,84	52,71,66	59,74,04	64,77,52	73,70,05	62,27,00	87,01,44	95,85,33
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons . .	48,80,30	55,45,91	59,91,26	67,05,64	76,16,73	74,40,00	84,89,62	100,13,56
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	25,23,48	29,88,30	36,17,72	44,03,41	50,78,26	51,52,00	62,49,52	61,36,17
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	50,62,97	56,47,69	64,52,04	71,73,99	81,35,57	81,88,00	96,90,97	101,35,50
(*vii*) Operating Expenses-Traffic . .	53,01,72	64,50,51	69,51,03	79,09,67	84,41,62	80,15,00	100,03,50	108,54,42
(*viii*) Operating Expenses-Fuel . .	108,75,80	125,18,26	139,30,72	161,44,27	182,25,81	183,82,00	205,27,26	208,40,02
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	17,67,61	21,21,22	23,91,76	27,53,59	30,71,25	31,65,00	36,00,80	38,00,06
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	23,34,93	27,35,69	32,83,62	40,10,62	46,15,08	42,62,65	49,06,27	52,01,05
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	2,79,85	2,90,94	2,27,12	2,04,45	2,02,55	1,97,63	1,90,29	1,89,14
TOTAL	443,59,93	519,51,97	583,68,32	669,13,85	751,95,29	735,52,28	873,11,15	923,37,05
Suspense . .	+1,45,53	+1,86,01	+1,64,11	—4,18,08	—2,94,47	—1,46,65	—1,85,87	—2,05,78
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	445,05,46	521,37,98	585,32,43	664,95,77	749,00,82	734,05,63	871,25,28	921,31,27

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	48,08,09	75,44,60	116,68,35	114,70,86	128,52,51	178,62,47	172,97,67	193,96,13
Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	13,88,60	19,83,20	24,75,84	30,16,81	37,89,73	41,30,28	53,83,96	69,18,81
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	507,02,15	616,65,78	726,76,62	809,83,44	915,43,06	953,98,38	1098,06,91	1184,46,21
Net Traffic Receipts . .	66,39,45	107,89,64	80,63,80	66,99,25	157,79,60	179,96,62	183,43,09	214,53,79
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	12	15	6	6	8	11,40	11,40	11,40
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	1,63,31	1,51,07	1,44,57	1,31,08	4,05,08	4,80,00	4,34,00	8,27,00
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	11,02,68	13,70,66	11,85,77	12,11,37	17,43,15	18,76,87	22,08,55	25,24,83
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	12,66,11	15,21,88	13,30,40	13,42,51	21,48,31	23,68,27	26,53,95	33,63,23
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys . .	21,63	34,07	28,19	13,07	18,30	34,80	32,42	67,74
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	1,02,77	1,02,85	1,24,34	1,84,40	1,79,65	3,21,54	3,19,93	3,70,64
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	1,63,31	1,51,07	1,44,57	1,31,08	4,05,08	4,80,00	4,34,00	8,27,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	2,87,71	2,87,99	2,97,10	3,28,55	6,03,03	8,36,34	7,86,35	12,65,38
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	9,78,40	12,33,89	10,33,30	10,13,96	15,45,28	15,31,93	18,67,60	20,97,85
Net Revenue . . .	76,17,85	120,23,53	90,97,10	77,13,21	173,24,88	195,28,55	202,10,69	235,51,64
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . . ; (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . ; (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	43,79,22	54,97,96	52,82,36	54,06,86	58,49,25	69,97,63	65,83,11	76,60,32
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	+32,38,63	+65,25,57	+38,14,74	+23,06,35	+114,75,63	+125,30,92	+136,27,58	+158,91,32
Operating ratio . .	86.4%	83.0%	89.2%	93.0%	86.6%	84.0%	85.6%	84.5%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge* .	8.8%	13.0%	9.7%	7.3%	15.3%	15.6%	15.3%	16.1%

@Excludes credit of Rs. —17,17,46 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. —18,09,24 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Capital-at-charge	272,33,27	287,56,08	293,26,67	324,83,54	3,45,73,54	347,83,68	386,64,68	409,85,74
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
Passengers—								
(*i*) Upper	93,94	6,76,53	1,05,51	1,31,78	1,22,20	1,47,00	1,27,00	1,30,00
(*ii*) Second	55,41,40	58,73,46	74,69,09	83,45,07	94,48,50	105,24,00	108,73,00	110,70,00
Total passengers	56,35,34	65,49,99	75,74,60	84,76,85	95,70,70	106,71,00	110,00,00	112,00,00
(*iii*) Other Coaching	5,86,08	7,33,53	7,69,29	7,36,81	7,80,41	8,87,00	17,10,00	12,50,00
(*iv*) Goods	39,34,95	64,85,27	60,37,69	56,82,08	84,24,99	85,10,00	95,50,00	110,00,00
(*v*) Sundry Other Earnings	4,51,54	3,98,64	4,28,94	5,87,53	7,85,84	8,12,00	7,00,00	7,20,00
TOTAL	106,07,91	141,67,43	148,10,52	154,83,27	195,61,94	208,80,00	229,60,00	241,70,00
Suspense	—52,31	—49,13	+2,10	—64,66	—1,71,40	—60,00	—50,00	—70,00
Gross Traffic Receipts	105,55,60	141,18,30	148,12,62	154,18,61	193,90,54	208,20,00	229,10,00	241,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	12,07,06	13,96,62	16,61,07	18,64,44	20,82,63	21,69,00	26,94,41	27,79,55
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	16,97,66	20,29,53	25,90,44	31,85,39	34,46,22	34,14,00	38,23,76	42,06,12
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	12,14,61	15,42,50	17,96,49	20,77,63	24,37,86	23,73,00	27,39,03	34,13,95
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	17,65,46	20,55,17	24,62,29	27,31,02	30,15,91	29,95,00	34,19,77	39,46,46
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	8,31,08	10,12,22	12,30,47	13,75,18	16,70,76	15,51,00	18,36,64	19,15,60
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	16,24,64	18,28,64	21,79,89	24,15,69	26,21,07	25,35,00	31,30,20	32,65,65
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	20,95,97	23,64,19	29,01,23	33,90,93	37,58,18	37,40,00	42,62,92	46,12,23
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	26,07,13	34,43,63	39,71,72	45,89,68	53,22,73	56,24,00	58,46,39	58,33,42
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	6,25,01	7,32,63	8,91,04	10,08,70	11,75,47	11,62,00	13,08,58	14,47,14
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	8,48,38	9,58,21	10,22,13	11,31,45	12,26,46	14,07,39	16,19,24	17,36,00
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,12,43	1,52,93	1,07,85	1,08,55	1,22,27	1,65,83	1,81,08	1,83,53
TOTAL	146,29,43	175,16,27	208,14,62	238,78,66	268,79,56	271,36,22	308,62,02	333,39,65
Suspense	—98,33	—5,61	—34,00	—20,13	—1,44,89	—83,39	—73,83	—72,58
TOTAL ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	145,31,10	175,10,66	207,80,62	238,58,53	267,34,67	270,52,83	307,88,19	332,67,07

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-8	Budget, Estimate 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	14,21,86	23,84,30	36,08,55	35,69,10	39,50,95	50,55,10	52,93,53	57,48,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	5,03,98	11,76,55	14,04,69	15,76,58	18,28,49	19,61,29	24,34,85	31,23,19
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	164,56,94	210,71,51	257,93,86	290,04,21	325,14,11	340,69,22	385,16,57	421,38,26
Net Traffic Receipts . .	—59,01,34	—69,53,21	—109,81,24	—135,85,60	—131,23,57	—132,49,22	—156,06,57	—180,38,26
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	3,49
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	..	5	..	1	..	5	5	5
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	76,76	63,65	64,84	66,90	2,14,44	90,00	2,34,00	4,45,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	2,75,81	3,42,95	2,24,31	1,89,10	2,31,63	2,20,41	2,93,07	3,08,62
TOTAL—RECEIPTS .	3,52,57	4,06,65	2,89,15	2,56,01	4,46,07	3,10,46	5,27,12	7,57,16
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys . .	8,86	11,48	13,37	17,61	15,97	25,85	20,00	23,15
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	74,50	97,64	1,17,13	1,29,51	1,11,11	2,31,33	2,20,03	2,28,12
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensatin, Safety and Passoenger Amenities Fund . .	76,76	63,65	64,84	66,45	2,14,44	90,00	2,34,00	4,45,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	1,60,12	1,72,77	1,95,34	2,13,57	3,41,52	3,47,18	4,74,03	6,96,27
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	1,92,45	2,33,88	93,81	42,44	1,04,55	—36,72	53,09	60,89
Net Revenue	—57,08,89	—67,19,33	—108,87,43	—135,43,16	—130,19,02	—132,85,94	—155,53,48	—179,77,37
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	14,76,47	18,39,42	17,52,83	18,97,46	20,68,95	21,09,65	22,64,33	24,76,05
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—71,85,36	—85,58,75	—126,40,26	—154,40,62	—150,87,97	—153,95,59	—178,17,81	—204,53,42
Operating Ratio . .	156.1%	148.8%	174.4%	187.5%	166.9%	163.6%	168.1%	174.6%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	—21.0%	—23.4%	—37.1%	—41.7%	—37.7%	—38.2%	—40.2%	—43.9%

(*a*) Excludes debit of Rs. +2,54,00 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. +1,34,43 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Capital-at-charge . .	315,46,13	342,10,72	349,99,20	382,67,26	4,25,45,78	451,15,07	484,15,69	539,87,24
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger								
Upper . . .	2,66,71	2,97,70	2,86,32	2,98,14	3,82,28	4,18,00	6,96,00	7,00,00
Second . . .	23,13,90	26,22,33	29,39,07	29,69,31	35,93,24	37,20,00	47,74,00	49,00,00
Total passenger	25,80,61	29,20,03	32,25,39	32,67,45	39,75,52	41,38,00	54,70,00	56,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	4,41,61	4,66,25	5,23,90	4,99,36	5,38,30	9,44,00	12,35,00	7,00,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	56,37,83	77,88,86	80,37,00	79,20,93	94,84,70	101,80,00	119,50,00	137,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,84,95	5,01,33	5,12,45	4,55,17	5,31,24	5,68,00	7,00,00	7,30,00
TOTAL .	90,45,00	116,76,47	122,98,74	121,42,91	1,45,29,76	158,30,00	193,55,00	207,30,00
Suspense . . .	+6,18	—17,00	—55,76	—1,14,80	—1,87,93	—80,00	—70,00	—80,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	90,51,18	116,59,47	122,42,98	120,28,11	143,41,83	157,50,00	192,85,00	206,50,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railway .	9,38,51	10,62,26	12,49,94	14,21,88	15,90,56	16,06,00	18,71,54	19,27,73
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	16,67,83	18,68,62	22,76,99	29,70,27	33,67,00	32,88,00	35,60,34	38,11,66
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	10,26,03	11,27,27	12,68,73	13,07,67	18,47,60	12,57,00	19,22,37	24,15,34
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons . .	15,28,80	17,08,80	18,51,53	20,06,51	22,90,53	22,98,00	24,44,99	26,41,48
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	6,00,57	6,91,47	7,94,69	9,61,78	12,37,53	13,95,00	14,24,47	13,97,56
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	14,87,30	16,50,69	17,59,30	19,81,29	22,05,23	22,90,00	25,23,32	26,86,60
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	23,86,38	28,57,67	30,06,61	34,98,59	39,54,38	45,43,00	50,12,68	48,47,98
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel . . .	21,93,16	23,28,31	28,79,76	31,65,64	29,75,36	35,52,00	36,23,84	37,47,73
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities .	9,49,93	11,17,50	12,39,26	13,49,87	16,14,22	16,22,00	18,54,14	19,95,30
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses . .	9,00,60	8,86,09	10,62,73	13,10,83	13,72,73	15,24,02	17,40,97	18,68,43
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits .	88,93	55,85	54,85	62,73	61,70	81,51	84,47	84,39
TOTAL . .	137,68,04	153,54,53	174,44,39	200,37,06	225,16,84	234,56,53	260,63,13	274,24,20
Suspense . . .	—5,95	—1,10,77	—34,51	—1,76,86	—58,89	—2,50,02	—74,91	—93,20
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	137,62,09	152,43,76	174,09,88	198,60,20	2,24,57,95	232,06,51	259,88,22	273,31,00
*Includes receipts of worked lines	8,64	7,86	7,27	4,52	2,88	3,75	..	..

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	16,98,11	27,61,90	42,93,04	42,59,46	46,54,42	61,97,27	65,14,16	70,38,62
Appropriation to Pension Fund	5,47,24	7,81,13	9,40,11	10,93,23	12,77,15	13,84,70	18,36,24	23,82,81
TOTAL—Working Expenses	160,07,44	187,86,79	226,43,03	252,12,89	283,89,52	307,88,48	343,38,62	367,52,43
Net Traffic Receipts	—69,56,26	—71,27,32	—104,00,05	—131,84,78	—140,47,69	—150,38,48	—150,53,62	—161,02,43
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	89	..	..	..	..	42	..	..
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	23	1,61	34	25	22	80	..	..
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	14,60	14,23	10,40	8,94	30,65	15,00	34,00	65,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	17,08,64	21,42,09	20,54,49	22,28,30	24,71,48	26,87,40	27,77,50	31,71,61
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	17,24,36	21,57,93	20,65,23	22,37,49	25,02,35	27,03,62	28,11,50	32,36,61
(b) Expenditure								
(i) Surveys	16,76	39,79	51,70	70,36	31,65	19,48	14,42	30,04
(ii) Open Line Works—Revenue	60,43	50,08	48,17	48,54	69,40	1,83,99	1,61,89	2,05,61
(iii) Payment to Worked Lines Net-earnings	4,32	3,93	3,64	2,26	—8,70	3,75	..	..
(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	14,60	14,23	10,40	8,94	30,65	15,00	34,00	65,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	96,11	1,08,03	1,13,91	1,30,10	1,23,00	2,22,22	2,10,31	3,00,65
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	16,28,25	20,49,90	19,51,32	21,07,39	23,79,35	24,81,40	26,01,19	29,35,96
Net Revenue	—53,28,01	—50,77,42	—84,48,73	—110,77,39	—116,68,34	—125,57,08	—124,52,43	—131,66,47
Payment to General Revenue—								
(i) Dividend to General Revenues; (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax; (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	6,02,20	10,39,90	1,48,07	2,90,97	3,26,75	3,19,72	91,04	3,72,45
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—59,30,21	—61,17,32	—85,96,80	—113,68,36	—119,95,09	—128,76,80	—125,43,47	—135,38,92
Operating Ratio	177.0%	161.8%	184.4%	209.1%	195.8%	196.1%	177.8%	177.7%
Ratio of net revenue to capital-at-charge	—16.9%	—14.8%	—24.1%	—28.9%	—27.4%	—27.8%	—25.7%	—24.4%

@Excludes debit of Rs. +18,45,81 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. +19,59,39 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986 87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Capital-at-charge . .	635,89,49	680,58,43	719,41,21	784,82,84	846,74,74	883,18,25	914,68,05	967,49,65
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger . .								
Upper . .	8,71,89	10,71,77	11,31,59	13,43,28	16,24,21	16,39,00	19,83,00	20,50,00
Second . .	87,80,84	105,44,76	114,35,55	127,61,02	145,36,82	160,99,00	160,17,00	169,50,00
Total Passenger .	96,52,73	116,16,53	125,67,14	141,04,30	161,61,03	177,38,00	180,00,00	190,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	14,20,52	16,81,60	18,35,61	19,69,18	38,04,28	23,62,00	34,25,00	37,50,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	142,17,75	164,13,63	194,87,91	217,10,15	248,41,89	274,30,00	275,00,00	308,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	10,43,52	13,24,72	16,03,87	16,30,56	16,89,61	18,36,00	18,50,00	19,00,00
TOTAL . . .	263,34,52	310,36,48	354,94,53	394,14,19	464,96,81	493,66,00	507,75,00	554,50,00
Suspense . . .	—4,15,30	—6,75,46	+2,33,43	+3,,43,28	—13,99,62	—2,00,00	+12,60,00	—2,50,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	259,19,22	303,61,02	357,27,95	397,57,47	4,50,97,19	491,66,00	520,35,00	552,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	16,89,18	19,31,87	21,65,69	24,24,09	27,00,70	27,20,00	33,98,19	36,04,34
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	28,28,16	36,91,19	43,45,08	49,77,80	55,38,37	55,59,00	59,27,72	61,22,37
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	19,49,08	22,06,32	22,13,68	27,55,23	38,87,57	34,91,00	42,66,19	51,48,33
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	37,62,94	46,14,18	50,05,16	56,88,98	63,64,42	65,54,00	78,33,83	87,97,52
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	13,70,32	15,21,84	17,25,15	21,64,34	27,98,30	26,24,00	29,91,73	34,26,59
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	24,39,14	26,90,51	30,29,76	33,79,52	35,50,78	37,00,00	41,14,07	42,59,87
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic . .	29,74,08	33,81,42	39,40,02	47,32,66	53,06,25	51,57,00	61,92,20	66,48,99
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel . . .	62,68,27	66,21,31	75,13,95	81,14,52	89,44,62	88,88,00	91,16,07	94,08,34
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	10,23,12	11,38,61	12,85,18	14,69,90	16,73,36	17,02,00	21,12,31	22,48,03
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses . .	15,37,48	18,10,20	20,35,52	22,28,28	25,48,96	26,97,06	30,63,41	31,51,83
(*xi*) Provident fund, pension and other retirement benefits	51,71	37,78	26,95	24,57	19,19	28,03	25,98	24,22
TOTAL . . .	258,93,48	296,95,23	332,87,14	379,59,89	433,32,52	431,40,09	490,41,70	528,40,43
$4spense . . .	+73,86	—56,37	—21,75	—3,55,96	—2,45,59	—1,62,06	—2,54,99	—1,89,52
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	259,67,34	296,38,86	332,65,39	376,03,93	430,86,93	429,78,03	487,86,71	526,50,91

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	35,68,51	55,67,33	85,40,52	87,55,36	95,45,81	127,53,33	129,64,49	135,42,64
Appropriation to Pension Fund	10,51,26	15,53,47	18,85,15	22,98,94	27,27,20	29,26,57	37,08,32	47,75,93
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	305,87,11	367,59,66	436,91,06	486,58,23	553,59,94	586,57,93	654,59,52	709,69,48
Net Traffic Receipts	—46,67,89	—63,98,64	—79,63,10	—89,00,76	—102,62,75	—94,91,93	—134,24,52	—157,69,48
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	45	14	4	..	2,23	1,33	4,19	4,20
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	98,92	84,78	72,11	74,29	2,58,74	2,70,00	2,38,00	4,54,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	8,34,59	8,77,23	10,09,66	10,85,88	9,42,39	12,99,14	10,78,60	12,50,36
TOTAL RECEIPTS	9,33,96	9,62,15	10,81,81	11,60,17	12,03,36	15,70,47	13,20,79	17,08,56
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	29,98	22,52	28,01	24,44	44,98	70,00	51,42	32,45
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,41,34	1,20,29	1,39,40	1,08,81	2,12,80	3,28,26	3,31,57	2,46,49
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	98,92	84,78	72,11	74,29	2,58,74	2,70,00	2,38,00	4,54,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,70,24	2,27,59	2,39,52	2,07,54	5,16,52	6,68,26	6,20,99	7,32,94
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	6,63,72	7,34,56	8,42,29	9,52,63	6,86,84	9,02,21	6,99,80	9,75,62
Net Revenues	—40,04,17	—56,64,08	—71,20,81	—79,48,13	—95,75,91	—85,89,72	—127,24,72	—147,93,86
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	36,19,65	41,89,71	42,41,50	46,35,12	50,90,22	53,69,09	55,03,37	59,46,83
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—76,23,82	—98,53,79	—113,62,31	—125,83,25	—146,66,13	—139,58,81	—182,28,09	—207,40,69
Operating Ratio	115.9%	118.6%	123.2%	124.4%	119.6%	119.2%	129.4%	128.3%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	—6.3%	—8.3%	—9.9%	—10.1%	—11.3%	—9.7%	—13.9%	—15.3%

@ Excludes debit of Rs. +1,16,63 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. +1,86,51 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Capital-at charge	656,97,72	749,45,44	769,89,49	903,78,65	992,57,26	1143,27,61	1133,54,66	1229,03,39
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger—								
Upper	9,77,87	12,05,54	11,83,59	13,92,07	18,05,36	20,13,00	18,11,00	18,30,00
Second	83,97,45	102,56,23	119,84,86	128,41,66	143,76,24	159,87,00	162,29,00	167,78,00
Total Passenger	93,75,32	114,61,77	131,68,45	142,33,73	161,81,60	180,00,00	180,40,00	186,08,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching	14,61,16	20,02,03	20,15,59	20,05,50	22,40,78	23,65,00	39,30,00	32,00,00
(*b*) Goods	220,98,77	270,87,04	313,92,97	366,62,87	448,64,83	473,70,00	482,00,00	560,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	8,54,77	10,46,32	10,49,70	12,19,28	13,59,52	13,65,00	14,50,00	15,00,00
TOTAL	337,90,02	415,97,16	476,26,71	541,21,38	646,46,73	691,00,00	716,20,00	793,08,00
Suspense	—70,48	+2,62	—28,74	+16,04	+41,90	—2,50,00	—2,00,00	—2,00,00
Gross Traffic Receipts	337,19,54	415,99,78	475,97,97	541,37,42	646,88,63	688,50,00	714,20,00	791,08,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	13,41,74	15,69,60	18,09,66	20,42,15	22,50,36	23,29,00	28,00,33	29,56,74
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	29,13,13	37,09,98	45,02,95	51,20,48	56,07,45	58,14,00	65,44,75	70,86,02
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power.	26,58,85	28,39,09	33,04,73	37,84,18	47,20,57	50,34,00	56,90,26	60,85,45
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	24,40,84	29,06,91	34,23,65	36,43,11	40,51,71	43,90,00	47,58,64	55,64,69
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	10,60,49	12,70,07	14,64,21	17,06,64	21,12,14	24,90,00	28,07,74	26,38,15
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	24,22,53	25,49,34	29,33,48	32,29,94	36,29,82	37,42,00	42,15,73	45,42,03
(*vii*) Operating Expenses Traffic	32,59,28	29,65,01	37,92,35	36,24,08	39,68,34	39,40,00	46,32,02	50,61,53
(*viii*) Operating Expenses Fuel	69,87,67	75,23,90	84,00,62	96,09,17	106,50,99	110,81,00	111,14,66	111,44,51
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	10,26,72	12,27,86	14,12,09	15,10,90	17,64,09	17,65,00	20,31,44	23,27,83
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	11,58,77	12,22,23	13,84,78	16,42,53	18,79,61	21,54,71	22,32,53	23,83,62
(*xi*) Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	77,35	65,91	46,40	52,18	48,86	63,50	61,90	61,90
TOTAL	253,47,37	278,49,90	324,74,92	359 65,36	406,83,94	428,03,21	468,90,00	498,52,47
Suspense	—47,55	—96,05	—1,55,02	—2,80,45	—95,66	—1,52,71	—2,05,92	—1,90,21
Total Ordinary Working Expenses	252,99,82	277,53,85	323,19,90	356,84,91	405,88,28	426,50,50	466,84,08	496,62,26

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	34,53,15	57,51,90	94,04,76	93,69,75	109,92,69	159,08,46	151,97,21	163,99,58
Appropriation to Pension Fund	4,57,55	6,55,82	9,79,70	11,77,98	14,02,27	15,12,22	18,61,40	23,99,75
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	292,10,52	341,61,57	427,04,36	462,31,74	529,83,24	600,71,18	637,42,69	684,61,59
Net Traffic Receipts	45,09,02	74,38,21	48,93,61	79,05,68	117,05,39	87,78,82	76,77,31	106,46,41
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other Receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,60	2,99	10,95	5,47	—1,13	4,76	2,05	2,07
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	65,64	69,68	54,17	55,63	1,80,91	1,95,00	1,97,00	3,76,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	6,07,34	9,02,17	9,92,03	11,87,04	14,27,94	17,60,08	16,55,60	17,37,89
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,74,58	9,74,84	10,57,15	12,48,14	16,07,72	19,59,84	18,54,65	21,15,96
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	34,99	34,55	44,46	37,10	45,70	68,12	36,54	48,40
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,09,00	1,06,12	1,05,05	1,27,92	95,50	2,74,57	2,52,43	3,33,18
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	65,64	69,68	54,17	55,63	1,80,91	1,95,00	1,97,00	3,76,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,09,63	2,10,35	2,03,68	2,20,65	3,22,11	5,37,69	4,85,97	7,57,58
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	4,64,95	7,64,49	8,53,47	10,27,49	12,85,61	14,22,15	13,68,68	13,58,38
Net Revenue	49,73,97	82,02,70	57,47,08	89,33,17	129,91,00	102,00,97	90,45,99	120,04,79
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	36,21,72	45,37,99	45,23,34	52,19,99	60,07,46	69,90,83	67,69,50	75,98,25
@Surplus(+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+13,52,25	+36,64,71	+12,23,74	+37,13,18	+69,83,54	+32,10,14	+22,76,49	+44,06,54
Operating ratio	86.6%	82.4%	90.0%	85.9%	82.1%	87.2%	89.3%	86.6%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	7.6%	10.9%	7.5%	9.9%	13.1%	8.9%	8.0%	9.8%

@ Excludes credit of Rs. —10,01,83 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs. —9,65,09 thousand (Budget Estimate 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Capital-at-charge	1168,78,16	1218,00,19	1279,20,23	1363,32,18	1397,05,90	1517,23,04	1524,03,12	1643,78,32
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	7,15,87	8,59,40	9,07,44	9,47,44	11,62,40	12,51,00	15,18,00	15,30,00
Second . .	61,95,18	72,10,29	86,75,80	94,48,11	105,07,52	114,01,00	121,09,00	120,70,00
Total passengers .	69,11,05	80,69,69	95,83,24	103,95,55	116,69,92	126,52,00	136,27,00	136,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	12,70,32	15,45,60	15,85,98	17,44,30	19,33,38	19,02,00	32,40,00	28,00,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	504,37,12	616,29,90	704,07,61	774,44,62	933,92,51	985,35,00	1064,00,00	1209,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	8,13,52	9,10,44	8,80,28	12,14,11	10,59,05	10,36,00	10,00,00	10,50,00
TOTAL . .	594,32,01	721,55,63	824,57,11	907,98,58	1080,54,86	1141,25,00	1242,67,00	1383,50,00
Suspense . . .	—23,35	+6,07,13	+11,73	+1,00,09	—2,22,33	—2,50,00	—2,00,00	—2,00,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	594,08,66	727,62,76	824,68,84	908,98,67	1078,32,53	1138,75,00	1240,67,00	1381,50,00
Working Expenses— Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railway .	22,01,44	25,49,77	29,03,02	32,68,08	36,38,50	38,36,00	45,28,49	48,96,79
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	43,59,07	54,59,68	65,70,17	75,81,36	84,19,77	85,82,00	104,00,66	111,84,65
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	32,98,40	39,08,95	41,75,53	40,67.02	48,95,32	50,62,00	56,39,79	65,72,13
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons.	44,99,06	57,18,40	66,39,62	68,59,53	76,93,72	80,07,00	91,85,88	100,11,07
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	21,74,98	25,59,29	30,10,02	33,96,01	43,90,28	45,25,00	49,78,69	51,36,99
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	35,46,99	38,94,71	45,74,79	48,06,49	52,64,36	59,60,00	65,17,15	70,66,13
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic . .	25,43,18	27,06,91	21,19,83	30,89,34	43,49,91	48,33,00	59,64,05	67,63,36
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel.	86,90,94	99,71,87	110,83,87	129,28,72	144,15,28	151,01,00	162,68,13	163,58,56
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	16,32,67	19,30,57	22,06,79	25,36,01	27,37,36	28,70,00	33,31,40	35,63,22
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses . .	18,08,28	19,63,61	24,96,40	27,68,31	31,60,05	32,40,59	39,49,29	43,69,22
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefitis .	1,77,71	1,13,44	1,06,49	90,60	69,29	1,12,84	1,00,04	1,00,04
TOTAL	349,32,72	407,77,20	458,86,53	513,91,47	590,33,84	621,29,43	708,63,57	760,22,16
Suspense	—1,95,19	—1,96,20	—34,46	—1,23,56	—3,78,83	—2,23,59	—3,88,19	—3,88,19
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	347,37,53	405,81,00	458,52,07	512,67,91	586,55,01	619,05,84	704,75,38	756,33,97

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	66,87,29	102,32,80	152,84,47	155,68,10	165,81,99	216,62,01	213,90,27	223,50,97
Appropriation to Pension Fund	14,31,18	20,26,69	23,57,32	27,64,17	31,70,63	33,89,60	43,38,43	55,38,08
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	428,56,00	528,40,49	634,93,86	696,00,18	784,07,63	869,57,45	962,04,08	1035,23,02
Net Traffic Receipts	165,52,66	199,22,27	189,74,98	212,98,49	294,24,90	269,17,55	278,62,92	346,26,98
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	25	25	25	25	..	25	25	25
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	66,38	57,87	56,78	57,03	1,79,63	1,90,00	2,00,00	3,81,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	7,83,24	9,97,10	8,50,40	13,25,75	26,02,30	16,90,61	21,93,54	26,19,27
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	8,49,87	10,55,22	9,07,43	13,83,03	27,81,93	18,80,86	23,93,79	30,00,52
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	17,15	63,33	57,06	33,55	28,52	62,89	45,41	79,87
(*ii*) Payment to Worked Lines—Rebate	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,10,95	1,16,84	1,08,24	1,63,11	1,32,11	3,65,83	3,82,86	4,03,66
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	66,38	57,87	56,78	57,03	1,79,63	1,90,00	2,00,00	3,81,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,95,67	2,39,23	2,23,27	2,54,88	3,41,45	6,19,91	6,29,46	8,65,72
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	6,54,20	8,15,99	6,84,16	11,28,15	24,40,48	12,60,95	17,64,33	21,34,80
Net Revenue	172,06,86	207,38,26	196,59,14	224,26,64	318,65,38	281,78,50	296,27,25	367,61,78
Payment to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	66,52,98	77,19,03	75,11,73	80,58,64	84,69,52	91,15,62	90,28,80	99,30,03
@Surplus(+) or Shortfall(—) for the year	+105,53,88	+130,19,23	+121,47,41	+143,68,00	+233,95,86	+190,62,88	+205,98,45	+268,3 75
Operating ratio	72.4%	73.5%	77.0%	76.9%	72.9%	76.4%	77.7%	75.1%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	14.7%	17.0%	15.4%	16.5%	22.8%	18.6%	19.4%	22.4%

@ Excludes credit of Rs. —16,51,61 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs.—16,50,71 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

WESTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Capital-at-charge	815,04,31	867,28,36	887,63,43	932,80,12	1013,24,83	1055,10,03	1095,84,89	1159,84,04
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	24,74,00	27,70,29	136,28,66	34,62,63	39,32,36	50,05,00	44,10,00	45,40,00
Second . .	136,33,79	168,69,17	100,73,00	221,55,34	250,07,10	265,86,00	278,90,00	278,60,00
Total passengers .	161,07,79	196,39,46	237,01,66	256,17,97	289,39,46	315,91,00	323,00,00	324,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	15,93,81	20,42,52	20,84,12	20,39,86	24,14,00	24,38,00	38,20,00	33,50,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	383,34,48	438,06,24	503,63,77	522,79,90	628,67,26	666,15,00	735,00,00	825,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	12,08,54	14,56,15	16,42,71	16,56,94	15,82,93	16,86,00	18,00,00	18,50,00
TOTAL . .	572,44,62	669,44,37	777,92,26	815,94,67	958,03,65	1024,30,00	1114,20,00	1201,00,00
Suspense . . .	—18,84	—64,21	+59,35	—2,09,82	+18,61	—4,00,00	—3,00,00	—4,50,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	572,25,78	668,80,16	778,51,61	813,84,85	958,22,26	1020,30,00	1111,20,00	1196,50,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	19,69,08	23,09,14	26,13,75	29,49,81	32,60,99	34,28,00	42,12,65	44,77,39
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	39,16,33	42,15,61	46,57,40	56,73,01	64,61,12	65,98,00	81,81,41	85,79,91
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenances of Motive Power . . .	31,94,54	35,49,80	41,42,14	47,01,64	55,78,70	55,06,00	65,64,64	71,26,83
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	49,21,15	60,54,71	67,42,08	71,21,86	81,40,46	82,27,00	97,27,67	104,51,85
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	21,87,62	25,09,49	29,55,58	33,94,72	44,90,11	42,84,00	53,51,82	56,98,74
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	37,86,22	42,05,00	45,96,41	51,14,01	55,35,52	57,49,00	66,05,74	71,34,62
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	43,13,42	48,72,52	59,12,29	66,39,28	76,70,17	73,46,00	87,78,68	104,45,85
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	99,38,14	108,04,26	119,02,50	129,02,46	138,94,90	141,34,00	156,69,00	161,09,58
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	12,94,95	15,60,77	18,14,52	19,40,27	22,64,40	22,67,00	27,84,29	30,32,81
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	18,42,62	19,24,59	18,81,35	25,57,19	34,56,24	31,43,57	34,44,75	37,41,81
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	2,24,31	1,98,39	1,32,04	1,33,73	1,05,64	1,38,54	1,35,80	1,36,90
TOTAL . .	375,88,38	422,04,28	473,50,06	531,27,98	608,58,25	608,10,91	714,56,45	769,36,29
Suspense . . .	—2,10,91	—1,45,46	+67,84	—2,85,10	—1,37,68	—1,32,57	—4,81,08	—4,79,21
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	373,77,47	420,58,82	474,17,90	528,42,88	607,20,57	606,78,34	709,75,37	764,57,08

APPENDIX XI—*concld.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1981-82	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	44,48,26	71,35,79	108,83,37	108,02,65	113,45,59	149,93,17	155,13,77	162,33,24
Appropriation to Pension Fund	15,26,75	23,74,34	28,45,61	35,31,95	40,37,48	43,23,72	54,91,74	70,12,07
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	433,52,48	515,68,95	611,46,88	671,77,48	761,03,64	799,95,23	919,80,88	997,02,39
Net Traffic Receipts	138,73,30	153,11,21	167,04,73	142,07,37	197,18,62	220,34,77	191,39,12	199,47,61
Miscellaneous transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,56	2	5	1,45	5,78	1,73	1,91	1,89
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	2,78,81	2,43,80	2,38,34	2,28,55	7,10,00	7,00,00	7,51,00	14,29,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	6,57,39	6,98,13	6,31,40	5,86,97	6,19,46	6,98,60	7,21,56	9,53,19
TOTAL	9,37,76	9,41,95	8,69,79	8,16,97	13,35,24	14,00,33	14,74,47	23,84,08
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	19,01	24,65	20,95	31,58	27,77	33,67	28,46	31,23
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,19,75	1,31,21	1,40,97	97,28	2,30,49	2,93,95	3,23,57	4,96,20
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,78,81	2,43,80	2,38,34	2,28,55	7,10,00	7,00,00	7,51,00	14,29,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	4,17,57	3,99,66	4,00,26	3,57,41	9,68,26	10,27,62	11,03,03	19,56,43
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	5,20,19	5,42,29	4,69,53	4,59,56	3,66,98	3,72,71	3,71,44	4,27,65
Net Revenue	143,93,49	158,53,50	171,74,26	146,66,93	200,85,60	224,07,48	195,10,56	203,75,26
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues; (*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax; (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	45,49,23	53,95,76	51,97,93	55,49,53	59,51,86	62,54,55	64,81,33	70,01,01
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+98,44,26	+104,57,74	+119,76,33	+91,17,40	+141,33,74	+161,52,93	+130,29,23	+133,74,25
Operating ratio	76.1%	77.3%	78.5%	82.7%	79.6%	78.2%	83.0%	83.4%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	17.7%	18.3%	19.4%	15.7%	19.8%	21.2%	17.8%	17.6%

@Excludes credit of Rs.—51,67 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1986-87) and Rs.—63,52 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1987-88) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Budget, Estimate 1987-88
***Capital Investment**	303,30,03	383,37,41	472,55,03	466,14,40	547,86,17
Traffic Earnings—					
Passenger—					
Upper	..	..	..	..	..
Second	14,66	27,58	2,74,00	1,17,00	1,92,00
Total	14,66	27,58	2,74,00	1,17,00	1,92,00
Working Expenses—					
Ordinary Working Expenses—					
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	2,29	7,39	10,00	12,28	14,46
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	74	6,45	11,00	11,24	88,93
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	93	3,62	14,00	10,00	43,22
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	1,82	10,16	28,00	23,44	92,15
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	2,63	11,86	23,00	24,16	36,71
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	8,54	23,36	36,00	48,02	75,57
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	15,21	41,30	41,00	1,10,00	1,81,70
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	10	20	1,00	25	85
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	3,57	11,58	22,37	17,29	19,47
(*xi*) Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	..	2,	..	3	5
TOTAL	35,83	1,15,94	1,86,37	2,56,71	5,53,11
Suspense	—7,17	—2,33	..	—7,50	—8,00
Total Ordinary Working Expenses	28,66	1,13,61	1,86,37	2,49,21	5,45,11
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
Appropriation to Pension Fund	..	..	20,00	21,68	51,41
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	28,66	1,13,61	2,06,37	2,70,89	5,96,52
Net Traffic Receipts	—14,00	—86,03	67,63	—1,53,89	—4,04,52
Net Revenue	—14,00	—86,03	67,63	—1,53,89	—4,04,52

*Does not form the part of Capital-at-Charge of Indian Railway System. Booked separately under miscellaneous advances Capital) MTP.

APPENDIX XII

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Nominal closing balance	Temporary loans to meet deficit	*Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	11,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	11,00
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	7,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(a) 7,69	4,90	(b) 49,90	..	1,65
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	91,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	96,00
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	91,84
1942-43	(c) 12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(d)—22,38	82,09
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,37
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(e) 102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(f) 17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(g) 112,44
(15-8-47 to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(h) 95,74	..	95,75
1948-49	(i) 23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	101,1
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	2[illegible],63	6,96	(j) 123,65	..	123,65

APPENDIX XII—*contd.*

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Appropriation to fund from				Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to fund during year	†Closing Balance
	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance.	Total			
1951–52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(*k*) 122,02*
1952–53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(*l*) 116,36*
1953–54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	—4,05	(*m*) 112,79*
1954–55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	—12,10	100,69*
1955–56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956–57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(*n*) 103,14*
1957–58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	—14,24	(*o*) 88,89*
1958–59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	—32,32	(*p*) 56,70*
1959–60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	—20,40	(*q*) 37,30*
1960–61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	—17,40	(*r*) 19,79*
1961–62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962–63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963–64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,18	(*s*) 32,97*
1964–65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965–66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966–67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(*t*) 77,76*
1967–68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100,33	93,82	6,51	(*u*) 79,74*
1968–69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(*v*) 98,17*
1969–70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(*w*) 126,38*
1970–71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(*x*) 144,47*
1971–72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(*y*) 167,61*
1972–73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(*z*) 174,16*
1973–74	115,00	2,60	8,42	126,02	125,14	88	(*aa*) 175,74
1974–75	115,00	2,70	9,18	126,88	112,52	14,36	(*ab*) 189,98
1975–76	115,00	2,85	10,13	127,98	124,57	3,41	(*ac*) 197,93
1976–77	135,00	2,87	10,88	148,75	125,22	23,53	(*ad*) 218,67
1977–78	140,00	2,93	12,69	155,62	117,64	37,93	(*ae*) 256,15
1978–79	145,00	2,80	14,77	162,57	136,19	26,38	(*af*) 282,87
1979–80	200,00	2,82	16,79	219,61	187,45	32,16	(*ag*) 313,07
1980–81	220,00	3,20	17,44	240,64	278,63	—37,99	(*ah*) 275,59
1981–82	350,00	3,30	12,61	365,91	504,31	—138,40	137,19
1982–83	556,00	3,43	5,79	565,22	655,58	—90,36	46,83
1983–84	850,00	3,73	5,32	859,05	783,78	+75,27	122,10
1984–85	850,00	4,48	9,79	864,27	797,54	+66,73	188,83
1985–86	920,00	6,38	10,48	936,86	981,48	—44,62	144,21
1986–87 (B.E.)	1250,00	7,61	10,30	1267,91	1250,00	+17,91	172,49
1986 87 (R.E.)	1250,00	11,53	14,29	1275,82	1110,34	+165,48	309,69
1987–88 (B.E.)	1350,00	12,31	22,64	1384,95	1285,00	+99,95	409,64

†The closing balances from 1933–34 to 1941–42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937–38 to 1941–42, also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942–43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railways.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway's Renewals suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal—Nagpur and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age of rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share, less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7,67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revisio of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fun transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and in cludes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff formin part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.,

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37) Southern (78) Southeastern (4) and Western Railways (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred of Eastern (1), Northern (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(*v*) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 38 lakhs transferred to capital on Southern Railway.

(*aa*) Includes 40 lakhs and 30 lakhs transferred from Capital and Development Fund respectively.

(*ab*) Excludes 12 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ac*) Includes 4,54 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ad*) Excludes 2,79 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*ae*) Includes 50 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital

(*af*) Includes 33.31 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ag*) Includes 1,96 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ah*) Includes 51 lakhs transfer of debit to Capital.

APPENDIX XIII

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balanc
1924-25	6,38	(aa)—38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,42
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(ab) 1	..		48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(ac) 6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	—90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,86	(ad) 6,30	2,56	9,35
1943-44	13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(ab) 13	(av) 15,25	—15,12	(af) 23,02
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	(ag) 13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	(ah) 12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(ai) 3	5	—2	6,82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(*aj*)13,58†
1951-52	(*ak*)19,12	—18	19,30	(*al*)33,72†
1952-53	(*am*)2,26	—4	2,30	(*an*)36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(*ao*)8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(*ap*)48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(*aq*)1,09	..	1,09	(*ar*)49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(*ax*)51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(*at*)1,79	..	1,79	(*au*)58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(*auu*)63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(*av*)20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(*aw*)33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(*ax*)9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(*ay*)8,98	(*az*)10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(*ba*)25,13	(*bb*)23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(*bc*)9,02	(*bd*)12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73	2	..	2	33†
1973-74	(*be*)99,81	(*bf*)99,72	9	42†
1974-75	(*bg*)184,49	(*bh*)168,33	16,16	16,58†
1975-76	(*bi*)155,51	(*bj*)170,02	—14,51	2,07†
1976-77	(*bk*)214,05	(*bl*)164,05	50,00	52,07†
1977-78	(*bm*)166,27	(*bn*)180,55	—14,28	37,79†
1978-79	(*bo*) 1	..	1	33
1979-80	3	..	3	36
1980-81	5	..	5	41
1981-82	2	..	2	43
1982-83	2	..	2	45
1983-84	2	..	2	47
1984-85	2	..	2	49
1985-86	(*bp*) 12	..	12	61
1986-87 (BE)	4	..	4	56
1986-87 (RE)	3	..	3	64
1987-88 (BE)	4	..	4	68

†These figures are provisional as the balance of the ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs from 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs from 1966-67 to 1974-75 and 32 lakhs from 1975-76 onwards on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

**Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*aa*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ah*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1960.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(*ar*) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*auu*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues 2,95 lakhs due toone-third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8,63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(*be*) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bf*) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*bg*) Includes 183,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bh*) Made up of 129,61 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues which includes 15,79 lakhs throwforward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bi*) Includes 152, 21 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bj*) Made up of 61,11 lakhs for dividend equalisation, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 repayment of 61,03 lakhs, first instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and 15,64 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bk*) Includes 146,95 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bl*) Made up of 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1973-74, repayment of 61,02 lakhs, second instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and of 50,74 lakhs first instalment of third loan taken in 1975-76 and 19,05 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bm*) Includes 67,44 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bn*) Made up of 61,02 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1974-75, repayment of 50,74 lakhs due to second instalment of loan taken in 1975-76 and 48,98 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1976-77 and 19.81 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bo*) Includes—37, 47 lakhs T.W.F.A..

(*bp*) Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of refund of "Loans to Branch Line Companies".

APPENDIX XIV

Development Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from				Withdrawal from Fund			Net Accretion to fund during the year	*Closing Balance	Loan outstanding to General revenues
	Revenue surplus etc.	Loan from General Revenues	Interest on balances	Total	For works	Interest on loan	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1946-47	(a) 15,00	..	24	15,24	41	..	41	14,83	14,83	..
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	..	18	18	34	..	34	—16	14,67	..
1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	..	30	30	59	..	59	—29	14,38	..
1948-49	84	..	43	1,27	2,33	..	2,33	—1,06	13,32	..
1949-50	..	..	43	43	—5	..	—5	48	13,80	..
1950-51	10,00	..	52	10,52	5,35	..	5,35	5,17	(b) 19,44	..
1951-52	10,00	..	65	10,65	7,70	..	7,70	2,95	(c) 22,48	..
1952-53	12,00	..	76	12,76	8,10	..	8,10	4,66	27,14	..
1953-54	2,65	..	73	3,29	9,81	..	9,81	—6,52	20,62	..
1954-55	9,10	..	60	9,70	12,78	..	12,78	—3,08	17,54	..
1955-56	7,08	..	49	7,57	12,14	..	12,14	—4,57	12,97	..
1956-57	20,22	..	43	20,65	19,84	..	19,84	81	(d) 13,75	..
1957-58	13,38	..	25	13,63	25,53	..	25,53	—11,90	1,85	..
1958-59	8,93	10,98	(e) —0	19,11	27,87	19	28,06	—8,95	(f) —1,69	10,98
1959-60	20,12	14,85	15	35,12	24,89	65	25,54	9,58	(g) 8,91	25,83
1960-61	32,01	3,58	48	36,07	23,32	98	24,30	11,77	(h) 19,13	(i) 29,41
1961-62	24,40	..	84	25,24	21,14	53	21,67	3,57	(j) 10,49	
1962-63	42,06	..	70	42,76	23,17	..	23,17	19,59	(k) 29,68	..
1963-64	49,24	..	1,54	50,78	29,94	..	29,94	20,84	(l) 52,23	..
1964-65	13,18	..	1,72	14,90	28,25	..	28,25	—13,35	(m) 38,99	..
1965-66	18,56	..	1,34	19,90	28,91	..	28,91	—9,01	(n) 30,09	..
1966-67	..	..	68	68	27,95	..	27,95	—27,27	(o) 3,37	..
1967-68	..	11,24	19	11,43	19,15	24	19,39	—7,96	(p) 46	11,24
1968-69	..	14,06	14	14,20	16,59	80	17,39	—3,19	(q) 1,26	25,30
1969-70	..	18,14	9	18,23	17,08	1,52	18,60	—37	(r) 1,18	43,45
1970-71	..	21,58	9	21,67	18,23	2,46	20,69	98	(s) 1,34	65,03
1971-72	9,21	21,62	29	31,12	20,82	3,52	24,34	6,78	,12	86,65
1972-73	2,92	15,72	32	18,96	21,49	3,71	25,20	—6,24	(t) 1,96	(u) 85,65
1973-74	..	22,65	8	22,73	19,39	4,69	24,08	—1,35	(v) 31	108,30

(Figures inlakes of Rupee

Year	Appropriation to Fund from				Withdrawal from fund			Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing Balance	Loan Out-standing to General revenues
	Revenue surplus etc.	Loan from General Revenues	Interest on balances	Total	For works	Interest on Loan	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1974-75	..	21,90	3	21,93	16,17	6,00	22,17	—24	(*w*) 26	130,20
1975-76	..	22,34	8	22,42	16,32	7,33	23,65	—1,23	(*x*) 24	152,54
1976-77	25,86	..	22	26,08	17,62	8,24	25,86	22	(*y*) 14	152,54
1977-78	34,61	..	23	34,84	26,22	8,39	34,61	23	(*z*) 24	152,54
1978-79	34,68	5,37	41	40,46	25,94	8,74	34,68	5,78	(*ab*) 6,06	157,91
1979-80	..	31,59	35	31,94	27,82	9,25	37,07	—5,13	(*ac*) 90	189,50
1980-81	..	34,66	7	34,73	29,77	11,24	41,01	—6,28	(*ad*) —5,19	224,16
1981-82	44,07	..	19	44,26	27,23	11,84	39,07	5,19	..	224,16
1982-83	46,36	..	43	46,79	32,74	14,05	46,79	..	..	224,16
1983-84	..	49,59	..	49,59	32,65	16,23	48,88	71	71	273,75
1984-85	..	62,61	5	62,66	37,78	21,21	58,99	3,67	4,38	336,36
1985-86	62,11	..	16	62,27	42,10	24,39	66,49	—4,22	16	336,36
1986-87 (BE)	69,00	15,06	87	84,93	60,00	24,93	84,93	..	..	351,42
1986-87 (RE)	11,00	103,[illegible]6	1	114,27	90,00	24,43	114,43	—16	..	439,62
1987-88 (BE)	69,00	50,[illegible]6	..	119,26	90,00	29,26	119,26	..	..	489,88

***These figures from 1950-51 are provisional, as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.**

(*a*) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(*b*) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*c*) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*d*) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

(*e*) Includes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the Central Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances.

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(*g*) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(*h*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserved Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*i*) Rs. 29,41 lakhs loan repaid to General Revenues in the year 1961-62 in terms of accepted recommendations of the Railway convention Committee 1960.

(*j*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction on 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hidgoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations from the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mander Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*k*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South-Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the Works 'Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*l*) Includes, 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and OLWR on Western Railway.

(*m*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*n*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*o*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and Southeastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N .F. Railway.

(*p*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49), Northeast Frontier (—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways].

(*q*) Includes 3.99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorakhpur-Katihar microwave communications on N.E. Rly. (20) written-back to Capital and Depreciation Rseserve Fund.

(*r*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*s*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway.

(*t*) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*u*) The loan liability was written down by Rs. 16.72 crores against arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as per recommendations of Railway Convention Committee 1971.

(*v*) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*w*) Includes 19 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*x*) Includes 1,21 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*y*) Excludes 32 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*z*) Includes 13 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ab*) Includes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ac*) Excludes 4 lakhs „ „ „ „ . Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*ad*) Includes 19 lakhs „ „ „ „ .

APPENDIX XV

Railway Pension Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund					Withdrawn from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing Balance
	By transfer from S.R. P.F. (Contributory)	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1964-65	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(a)13,82
1965-66	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(b)25,17
1966-67	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(c)44,09
1967-68	53	10,00	30	2,01	12,84	5,34	7,50	(d)52,37
1968-69	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(e)67,90
1969-70	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(f)80,02
1970-71	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(g)92,86
1971-72	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(h)100,33
1972-73	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(i)125 06
1973-74	1,29	16,00	60	6,54	24,43	12,33	12,10	(j)142,'21
1974-75	3,71	16,00	60	7,80	28,11	18,98	9,13	(k)159,94
1975-76	5,23	24,50	80	9,03	39,56	30,01	9,55	(l)179,77
1976-77	3,81	35,00	90	10,24	49,95	40,25	9,70	(m)199,71
1977-78	4,64	40,00	1,00	11,40	57,04	50,35	6,69	(n)216,34
1978-79	6,39	50,00	1,00	13,02	70,41	62,96	7,45	(o)241,52
1979-80	12,55	65,00	1,30	15,92	94,77	75,35	19,42	(p)291,17
1980-81	11,76	85,00	1,50	19,40	117,66	105,57	12,09	(q)333,75
1981-82	8,18	100,00	1,80	21,72	131,70	124,93	6,77	(r)358,99
1982-83	9,85	150,00	2,02	24,64	186,51	180,73	5,78	(s)394,32
1983-84	14,37	185,00	3,10	26,79	229,26	223,80	5,46	(t)428,25
1984-85	8,26	225,00	4,00	27.63	264,89	278,15	—13,26	(u)432,26
1985-86	9,89	265,00	5,00	27,70	307,59	352,58	—44,99	(v)411,82
1986-87 (BE)	..	286,00	6,00	24.18	316,18	344,00	—27,82	370,24
1986-87 (RE)	10,65	354,00	6,00	26,04	396,69	405,15	—8,46	(w)409,45
1987-88 (BE)	..	454,00	7,00	26,85	487,85	453,90	+3395	443,40

Includes (a) 79 lakhs, (b) 35 lakhs, (c) 1,16 lakhs, (d) 78 lakhs, (e) 4,22 lakhs, (f) 4.10 lakhs, (g) 1,25 lakhs, (h) 1,10 lakhs, (i) 8,08 lakhs (j) 5,05 lakhs, (k) 8.60 lakhs, (l) 10,28 lakhs, (m) 10,24 lakhs (n) 9,94 lakhs, (o) 17,73 lakhs, (p) 30,22 lakhs (q) 30,49 lakhs, (r) 18,47 lakhs (s) 29,55 lakhs (t) 28,46 lakhs(u) 17,27 lakhs and (v) 24,55 lakhs (w)6,09 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident of Fund staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

APPENDIX XVI

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupee)

Year	Appropriation to Fund			Withdrawl from Fund			Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing balance
	From Surcharge	Interest	Total	Accident compensa-tion	Safety and Passenger amenities works	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75	6,65	26	6,91	12	5	17	6,74	(a) 8,50
1975-76	7,90	64	8,54	51	33	84	7,70	16,20
1976-77	8,98	1,07	10,05	30	1,38	1,68	8,37	24,57
1977-78	10,00	1,52	11,52	51	3,39	3,90	7,62	32,19
1978-79	9,90	1,90	11,80	70	6,15	6,85	4,95	37,14
1979-80	10,21	2,23	12,44	16	7,54	7,70	4,74	41,88
1980-81	10,50	2,54	13,04	39	10,62	11,01	2,03	43,91
1981-82	11,07	2,74	13,81	47	11,35	11,82	1,99	45,90
1982-83	9,89	2,66	12,55	84	18,89	19,73	—7,18	38,72
1983-84	9,26	2,10	11,36	1,05	21,08	22,13	—10,77	27,95
1984-85	9,09	1,30	10,39	1,60	23,43	25,03	—14,64	13,31
1985-86	27,44	81	28,25	2,18	26,94	29,12	—87	12,44
1986-87 (BE)	30,00	25	30,25	3,11	35,00	38,11	—7,86	3
1986-87 (RE)	31,50	59	32,09	3,16	35,20	38,36	—6,27	6,17
1987-88 (BE)	60,00	81	60,81	3,47	44,00	47,47	+13,34	19,51

(a) Includes 1,76 proforma adjustment from Deposit Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX XVII

Deferred Dividend Liability Account

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Relating to the period prior to 1978-79			Relating to the period 1978-79 onwards		
	Opening Balance	Payment during the year	Balance Outstanding	Accretion during the year	Payment during the year	Balance Outstanding
1978-79	117,60	1,99	115,61	..	..	..
1979-80	115,61	0,43	115,18	66,24	..	66,24
1980-81	115,18	..	115,18	197,87	..	264,11
1981-82	115,18	2,52	112,66	..	..	264,11
1982-83	112,66	71,95	40,71	..	..	264,11
1983-84	40,71	..	40,71	44,75	..	308,86
1984-85	40,71	..	40,71	195,59	..	504,45
1985-86	40,71	40,71	..	..	76,01	428,44
1986-87 (BE)	22,41	..	22,41	..	..	504,45
1986-87 (RE)	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1987-88 (BE)	..	.	..	..	..	428,44

APPENDIX XVIII

Financial effect of Social Obligations on Indian Government Railways 1986-87 (Estimated)

S.No.	Items	Rs. in crores
1.	Loss on Coaching Services (Suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic, parcel, luggage etc.)	1201.22
2.	Loss on low-rated commodities (Salt for edible use Rs. 24.65 crores, Foodgrains Rs. 16.57 crores, Fodder Rs. 10.39 crores, Fruit & Vegetables Rs. 8.95 crores, Timbar Wrought Rs. 8.50 Firewood & Charcoal Rs. 8.47 crores, Sugarcane Rs. 7.73 crores, Other Ores Rs. 4.85 crores, Bamboo Rs. 4.37 crores, Oil Seeds (Others) Rs. 3.28 crores, Live Stock Rs. 2.18 crores, Cotton Raw Unpressed Rs. 1.75 corres, Bones Rs. 1.52 crores, Salt for Chemical Industries Rs. 1.25 crores, Bidi Leaves Rs. 1.09 Crores, Caustic Soda Rs. 0.27 crores, Matches (Safety) Rs. 0.18 crores, Cotton Raw Pressed Rs. 0.14 crores, Jute Raw Unpressed Rs. 0.07 crores, Groundnuts Rs. 0.03 crores & Organic Mannures Rs. 0.03 crores	106.27
3.	Freight concessions on relief materials	..
		1307.49

The Railways are spending Rs. 105.52 crores on Railway Potection/Railway Protection Special Force, about Rs. 24.88 crores as contribution to State Governments for order Police etc. Rs. 113.87 crores on Health, Medical and Welfare Services, Rs. 18.86 crores on Educational Assistance to Railway employees' children and Rs. 72.73 crores by way of subsidised housing of employees.

NOTE : Assessment on territorial basis of the financial results of the branch lines indicates that some of them suffered a loss. The aggregate loss on these unremunerative branch lines amounts to about Rs. 78.00 crores which is included in item 1 and partially in)item 2 of the above statement.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement of Financial Burden on Indian Railways on account of Uneconomic Branch Lines.

All narrow gauge lines and BG lines joining the main system at one end only are treated as Branch Lines in accordance with the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969. During 1985-86, 142 (29 BG, 76 MG and 37NG) branch lines were found uneconomical. The loss suffered by these lines were about Rs. 78 crores excluding dividends.

2. Most of these Branch lines have low density of traffic, the NG lines particularly have the disadvantage of break of gauge transhipment, short lead and severe competition from road traffic. The renewal and strengthening of track as also replacement of old rolling stock require substantial expenditure. Efforts have been made to reduce working expenses to the extent feasible. Instead of running separate goods and passenger trains, mixed trains have been introduced on many sections. Many of the stations have been converted into Contractor-operated halts. The system of "One Engine only" has been introduced wherever possible. With a view to increasing earnings, timely supply of empties for loading is arranged and loading and release of wagon is watched. Efforts have been made to minimise transit time. Checks against ticketless travel have been intensified. Close liaison is being maintained with the trade.

3. In respect of the operation of unremunerative branch lines, various high level committees have recommended that all uneconomic branch lines, where alternative modes of transport existed or can be developed should be closed down. However, the State Governments concerned are averse to support the closure of these lines. The Railway Reforms Committee in Part XI of their report on 'Economics' (Oct. 83) recommended closing down of 40 such lines where adequate alternative road transport facilities are already available. They further suggested that in case the State Government did not agree to closure of such lines for their own reasons they should share the losses on 50:50 basis. In the first instance, it was decided to close down and dismantle 7 (out of the said 40 lines) where train services had been withdrawn some years ago. Four out of the 7 lines have since been dismantled. As regards the remaining lines to be closed/dismantled, despite taking up the matter with the State Governments at the highest level, there has been no progress so far. However, the General Maagers of the Zonal Railways have been asked to reopen the dialogue with the State Governments in order to persuade them to agree for closure of these lines by offering financial assistance on one-time-basic as a package deal for development of roads and strengthening the present fleet of bus services in lieu of train services being operated at present. These discussions are in progress.

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Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways for 1987-88

विषय सूची

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1987-88

में

रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण

SUMMARY
OF
RAILWAYS' WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME FOR 1987-88

नीचे दी गयी तालिका में 1985-86 के वास्तविक, 1986-87 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान तथा 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान दिये गये हैं। यह खर्च पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) के खाते किया जाता है :—

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1985-86, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1986-87 and the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR).

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88
पूंजी Capital	792,42,46	1190,00,00	1324,81,00	1140,93,23
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	981,47,88	1250,00,00	1110,34,00	1285,00,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	42,10,31	60,00,00	90,00,00	90,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	26,93,81	35,00,00	35,20,00	44,00,00
चालू लाइन-निर्माण—राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	13,56,45	25,00,00	25,00,00	30,00,00
जोड़ TOTAL	1856,50,91	2560,00,00	2585,35,00	2589,93,23
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी) Metropolitan Transport Projects—Misc. Advances (Cap.)	85,06,70	90,00,00	*90,07,00	*90,06,77
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1941,57,61	2650,00,00	2675,42,00	†2680,00,000

†रेलों के योजना निवेशों के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा० रे० वि० नि०) द्वारा बाजार से ऋण लेकर 300 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित राशि को छोड़कर।

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

*पूंजी भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 7.00 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1986-87) तथा 6.77 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1987-88) शामिल है।

*Includes Rs. 7.00 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1986-87) and Rs. 6.77 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1987-88) under Capital—Stores Suspense.

विभिन्न वर्ग के निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये 2680 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध व्यवस्था का बंटवारा इस प्रकार है :—

The following is the distribution of the net provision of Rs. 2680 crores among the various classes of works :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1987-88					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (*a*) New lines (Construction)	79,39	1,16,54	146,43	11	..	..	..	146,54
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of new lines	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	—23	—58	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (*d*) Gauge conversion	40,16	54,34	45,36	2,42	1,76	46	..	50,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	75,00	93,89	124,57	3,59	2,07	19	..	130,42
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (*f*) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	69,82	96,28	105,49	1,70	7,21	1,85	7,27	123,52
(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	..	51,60	27,45	32	27,04	..	19	55,00
(ज) चल-स्टाक (*h*) Rolling stock	607,74	938,88	198,97	448,27	4,20	..	..	651,44
(झ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (*i*) Track Renewals	611,63	693,37	..	8,03,36	..	..	..	803,36
(ञ) पुल-संबंधी कार्य (*j*) Bridge works	30,04	44,02	50	42,55	50	17,00	50	61,05

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor-Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1987-88					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(ट) सिगनल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (*k*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	52,04	75,46	14,50	38,78	4,40	20,57	3,00	81,25
(ठ) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (*l*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ड) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*m*) Electrification Projects	167,77	175,32	177,33	4,14	50	1,27	...	183,24
(ढ) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*n*) Other electrical works	7,71	22,85	20,00	9,62	5,50	..	5,00	40,12
(ण) मशीन और संयंत्र (*o*) Machinery & Plant	52,28	59,70	15,50	49,45	2,00	..	3,05	70,00
(त) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*p*) Workshops—including Production Units	94,72	171,47	157,54	20,02	4,60	..	5,01	187,17
(थ) कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान (*q*) Staff quarters	16,26	26,89	20,96	3,50	4	...	50	25,00
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (*r*) Amenities for staff	10,48	17,12	6,60	1,37	10,00	3	1,00	19,00
(ध) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*s*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	6,67	9,96	50	1,00	9,73	20	40	11,83
(ii) अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other railway users' amenities	8	7	..	..	17	..	..	17
(न) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम—सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में निवेश (i) इरकान (*t*) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings(i)IRCON	1,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) भा०रे०वि०नि० (ii) IRFC	..	50,00	50,00	..	..	..	..	50,00

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1986-87	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1987-88					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(प) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (*u*) Other specified works	13,15	13,92	4,50	1,00	2,50	3,00	3,00	14,00
(फ) रेल अनुसंधान (v) Railway Research	..	1,00	59	55	7,78	..	1,08	10,00
(ब) भंडार उचंत (शुद्ध) (*w*) Stores suspense (Net)	60,40	*31,94	@25,30	...	...	..	...	25,30
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (शुद्ध) (*x*) Manufacture suspense (Net)	13,80	—1,61	—8	..	..	..	..	—8
(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (*y*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	—40	—5,33	—22	..	..	..	..	—22
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries :								
(i) विनिर्मुक्त सामान के जमाखाते (*i*) Credits for released materials	—151,67	—150,14	..	—146,75	..	..	..	—146,75
(ii) अन्य जमा खाते (*ii*) Other credits	—2,28	—1,64	—79	..	..	—57	..	—1,36
जोड़ Total	1856,51	2585,42	1141,00	1285,00	90,00	44,00	30,00	2590,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	86,08	91,11	91,00	..	..	..	..	91,00
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—1,01	—1,11	—1,00	..	..	..	..	—1,00
कुल जोड़ Grand Total	1941,58	2675,42	1231,00	1285,00	90,00	44,00	30,00	†2680,00

†रेलों के योजना निवेशों के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा० रे० वि० नि०) द्वारा बाजार से ऋण लेकर 300 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित राशि को छोड़कर।

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

*मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 7.00 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

@मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 6.77 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

@Includes Rs. 6.77 lakhs for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

1987-88 में प्रस्तावित महत्वपूर्ण नये निर्माण कार्यों का विवरण और उनके औचित्य की संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

नयी लाइनें (निर्माण)

1. **लक्ष्मीकांतपुर से नामखाना तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (47.5 कि०मी०)—पूर्व रेलवे**—पश्चिम बंगाल के सुन्दर बन क्षेत्र, जो परिवहन अवसंरचना की कमी के कारण पिछड़ा रहा है, का विकास करने और साथ ही इस क्षेत्र से कलकत्ता महानगर के लिए दैनिक यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए लक्ष्मीकांतपुर से नामखाना तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का कार्य अनुमोदित किया गया है। इस रेल सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने से कलकत्ता महानगर की पहले से संतृप्त सड़कों को भी काफी राहत मिलेगी। इस परियोजना पर 40.90 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **त्रिचूर और गुरुवायूर के बीच बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन का निर्माण (24 कि.मी.)—दक्षिण रेलवे**:—गुरुवायूर में प्रसिद्ध कृष्ण मंदिर बड़ी संख्या में तीर्थ यात्रियों को आकर्षित करता है। गुरुवायूर के लिए रेल संपर्क की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बहुत वर्षों से जनता मांग कर रही है और तदनुसार, त्रिचूर–गुरुवायूर–कुट्टीपुरम बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन (56 कि०मी०) के लिए सर्वेक्षण 1981 में अद्यतन किया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार वैकल्पिक मार्ग के रूप में काम आने तथा क्षेत्र के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए गुरुवायूर के लिए रेल संपर्क के रूप में रेल लाइन (56 कि.मी.) की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य था। 16.67 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से त्रिचूर से गुरुवायूर तक (24 कि०मी०) रेल लाइन के निर्माण का अब विनिश्चय किया गया है, जिसके लिए 1987–88 के दौरान एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

1. **इटारसी—आमला खंड-पोलापत्थर से बरबतपुर तक (18.83 कि.मी.) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना और आगे दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए किरतगढ़ से पोलापत्थर तक भूमि का अधिग्रहण-मध्य रेलवे**—देश के उत्तरी और दक्षिणी भागों को जोड़ने वाले ग्रांड ट्रक मार्ग का इटारसी–नागपुर खंड एक नाजुक टुकड़ा है। 81 कि०मी० और 39 कि०मी० को शामिल करते हुए दो चरणों में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है और प्रगति पर है। शिवपुरी और चांडा में कोयला खानों से अतिरिक्त कोयला, मानिकगढ़ क्षेत्र में सीमेंट

Important New Works proposed during 1987-88, with brief notes of justification, are as under :—

NEW LINES (CONSTRUCTION)

1. *New B.G. line from Lakshmikantapur to Namkhana (47.5 kms.).—Eastern Railway.*—Construction of a new B.G. line from Lakshmikantapur to Namkhana has been approved to promote development of Sunderban region of West Bengal which has remained backward due to lack of transport infrastructure and also to cater to commuter traffic from this area to the Calcutta Metropolis. Provision of this rail link will also give substantial relief to the already saturated roads of Calcutta Metropolis. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 40.90 crores and an outlay of Rs. one crore has been proposed in 1987-88.

2. *Construction of BG rail line between Trichur and Guruvayur (24 Kms.)—Southern Railway.*—The famous Krishna Temple at Guruvayur attracts a very large number of pilgrims. There has been considerable public demand for the past many years to provide a rail link to Guruvayur and accordingly, survey was last updated in 1981 for Trichur-Guruvayur-Kuttipuram BG rail line (56 Kms.). As per this survey, the rail line (56 Kms.) was justified to provide rail link to Guruvayur, serve as an alternative route, and provide stimulus for development of the area. It has now been decided to take up construction of rail line from Trichur to Guruvayur (24 Kms.) at an anticipated cost of Rs. 16.67 crores with an outlay of Rs. one crore in 1987-88.

DOUBLING

1. *Itarsi—Amla Section—Doubling of Polapathar to Barbatpur (18.83 Kms.) and Acquisition of land from Kiratgarh to Polapathar for further doubling.—Central Railway.*—Itarsi—Nagpur Section is a critical stretch of the G.T. route linking Northern and Southern parts of the country. Doubling in two phases covering 81 Kms. and 39 Kms. has been taken up and in progress. Traffic is expected to rise further due to additional coal from collieries in Shivpuri and

संयंत्रों के शुरू हो जाने तथा खाद्यान्न यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण आगे यातायात बढ़ने की संभावना हैं। प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए इस कार्य को 17.47 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 76 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. जैतवाड़-मानिकपुर खण्ड—57.51 कि.मी. में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे—कटनी-मानिकपुर सीमेंट ढुलाई का एक महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। सतना, मैहर, जुकैही और किमोर में स्थित 4 सीमेंट फैक्टरियों से प्रतिदिन औसतन 350 माल डिब्बों का लदान होता है। इस खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम चरणों में प्रारम्भ किया गया था और चरण-I (51 कि०मी० और चरण-II (29 कि०मी०) चालू कर दिये गये हैं। सतना-रीवा क्षेत्र में और अधिक सीमेंट फैक्टरियों की स्थापना से इस क्षेत्र में यातायात में और वृद्धि होने की प्रत्याशा है। प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए क्षमता सृजित करने के लिए जैतवाड़ और मानिकपुर के बीच 57.51 कि०मी० खण्ड पर 26.30 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. माटाटिला—बसई खण्ड—पुल भाग सहित 7.88 कि.मी. में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे—बीना-झांसी खण्ड 153 कि०मि० ग्रांड मार्ग का एक महत्वपूर्ण खण्ड है। बेतवा नदी पर महत्वपूर्ण पुल सहित माटाटिला और बसई (7.88 कि० मी०) के बीच ब्लाक खण्ड को छोड़ कर खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछी हुई है। यह मार्ग पहले से ही विद्युतीकरण के लिए अनुमोदित है। उत्तरी दिशा में उर्वरक, सीमेंट, और पैट्रोल, तेल स्नेहक यातायात तथा दक्षिणी दिशा में खाद्यान्न यातायात के कारण इस खण्ड में यातायात और बढ़ने की संभावना है। प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त यातायात की सम्हलायी के लिए, इस कार्य को 5.79 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से करने का प्रस्तावित है। 1987-88 में इस काम के लिए 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. झांसी मंडल—इकहरी लाइन के पुल वाले भाग अर्थात् (1) कुरवै-कैथोरा-बीना नदी (2.70 कि.मी.) तथा (2) बेतवा 'ए' केबिन और बेतवा "बी" केबिन (2.64 कि.मी.) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे—भारतीय रेलों के बीना—भोपाल खण्ड पर कोयले का सबसे अधिक यातायात होता है। इस खंड पर मध्य भारत कोयला खानों और सिंगरौली कोयला खानों से गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में स्थित बिजलीघरों तथा उद्योगों के लिए कोयले की ढुलाई होती है। उर्वरक, खाद्यान्न तथा सीमेंट के संचलन के कारण इस खण्ड पर यातायात और बढ़ने की संभावना है। प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त यातायात के लिए क्षमता सृजित करने हेतु, कुरवै-केथोरा-बीना

Chanda, Cement Plants coming up in Manikgarh area and increase in foodgrain traffic. To deal with the anticipated additional traffic, this work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 17.47 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 76 lakhs in 1987-88.

2. *Jaitwar Manikpur Section—Doubling of 57.51 Kms.—Central Railway.*—Katni—Manikpur Section is an important cement carrying route. Daily average loading from 4 cement factories located at Satna, Maihar, Jukehi and Kymore is about 350 wagons. Doubling of this section had been taken up in phases and phase-I (51 Kms.) and Phase-II (29 Kms.) have been commissioned. Traffic is anticipated to increase further on this section due to setting up of more cement factories in Satna—Rewa area. To create capacity for dealing with anticipated additional traffic, doubling between Jaitwar and Manikpur for 57.51 Kms. is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 26.30 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1987-88.

3. *Matatila—Basai Section—Doubling of 7.88 Kms. including bridge portion—Central Railway.*—Bina—Jhansi Section (153 Kms.) is an important section of G.T. route. The section is doubled except for the block section between Matatila and Basai (7.88 Kms.) including important bridge over Betwa river. The route is already approved for electrification. The traffic on this section is expected to rise further on account of fertiliser, cement and POL traffic in North direction and foodgrain traffic in South direction. To deal with anticipated additional traffic, this work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 5.79 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1987-88.

4. *Jhansi Division—Doubling of single line bridge portion viz.—(1) Kurwai—Kethora—Bina River (2.70 Kms.) and (2) Betwa 'A' Cabin and Betwa 'B' Cabin (2.64 Kms.)—Central Railway.*—Bina—Bhopal section caters for the heaviest coal traffic on the Indian Railways. It carries coal from Central India Coal Fields and Singrauli coalfields to power houses and industries located in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The traffic on this section is expected to rise further on account of movement of fertiliser, foodgrains, cement. To create capacity

नदी (2.70 कि० मी०) और बेतवा 'ए' केबिन–बेतवा 'बी' केबिन जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण पुल शामिल है, के शेष इकहरी लाइन खण्डों पर 6.84 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987–88 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **गढ़वा रोड--सोननगर खंड (चरण II) सिगसिगी और बगहा बिष्णुपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना--पूर्व रेलवे--** 93 कि०मी० की दूरी में फैला हुआ गढ़वा रोड-सोननगर खंड व्यस्ततम कोयला लदान सीजन के दौरान संतृप्त अवस्था में काम करता है और कोल इंडिया द्वारा कोयले के उत्पादन में असाधारण वृद्धि दिखायी गयी है। निहित कठिनाइयों और प्रचलित परिचालनिक स्वरूप के कारण इस लाइन की वर्तमान क्षमता को बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है। इस प्रकार इस खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना अत्यावश्यक है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 48.89 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 1987–88 के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **मुरादाबाद और रामपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने की व्यवस्था--चरण-1 (27.41 कि. मी.)--उत्तर रेलवे--** मुरादाबाद–बरेली पूर्व रेलवे को देश के उत्तर-पश्चिम से जोड़ने वाला महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्ग है। इस खंड का; पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए पूर्व क्षेत्र से कोयले, इस्पात तथा अन्य यातायात के संचलन के लिए बहुत उपयोग किया जाता है।

यात्री यातायात के विकासशील रुख के साथ माल यातायात में असाधारण वृद्धि के कारण दोहरी लाइन बिछा कर इस लाइन की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

कार्य को चरणों में पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है और चरण–I में मुरादाबाद और रामपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के प्रस्ताव को 20.72 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से 1987–88 में 90 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय के प्रस्ताव सहित बजट में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

7. **मौजूदा मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलकर लखनऊ और उन्नाव के बीच और गंगापुल पर बड़ी दोहरी लाइन बिछाना तथा बड़ी लाइन को कानपुर सेंट्रल से कानपुर अनवरगंज तक बढ़ाना--उत्तर रेलवे--**लखनऊ-कानपुर खण्ड मीटर और बड़े आमान वाला दोहरा आमान क्षेत्र है। बड़े आमान पर लखनऊ--उन्नाव और गंगा पर कानपुर ब्रिज इकहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है। इकहरी बड़ी लाइन पर लाइन क्षमता पहले से संतृप्त है तथा यहां तब तक और अधिक यात्री एवं माल सेवाएं आरम्भ नहीं की जा सकती हैं जब तक इस खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन न बिछा दी जाए और लाइन क्षमता न बढ़ा दी जाए। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर आमान

for dealing with anticipated additional traffic, doubling of the remaining single line sections of Kurwai—Kethora—Bina River (2.70 Kms.) and Betwa 'A' Cabin—Betwa 'B' Cabin involving important bridges is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 6.84 crores with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1987-88.

5. *Doubling of Garhwa Road—Sonnagar Section (Phase II) between Sigsigi and Bagha Bishnupur—Eastern Railway.*—Garhwa Road—Sonnagar section spanning a distance of 93 Kms. is working to saturation during the peak coal loading season and phenomenal increase in coal production has been indicated by Coal India. No further increase in the existing capacity on this line is possible due to layout constraint and prevalent operational pattern. Hence the doubling of the section is imperative. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 48.89 crores and outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 2 crores.

6. *Provision of doubling between Moradabad and Rampur—Phase-I (27.41 Kms.).—Nothern Railway.*—Moradabad—Bareilly forms part of the important trunk route connecting Eastern Railway with the North-West country. The section is heavily utilised for movement of coal, steel and other traffic from Eastern region for Western U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

Due to developing trends of passenger traffic as well as the phenomenal increase in the goods traffic it is proposed to increase the capacity by doubling the line.

The work is proposed to be completed in phases and Phase-I of doubling between Moradabad and Rampur is proposed in the Budget at an anticipated cost of Rs. 20.72 crores with an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs in 1987-88.

7. *BG doubling between Lucknow and Unnao and over the Ganga bridge by converting existing MG line into BG and extending BG from Kanpur Central to Kanpur Anwarganj—Northern Railway.*—Lucknow—Kanpur section is a metre gauge and broad gauge dual gauge territory. On the BG, Lucknow—Unnao and the Kanpur Bridge on the Ganga are single line. The line capacity on the single BG line is already saturated and more passenger and goods services cannot be introduced unless the section is doubled and line capacity increased. After the gauge conversion on the North Eastern Railway, introduction of more

परिवर्तन करने से, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तरी बिहार, उत्तरी बंगाल और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की परिवहन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बड़े आमान पर और अधिक सेवाएं चलाना आवश्यक हो गया है ।

अतएव, समानान्तर मीटर लाइन को बदल कर लखनऊ से उन्नाव और कानपुर ब्रिज के इकहरी बड़ी लाइन वाले खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है । बड़ी लाइन को कानपुर सेंट्रल से कानपुर अनवरगंज तक बढ़ाना भी आवश्यक है ताकि बड़ी लाइन की सीमित यार्ड सुविधाओं को देखते हुए बड़ी लाइन के दैनिक यात्री यातायात को कानपुर सेंट्रल के बजाय कानपुर अनवरगंज में सम्हाला जा सके । इस कार्य को 49.05 करोड़ रु० की प्रत्याशित लागत पर करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 1.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. **कुमेदपुर—न्यू जलपाईगुडी खंड—बरसोई —डालखोला और धूलाबाड़ी—अलुआबाड़ी के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन (34 कि.मी.) बिछाने की व्यवस्था—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—कुमेदपुर-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी खंड उत्तरी पूर्व क्षेत्र को शेष रेल प्रणाली से जोड़ने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बड़ी लाइन का भाग है । इस क्षेत्र की बढ़ती हुई परिवहन आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, इस खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गयी है । कुमेदपुर-बरसोई और धूलाबाड़ी-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी के बीच कहीं कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाने को 1986-87 में पहले ही अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है । बरसोई-डालखोला और धूलाबाड़ी-अलुआबाड़ी के बीच 24.32 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से, 1987-88 में 1.5 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के प्रस्ताव सहित, कहीं कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. **मद्रास बीच और मद्रास एग्मबूर के बीच तीसरी लाइन की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण रेलवे**—मद्रास बीच से एग्मबूर तक स्वचल दोहरी लाइन खण्ड है जिसका मुख्यतः उपनगरीय सेवाओं के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है । मद्रास बीच-मद्रास एग्मबूर और ताम्बरम-चिंगलपेट्टै के बीच उपनगरीय मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर मौजूदा लाइन क्षमता अति-संतृप्त है । ताम्बरम—चिंगलपेट्टै खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य चल रहा है । इस खण्ड पर उपनगरीय सेवाओं की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए, मद्रास बीच और मद्रास एग्मबूर के बीच एक तीसरी लाइन बिछाना आवश्यक है । यह कार्य वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण है जिससे 15.82 प्रतिशत प्रतिफल प्राप्त होगा । अतएव, इस कार्य को 4.18 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में एक करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

services on the Broad Gauge has become essential to meet the transport requirements of Eastern U.P., North Bihar, North Bengal and the North Eastern Region.

The single line BG section from Lucknow to Unnao and the Kanpur bridge is, therefore, proposed to be doubled by converting the parallel MG line. It is also necessary to extend the BG line from Kanpur Central to Kanpur Anwarganj to handle BG commuter traffic at Kanpur Anwarganj instead of Kanpur Central in view of limited BG yard facilities. The work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 49.05 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.10 crores has been proposed in 1987-88.

8. *Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri Section—Provision of patch doubling (34 kms) between Barsoi-Dalkhola and Dhulabari-Aluabari.—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri section forms part of the vital BG line linking the North Eastern region with the rest of the Railway system. In view of the growing transport requirements of the area, need has been felt for doubling this section. Patch doubling between Kumedpur-Barsoi and Dhulabari-New Jalpaiguri has already been approved in 1986-87. Further patch doubling between Barsoi-Dalkhola and Dhulabari-Aluabari is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 24.32 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores in 1987-88.

9. *Provision of Third Line between Madras Beach and Madras Egmore—Southern Railway.*—Madras Beach to Egmore is an automatic double line section used mainly for suburban services. The existing capacity on the MG suburban section between Madras Beach—Madras-Egmore and Tambaram—Chengalpattu is over-saturated. Doubling of Tambaram—Chengalpattu section is in progress. To meet the demands of suburban services on this section, it is necessary to lay a third line between Madras Beach and Madras Egmore. The work is financially justified yielding a return of 15.82 per cent. It is, therefore, proposed, to take up this work at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.18 crores with an outlay of Rs. One crore in 1987-88.

10. विकाराबाद—तांदूर के बीच रेलपथ पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—विकाराबाद—वाडी खंड इस क्षेत्र में सीमेंट संयंत्रों तथा कृष्णा में ताप बिजली घरों और गुती-नांदलूर खंड पर सीमेंट संयंत्रों की रेल परिवहन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है। अपेक्षित पथों के विकास के लिए इस सम्पूर्ण खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना अनिवार्य है और विभिन्न टुकड़ों में इसे आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। विकाराबाद-तांदूर खंड (41.41 कि.मी.) में 41.37 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से, 1987-88 में 1.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के प्रस्ताव सहित दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है।

11. रायपुर—विजयनगरम खंड (99.96 कि.मी.) (चरण-I) पर लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए अंबोडला बिस्सामकटक तथा थेरुवली—गुमड के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—रायपुर–विजयनगरम लाइन (466.6 कि.मी॰) पर लांजीगढ़-अंबोडला (13.7 कि.मी.) और बिस्सामकटक-थेरुबली (18.5 कि.मी.) के बीच दोहरी लाइन वाले दो टुकड़ों सहित 41 ब्लाक स्टेशन हैं। यह दक्षिण भारत को देश के उत्तर और मध्य भागों से जोड़ने वाला महत्वपूर्ण खंड है। टिटिलागढ़ यातायात की दो धाराओं का परिवर्तन स्थल है—एक भिलाई/रायपुर की ओर तथा दूसरा झारसुगुडा की ओर से। टिटिलागढ़—विजयनगरम की वर्तमान क्षमता प्रत्येक दिशा में 18 गाड़ियां हैं और इसकी उपयोगिता 99 प्रतिशत है। इस खंड को विजाग इस्पात संयंत्र से अतिरिक्त यातायात का संचलन करना होगा। इस खंड के लिए 1988-89 तक 22 गाड़ियां और 1989-90 तक 24 गाड़ियों की आवश्यकता आंकी गयी है। अतः टिटिलागढ़-विजयनगरम खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाना अपरिहार्य है। चरण-I के रूप में अंबोडला और गुमद के बीच 61 कि.मी. इकहरी लाइन के भाग में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 62.6 करोड़ रुपये है और 1987-88 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. वासद 'ए' और वासद स्टेशन के बीच माही पुल सं० 624 में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—पश्चिम रेलवे—वासद, वडोदरा और अहमदाबाद के बीच व्यस्त दोहरी लाइन के विद्युतीकृत खण्ड पर एक जंक्शन है। कठाना के लिए शाखा लाइन वासद जंक्शन से ही जाती है। वासद 'ए' और 'बी' केबिनों के बीच माही पुल संख्या 624 होने के कारण केवल यही इकहरी लाइन वाला टुकड़ा है। दोहरी लाइन खण्डों के बीच इकहरी लाइन के टुकड़े की मौजूदगी अधिक यात्री गाड़ी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए कठिनाइयां पैदा करती हैं, जिसकी निरन्तर मांग की जा रही है। दोहरी लाइन क्षेत्र में जहां मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां एक के बाद एक आती जाती रहती है, इकहरी लाइन का पुल रखना संरक्षा दृष्टि से वांछनीय नहीं है। इस प्रकार माही पुल संख्या 624 पर

10. *Doubling of track between Vikarabad—Tandur South Central Railway.*—Vikarabad-Wadi section has to cater to the rail transport requirements of cement plants in this area and also coal to Thermal Power Houses at Krishna and cement plants on Gooty-Nandalur section. Doubling of the entire section is essential to develop the required paths and has been taken up in different stretches. Doubling of Vikarabad-Tandur Section (41.41 kms.) is now proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 41.37 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore in 1987-88.

11. *Patch doubling between Ambodala-Bissamcuttack and Theruvali-Gumada for increasing the line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagram section (99.96 kms.) (Stage-I)—Southeastern Railway.—The* Raipur-Vizianagram line (466.6 kms.) has 41 block stations with two patches of double line between Lanjigarh-Ambodala (13.7 kms) and Bissam Cuttack-Theruvali (18.5 kms.). This is a vital section connecting South India with the Northern and Central parts of the country. Titilagarh is the converging point of two streams of traffic-one from Bhilai/Raipur side and the other from Jharsuguda side. The present capacity of Titilagarh-Vizianagram is 18 trains each way, and its utilisation 99 per cent. This section will have to take movement of additional traffic from the Vizag Steel Plant, the forecast for this section being 22 trains by 1988-89 and 24 trains by 1989-90. Augmentation of capacity in the Titilagarh-Vizianagram section is, therefore, inevitable. It is proposed to take up doubling of 61 kms. of single line portion between Ambodala and Gumada as Stage-I. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 62.6 crores and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been proposed in 1987-88.

12. *Doubling of Mahi Bridge No. 624 between Vasad 'A' and Vasad station—Western Railway.*—Vasad is a junction on the busy double line electrified section between Vadodara & Ahmedabad. The branch line for Kathana also takes off from Vasad Junction. Between Vasad 'A' & 'B' cabins, there is only a single line patch on account of Mahi bridge No. 624. Existence of the single line patch between double line sections has proved to be a bottleneck to the provision for more passenger train services, for which there is more passenger train services, for which there is persistent demand. Retaining a single line bridge in double line territory where mail and express trains are running in quick succession is not desirable on safety consideration. Hence it is proposed to provide

6.88 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

यातायात सुविधाएं-यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य

1. **न्यू कटनी जंक्शन-बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों की सम्हलायी के लिए डाउन यार्ड में अतिरिक्त लाइनों की व्यवस्था-मध्य रेलवे--** न्यू राम नगर, न्यू राजनगर और बिजोरी तथा बुरहार क्षेत्रों में दामोन हिल पर नयी कोयला खानों के चालू होने के कारण मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयला लदान में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो गयी है। पिछले दो वर्षों की औसत 1380 से 1440 माल डिब्बों की तुलना में अब प्रतिदिन औसतन 1800 से 2000 माल डिब्बों का लदान किया जाता है। अतः बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों की सम्हलायी के लिए न्यू डाउन यार्ड में 2 अतिरिक्त सम्पर्कों की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य है। तदनुसार इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.67 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **ग्वालियर--अतिरिक्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था--मध्य रेलवे--**ग्वालियर एक महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशन है और यहां पर्यटक यातायात की बहुत गुंजाइश है। ग्वालियर के लिए ताज एक्सप्रेस के फेरे 4-1-85 से बढ़ाकर सप्ताह में 6 दिन कर दिये गये थे। छपरा मेल को भी ग्वालियर तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त यातायात की सम्हलायी के लिए ग्वालियर में 58 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से टर्मिनल सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करनी होगी, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 11 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **बर्द्धमान--यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और आनुषंगिक कार्य--पूर्व रेलवे--**बर्द्धमान जंक्शन, जो कोयला खानों में सभी प्रारम्भिक माल यातायात के रूप में तथा उत्तर और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों से क्रास माल यातायात के लिए प्रमुख मार्ग के रूप में काम करता है, पूर्व रेलवे पर डाउन कंट्री सर्किट के लिए कठिनाई पैदा करता है। अंदुल-डानकुनी कार्ड लाइन के चालू होने से, बर्द्धमान पर यातायात की सम्हलायी और बढ़ गयी है। यह समस्या बिजली गाड़ी रेकों को योजनाबद्ध ढंग से बढ़ाने से और बदतर होगी। अतः बर्द्धमान यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा आनुषंगिक कार्य (चरण-1, स्तर-1) करने अपरिहार्य हो गये हैं। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 20.10 करोड़ रुपये है और 1987-88 में 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **डानकुनी स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त यातायात सुविधाएं--पूर्व रेलवे--**हवड़ा से लगभग 15 कि.मी. दूर स्थित डानकुनी स्टेशन पर पूर्ण रेकों की उतराई के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना, 1986-87 में स्वीकृत

for doubling of the Mahi bridge No. 624 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 6.88 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1987-88.

TRAFFIC FACILITIES---YARD REMODELLING AND OTHERS

1. *New Katni Junction—Provision of additional lines in down yard for dealing with BOX 'N' Wagons.—Central Railway.*—Coal loading in the Central India coal field has considerably increased with the commissioning of new Collieries at New Ram Nagar, New Raj Nagar and Damon Hill in Bijori and Burhar areas. Average daily loading is now 1800 to 2000 wagons against earlier average of 1380 to 1440 during the past 2 years. Provision of two additional links in the New Down yard for dealing with BOX 'N' wagons is, therefore, essential. Accordingly this work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.67 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1987-88.

Gwalior-Provision of additional terminal facilities.—Central Railway.—Gwalior is an important junction station and has great potential for tourist traffic. Frequency of Taj Express to Gwalior was increased to six days a week from 4-1-85. Chapra Mail is also extended to Gwalior.

To deal with the anticipated additional traffic, terminal facilities at Gwalior will have to be augmented and is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 58 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 11 lakh during 1987-88.

3. *Barddhaman—Remodelling of Yard and Ancillary Works—Eastern Railway.*—Barddhaman Junction which serves as a gateway for all freight traffic originating in the coalfields and cross freight traffic from Northern and South Eastern Railways presents a serious bottleneck in the down country circuit on Eastern Railway. With the commissioning of Andul-Dankuni Chord line, handling of traffic on Barddhaman has further increased. The problem would be further aggravated with the planned augmentation of EMU rakes. Remodelling of Barddhaman Yard and ancillary works (phase-I, stage-I) has, therefore, become imperative. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 20.10 crores and the outlay oproposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 80 lakhs.

4. *Additional Traffic Facilities at Dankuni Station—Eastern Railway.*—Provision of additional facilities for unloading of full rakes at Dankuni Station situated at about 15 kms. from Howrah is necessary for

हवड़ा कोचिंग टर्मिनल के विस्तार के बाद हवड़ा माल यार्ड से कोयला यातायात के मार्ग परिवर्तन के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है। इस प्रस्ताव से गमन दूरी तथा आमदनी में आंशिक कमी होगी जो माल डिब्बों के त्वरित निर्मुक्ति से संतुलित हो जायेगी। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 63.95 लाख रुपये है और 1987-88 में 19 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. सासाराम में रेकों की उतराई के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे—मुगलसराय से 100 कि. मी. पर और डेहरी-आन-सोन के औद्योगिक परिसर से 17 कि.मी. पर स्थित सासाराम स्टेशन पर रेकों की भारी रुकौनियों तथा बार-बार यातायात प्रतिबंध लगाने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए पूरे रेक की उतराई के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य है। इसके अलावा, जिला मुख्यालय होने के कारण भण्डारण सुविधाएं भी तेजी से बढ़ रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेकों की मांग बढ़ रही है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 61.36 लाख रुपये है, जिसमें से 1987-88 के लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. फुलिया फ्लैग स्टेशन का क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव—पूर्व रेलवे—फुलिया, काली नारायणपुर—शांतिपुर इकहरी लाइन के ब्लाक खंड के लगभग मध्य में स्थित है। हालांकि काली नारायणपुर एक जंक्शन स्थल है, फिर भी यहां किसी लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था नहीं है और एक गाड़ी के भी विलम्ब से चलने के कारण अन्य गाड़ियों का चालन प्रभावित होता है। दिन प्रतिदिन के कार्य में लचीलेपन के अतिरिक्त फुलिया को क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलने से इस संतृप्त खंड पर पायलट चालन में भी सहायता मिलेगी। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 66.31 लाख रुपये है और 1987-88 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. सोननगर में 9000 टन भार वाली गाड़ियों के लिए एक लम्बी लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे—पूर्व रेलवे के विद्युतीकृत ग्रांडकार्ड खंड पर हावड़ा से 549 कि० मी० की दूरी पर स्थित सोननगर में गाड़ियों की रुकौनियों को समाप्त करने और क्रमिक रूप से बी० ओ० एक्स "एन" रेकों को प्रारंभ करने से ट्रेलिंग भार में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि से निपटने के लिए 9000 टन भार वाली गाड़ियों के लिए लम्बी लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 82.25 लाख रुपये है, और 1987-88 में० 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. सोननगर—मुगलसराय खंड—केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे—गया—मुगलसराय, ग्रांड कार्ड लाइन का अन्तिम चरण है, जो पूर्व रेलवे पर माल यातायात की मुख्य धमनी है। रानीगंज, झरिया और करनपुरा क्षेत्रों से लदा कोयला मुगलसराय की दिशा में इस खंड से संचालित होता है। नियंत्रण सर्किटों, शिरोपरि उपस्करों की

diversion of the coal traffic from Howrah Goods Yard after expansion of Howrah Coaching Terminal sanctioned in 1986-87. The proposal involves marginal reduction in lead and earnings which would be more than offset by quicker release of wagons. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 63.95 lakhs and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 19 lakhs.

5. *Provision of Additional Facilities for rake unloading at Sasaram—Eastern Railway.*—Provision of additional facilities for full rake unloading at Sasaram station situated at 100 kms. from Mughalsarai and 17 kms from the Industrial complex of Dehri-on-Sone is essential in view of the heavy detention to rakes and the need for imposition of frequent traffic restrictions. Further, due to its being the headquarters of a district, warehousing facilities are also increasing fast leading to increase in demand for rakes. Cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 61.36 lakhs and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

6. *Conversion of Phulia Flag Station into Crossing Station—Eastern Railway.*—Phulia is situated almost in the middle of the Kalinarayanpur—Shantipur single line block section. Though a junction point, Kalinarayanpur is not provided with any loop, and late running of even a single train affects running of other trains. Conversion of Phulia into a crossing station besides providing flexiability in day-to-day working will also help in running pilot on this saturated section. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 66.31 lakhs, and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

7. *Provision of a Long Loop for 9000 tonne trains at Sonnagar—Eastern Railway.*—Provision of a long loop for 9000 tonnes trains at Sonnagar, situated at a distance of 549 Kms. from Howrah on the Electrified Grand Chord section of Eastern Railway is essential to eliminate detention of trains and to cope with the progressive increase in trailing load with gradual introduction of BOX 'N' rakes. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 82.25 lakhs and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

8. *Sonnagar—Mughalsarai Section—Provision of Centralised Traffic Control—Eastern Railway.*—Gaya—Mughalsarai is the last lap of Grand Chord Section which is the main freight artery on Eastern Railway. Coal loaded from Raniganj, Jharia and Karanpura fields for Mughalsarai direction is moved over this section. Failure of control circuits,

खराबी, चल स्टाक की कठिनाइयों और मेल/एक्सप्रेस/पैसेंजर गाड़ियों का पहले रास्ता देने के लिए माल गाड़ियों की रूकौनियों से गया—मुगलसराय खंड संतृप्त अवस्था में कार्य करता है । प्रायोगिक संयोजन पर आधारित और बी० ओ० एक्स "एन" रेकों के चालन द्वारा ट्रेलिंग भार में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि के कारण सोननगर—मुगलसराय में केन्द्रीयकृत यातायात नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य है । परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 7.13 करोड़ रुपये है और 1987-88 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. **इस्माइलपुर और बगोहीकुसा पर अप लम्बी लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे**—गया—सोननगर खंड पूर्व रेलवे के ग्रांड कार्ड खंड का भाग है और रानीगंज, झरिया और बोकारो कोयला खानों से उत्तर, मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों में गंतव्यों के लिए लादा गया कोयला इस खंड से संचालित होता है । इस्माइलपुर और बगोहीकुसा पर खंड की संतृप्त क्षमता और 9000 टन भार वाली लम्बी गाड़ियों को खींचने के लिए लम्बी लूप लाइनों की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य है । परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 1.98 करोड़ रुपये है और 1987-88 में 35 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. **सोननगर—मुगलसराय खंड पर मुथानी और कामाहू पर अप और डाउन लूपों की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे**—सोननगर—मुगलसराय पूर्व रेलवे के ग्रांड कार्ड खंड पर स्थित है और करनपुर, झरिया, ईस्ट बोकारो और रानीगंज कोयला खानों से उत्तर, पश्चिम और मध्य रेलों के लिए एक माल यातायात मार्ग है । 9000 टन रेल गाड़ियों के संचलन के लिए इस खंड की पहचान कर लेने और आपातकाल में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर लम्बी रेल गाड़ियों के नियंत्रण के लिए मुथानी और कामाहू में अप और डाउन लूपों की व्यवस्था आवश्यक है । परियोजना पर 3.01 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. **उत्तर करनपुरा क्षेत्र में मैक्लूस्कीगंज पर डिपो यार्ड का विकास—पूर्व रेलवे**—उत्तर करनपुरा कोयला खानों वाले क्षेत्र से कोयला की बढ़ती ढुलाई को देखते हुए उत्तर करनपुरा क्षेत्र में मैक्लूस्कीगंज पर डिपो यार्ड का विकास आवश्यक है । 1983-84 की तुलना में 1985-86 में कोयला प्रेषणों में पहले ही 40% की वृद्धि हुई है और कोयला कम्पनी ने उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि का संकेत दिया है । इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सोननगर-गढ़वा खंड पर रेलवे ने लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की योजना बनाई है । इस परियोजना पर 31.44 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

OHE equipment, problems with rolling stock and detention to goods trains for precedence to Mail/Express/Passenger trains tend to make the Gaya—Mughalsarai section to work to saturation. Based on the tentative linkage and progressive increase in trailing load by running BOX 'N' rakes, provision of Centralised Traffic Control on Sonnagar—Mughalsarai is imperative. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 7.13 crores and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

9. *Provision of Up Long Loops of Ismailpur and Baguikusa—Eastern Railway.*—Gaya—Sonagar section is part of Grand Chord Section of Eastern Railway and coal loaded from Raniganj, Jharia and Bokaro coalfields for destinations on Northern, Central and Western Railways move over this section. The provision of long loops at Ismailpur and Baguikusa is essential in view of the saturated capacity of the Section and for running 9000 tonne long haul trains. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 1.98 crores and the outlay in 1987-88 is Rs. 35 lakhs.

10. *Provision of Up and Dn Loops at Muthani and Kamahu on Sonnagar—Mughalsarai Section—Eastern Railway.*—Sonnagar—Mughalsarai is on Grand Chord Section of Eastern Railway and is a freight route to Northern, Western and Central Railways from Karanpura, Jharia, East Bokaro and Raniganj coalfields. Provision of Up and Dn loops at Muthani and Kamahu is essential in view of the section having been identified for movement of 9000 tonne trains and for controlling the long trains at suitable points in exigencies. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 3.01 crores and the outlay in 1987-88 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

11. *Development of Depot Yard at McCluskieganj in North Karanpura area—Eastern Railway.*—Development of a Depot Yard at McCluskieganj in North Karanpura area is essential in view of the increasing coal despatches from North Karanpura Coalfields area. Already there has been a growth in coal despatches by 40% in 1985-86 over 1983-84 and the Coal Company has indicated a phenomenal growth. To meet the situation, Railways have planned augmentation of line capacity on Sonnagar—Garhwa Section. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 31.44 crores and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. 1 crore.

12. **मुगलसराय—इलाहाबाद—गाजियाबाद खंड**:—मुगलसराय में एन सी आर ताप बिजली संयंत्र के कोयला यातायात सहित 40 माल गाड़ियां प्राप्त करने के लिए ब्लाक स्कीम के संबंध में अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था (चरण-1)—उत्तर रेलवे—विगत कुछ वर्षों में मुगलसराय—इलाहाबाद—गाजियाबाद विद्युतीकृत मार्ग पर ढोये जाने वाले माल यातायात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है ।

लाइन क्षमता के लिए भावी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इस मार्ग को बड़े पैमाने पर विकसित करने की अत्यावश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 40 माल गाड़ियों के संचलन के लिए आवश्यक निर्माण कार्यों को पहचान लिया गया है और एक व्यापक योजना तैयार की गयी है। इस योजना के प्रथम चरण में, 9.91 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 6 ब्लाक हट, 6 भंडार लूप, 12 आपात क्रास ओवर्स, 5 क्रिपल साइडिंग, टूंडला—मितावली और इलाहाबाद—बमरौली के बीच स्वचल की ब्लाक सिगनल व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान है और इस कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1987-88 में 15 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

13. **दिल्ली-क्षेत्र-हजरत निजामुद्दीन—कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे**—नयी दिल्ली से होकर भारी संख्या में गाड़ियों के गुजरने के कारण धुलाई लाइन और मरम्मत लाइन सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त पायी गयी हैं। इन तंगियों के कारण नयी दिल्ली से/तक 25/26 सवारी डिब्बों वाली गाड़ियां चलाना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है । यात्री गाड़ियों में प्रक्षेपित वृद्धि को देखते हुए, अपेक्षित मरम्मत काम्प्लेक्स, जिसमें यांत्रिक, गाड़ी बत्ती और वातानुकूलन सभी के लिए व्यवस्था हो, के साथ-साथ पूरी लम्बाई वाली मानक धुलाई लाइनों की तत्काल आवश्यकता है । अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए, हजरत निजामुद्दीन में 26.64 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से धुलाई लाइनों और अन्य अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं, एक द्वीप प्लेटफार्म और 25/26 सवारी डिब्बों के लिए प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के बजट में 17 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

14. **मानसा—ब्लाक रेक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे**—मानसा पंजाब की उपजाऊ हरी पट्टी में स्थित एक महत्वपूर्ण खाद्यान्न लदान स्थल है । इस स्टेशन पर पूर्ण ब्लाक रेक लदान सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिसके कारण प्लेटफार्म यात्री लाइन का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है, जो एक संरक्षा

12. *Mughalsarai—Allahabad—Ghaziabad Section—Provision of additional facilities (Phase I) in connection with Block scheme for accepting 40 goods trains at Mughalsarai including coal traffic for NCR Thermal Power Plant—Northern Railway.*—There has been phenomenal increase during the last few years in the goods traffic carried on the Mughalsarai—Allahabad—Ghaziabad electrified route.

Considering the urgent need to develop this route extensively to meet the future demand for line capacity, the works necessary to move 40 goods trains have been identified and a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up. In the first phase of the scheme, six block huts, six storage loops, 12 emergency cross overs, 5 cripple sidings, automatic block signalling between Tundla—Mitawali and Allahabad—Bamhrauli are being provided at a cost of Rs. 9.91 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1987-88

13. *Delhi Area—Hazrat Nizamuddin—provision of Coaching terminal facilities—Northern Railway.*—With the large number of trains passing through New Delhi, the washing line and sickline facilities have been found to be inadequate. It has not been possible to introduce 25/26 coach trains to and from New Delhi on account of these constraints. In view of the projected increase in the passenger trains the need for full length standard washing lines locations along with necessary sickline complex, common for mechanical, train lighting and air-conditioning is immediate. In order to improve the maintenance activities it is proposed to provide at Hazrat Nizamuddin, washing lines and other maintenance facilities, an island platform and extension of platform for 25/26 coaches and other facilities at an anticipated cost of Rs. 26.64 crores. An outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs has been provided in 1987-88 budget.

14. *Mansa—Provision of block rake facilities—Northern Railway.*—Mansa is an important foodgrains loading point situated in the fertile green belt of Punjab. Full block rake loading facilities are not available at this station, due to which platform

जोखिम होने के साथ-साथ यात्री जनता के लिए भी असुविधा जनक है। चूंकि मानसा में प्रायोजित खाद्यान्न के ब्लाक रेक लदान के लिए बड़ी संभावनाएं हैं, इसलिए पूर्ण ब्लाक रेक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आवश्यक है। इससे स्टाक के फेरों में भी सुधार होगा और इंजन घंटों की बचत होगी। अतः इस कार्य पर 51.81 लाख रुपए की प्रत्याशित लागत का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **राई-का-बाग पैलेस---जोधपुर और राई-का-बाग पैलेस के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने की व्यवस्था---उत्तर रेलवे:---** जोधपुर-राई-का-बाग खंड पर गाड़ियों की रूकोनियों को कम करने और बिना गंभीर अवरोधों के अतिरिक्त सैनिक और यात्री यातायात सम्हालने और दबाब कम करने के लिए जोधपुर और राई-का-बाग पैलेस के बीच इकहरी लाइन खंड को दोहरी लाइन में 56.40 लाख रुपए की प्रत्याशित लागत से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है और वर्ष 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **(i) पिटोजिया-समस्तीपुर-उजियारपुर खंड (ii) बछवारा-बरौनी खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाकर लाइन क्षमता का विकास (चरण-I), (iii) समस्तीपुर में एक अतिरिक्त यात्री लाइन और प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था-पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे--** पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की लखनऊ से कटिहार तक लम्बी बड़े आमान की मुख्य लाइन उत्तर-पश्चिमी और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के बीच आवश्यक वस्तुओं और अन्य माल के संचलन के लिए एक दूसरे गलियारे की व्यवस्था करती है। लखनऊ---मुगलसराय फरक्का होकर बड़ी लाइन मार्ग के संतृप्त हो जाने पर, इस दूसरे गलियारे को कारगर ढंग से इस्तेमाल करना आवश्यक हो गया है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मार्ग का एक बड़ा भाग पहले ही संतृप्ति की स्थिति में पहुंच गया है, जिसके कारण कोयला यातायात में वृद्धि की संभावना को देखते हुए विशेष तौर पर मुजफ्फरपुर और बरौनी खंड के बीच क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता हो गयी है। अतः बाराबंकी---बरौनी लाइन मार्ग पर लाइन क्षमता के विकास के चरण-I को 19.20 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 3 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

17. **न्यू गुवाहटी-लमडिंग खंड-लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि---(i) नारंगी और न्यू गुवाहटी का बीच चालू दो इकहरी लाइनों के लिए सिगनल व्यवस्था और क्रास ओवर का प्रावधान (ii) एकल लूप लाइन वाले 6 स्टेशनों पर दूसरी लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था-पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे---**गुवाहटी---लम-

passenger line has to be utilised, causing inconvenience to travelling public, besides being a safety hazard. Since Mansa has great potential for block rake loading of sponsored food grains, provision of full block rake facilities is essential. This will also improve the turnround of stock and save engine hours. The work is, therefore, proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 51.81 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1987-88.

15. *Rai-ka-bagh Palace—Provision of doubling Jodhpur and Rai-ka-bagh Palace—Northern Railway.*—In order to reduce detention to trains and to handle additional military and passenger traffic without serious hold ups and to ease pressure on—Jodhpur—Rai-ka-bagh section, conversion of the single line section between Jodhpur and Rai-ka-bagh palace into double line is being proposed for at an anticipated cost of Rs. 56.40 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1987-88.

16. *Development of line capacity (Phase-I) by doubling of—(i) Pitaunjia—Samastipur—Ujiarpur section (ii) Doubling of Bacchwara—Barauni section (iii) Provision of an additional passenger line and platform at Samastipur—Northeastern Railway.*—The N.E. Railways' BG main line extending from Lucknow to Katihar provides a second corridor between the North-west and North-East regions for movement of essential commodities and other goods. With the saturation of the BG route via Lucknow—Mughalsarai—Farrakka, it has become necessary to utilise this second corridor effectively. A good portion of the N.E. Railway route has already reached saturation point requiring augmentation of capacity, particularly between Muzaffarpur and Barauni section in view of the expected increase in coal traffic. Phase-I of the development of line capacity on Barabanki—Barauni BG route is therefore proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 19.20 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores in 1987-88.

17. *New Guwahati—Lumding Section—Increasing Line Capacity on (i) Provision of cross over and signalling arrangement for twin single line working between Narangi and New Guwahati (ii) Provision of 2nd loop at 6 stations provided with single loop—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Guwahati—Lumding section

डिंग खंड पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्यों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं ,कच्चा माल और तैयार उत्पादों की ढुलाई के लिए मुख्य मार्ग है। यह खंड मौजूदा यातायात को ही मुश्किल से वहन करने के योग्य है । जागी रोड, पंचग्राम और तूली में पेपर मिल स्थापित होने, सीमेंट संयंत्र और पूर्वोत्तर कोयला खानों में कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के कारण इस खंड पर शीघ्र ही अतिरिक्त यातायात का संचलन करना पड़ेगा। इस बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नारंगी और न्यू गुवाहटी के बीच चालू दो इकहरी लाइनों के लिए सिगनल और क्रास ओवर की व्यवस्था करके तथा 6 स्टेशनों यथा कामरूप, खेत्री, बराहु, ठाकुरकूची, तेतेलिया, धरमतुल और हबाईपुर पर दूसरी लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था करके खंड की लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 2.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

18. **अरकोणम-जोलारपट्टै खंड--(i) चित्तरी-महेन्द्रावाड़ी (ii) तालंगल--वालाजह रोड और (iii) गुडियात्तम-वलत्तूर के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हट की व्यवस्था--दक्षिण रेलवे--** मैट्टूर डैम, तूतीकोरिन बिजली घर के लिए कोयला यातायात, बेंगलूरू क्षेत्र के लिए खाद्यान्न और अन्य यातायात के कारण अरकोणम--जोलारपेट्टै खंडों पर लगभग 11 अतिरिक्त मालगाड़ियां चलानी पड़ेंगी । इस खंड की क्षमता में वृद्धि चरणों में करने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रथम चरण में, इन लम्बे ब्लाक खंडों को 58.90 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हटों की व्यवस्था करके छोटे खंडों में विभक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 15 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

19. **देवनगोंती और ब्यात्रायनहल्ली में 70 वाहनों को खड़ा करने के लिए लूप लाइनों का विस्तार--दक्षिण रेलवे--** जोलारपेट्टै-बेंगलूर सिटी खंड (135 कि.मी.) भारी ढलान पर है और ट्रेलिंग भार सीमित रखे गए थे, और तदनुसार कम लम्बाई की लूप लाइनों की व्यवस्था की गयी थी । जोलारपेट्टै और कुप्पम के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना शुरू कर दिया गया है तथा ढलान 68 में 1 से कम करके 100 में 1 कर दिया गया है । हाल में कृष्णराजपुरम और व्हाइट-फील्ड के बीच दोहरी लाइन भी चालू कर दी गयी है । ब्लाक भार विशेषकर पेट्रोल, तेल और स्नेहक, इस्पात तथा कोयले के ब्लाक भार का संचलन प्रतिदिन 2 गाड़ियों से बढ़ाकर 3 गाड़ियां कर दिया गया है। कम लम्बाई की लूप लाइनों के कारण इन लम्बी गाड़ियों को मुख्य लाइन पर चलाना पड़ता है। 11 स्टेशनों में से, 9 स्टेशनों की लूप लाइनों पर 60 वाहनों को खड़ा करने की क्षमता है। 51.50 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पहले चरण में 2 स्टेशनों पर लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह कार्य वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण है जिससे 27.59% प्रतिफल प्राप्त होगा। 1987-88 में इसके लिए एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

is the arterial route for transport of essential commodities, raw materials and finished products to the States in the North Eastern region. The section is barely able to move the existing traffic. Very shortly additional traffic on account of the paper mills being set up at Jagiroad, Panchgram and Tuli, Cement plant and increase in coal production of the North Eastern coal fields, will have to be moved on this section. To meet this growing demand, it is essential to increase line capacity of the section by provision of cross over and signalling arrangement for twin single line working between Narangi and New Guwahati and by provision of 2nd loop at 6 stations viz. Kamrup—Khetri, Barahu, Thakurkuchi, Tetelia, Dharamtul and Habaipur. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.25 crores, and an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.

18. *Arkonam—Jolarpettai section—Provision of intermediate block hut between (i) Chitteri—Mahendravadi (ii) Talangal—Wallajah Road and (iii) Gudityattam—Valathoor—Southern Railway.*—About additional 11 goods trains will have to run on Arkonam—Jollarpettai sections on account of coal traffic for Mettur Dam, Tuticorin Power House, foodgrains and other traffic for Bangalore area. It is proposed to augment the capacity of this section in phases. In the first instance, it is proposed to split these long block sections by provision of intermediate block huts at an anticipated cost of Rs. 58.90 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

19. *Extension of loops to hold 70 vehicles at Devangonthi and Byatrayanaballi—Southern Railway.*—Jolarpettai—Bangalore city section (135 kms.) is on a heavy gradient and the trailing loads were limited and accordingly loops of shorter length were provided. Doubling has been taken up between Jolarpettai and Kuppam and gradient has been eased to 1 in 100 from 1 in 68. Doubling between Krishnarajapuram and Whitefield has also been commissioned recently. Running of block loads especially of POL, Steel and Coal has increased to 2 to 3 trains per day. These long trains have to run on main line due to short length of loops. Out of 11 stations, 9 stations have loop capacity of 60 vehicles. It is proposed to increase length of loops at 2 stations in the 1st phase at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.50 lakhs The work is financially justified yielding a return of 27.59 per cent. An outlay of Rs. One lakh has been proposed in 1987-88.

20. **जोलारपट्ट-सेलम-ईरोड खंड--मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हटों की व्यवस्था--दक्षिण रेलवे** --मुख्यतया पेट्रोलियम उर्वरक, इस्पात, सीमेन्ट, खाद्यान्न आदि के यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण इस खंड पर यातायात बढ़ जाएगा। अतिरिक्त यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए, अतिरिक्त मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हटों और स्टेशनों पर लूप लाइनों की व्यवस्था करके यातायात के निर्बाध परिवहन के लिए इसकी क्षमता में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक है। इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 4.07 करोड़ रुपये है। 1987-88 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. **ईरोड में कावेरी--ईरोड लाइन और तिरुचरापल्ली ईरोड लाइन को जोड़ने वाली बाई-पास लाइन की व्यवस्था-दक्षिण रेलवे** --ईरोड पर होने वाला अधिकांश यातायात कोयला, खाद्यान्न, सीमेन्ट, उर्वरक और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का लंबी दूरी का यातायात होता है जो मुख्यतः ब्लाक रेकों में ढोया जाता है। चूंकि ईरोड--तिरूच्चिरापल्ली लाइन की ओर जोलारपेट्टै--ईरोड लाइन से कोई सीधा मार्ग नहीं है, इसलिए जोलारपेट्टै छोर से तिरूच्चिरापल्ली की ओर थोक यातायात और तिरूच्चिरापल्ली छोर से जोलारपेट्टै छोर की ओर यातायात, दिशा परिवर्तन के लिए रेल इंजनों और ब्रेकयानों के विपर्यय सहित ईरोड यार्ड पर ही सम्हाला जाता है। ब्लाक लदानों और रेल इंजनों की काफी रुकौनी होती है जो यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि होने से और भी अधिक हो जाएगी। अतः वर्तमान लाइनों अर्थात् कावेरी--ईरोड लाइन से ईरोड--तिरुच्चिरापल्ली लाइन को जोड़ने वाली एक बाई पास लाइन की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 1.86 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

22. **विजयवाड़ा-गुडूर खंड पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे** --विजयवाडा-गुडूर दोहरी लाइन विद्युतीकृत खंड (293 कि०मी०) उत्तर-दक्षिण ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग का एक भाग है। मैट्टूर ताप बिजली संयंत्र, नार्थ मद्रास ताप बिजली संयंत्र, विजाग इस्पात संयंत्र और काकीनाडा में उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए यातायात के कारण इस खंड पर यातायात के वर्तमान क्षमता से और अधिक बढ़ने की संभावना है। अतः 2.15 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करके इस खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। 1987-88 में 21 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. **तालगड़िया-टुपकाडीह-तालगड़िया लाइन के मोहुदा छोर पर बाई पास लाइन की व्यवस्था-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** --टुपकाडीह तालगड़िया के बीच नई बड़े आमान की लाइन का निर्माण प्रगति पर है। इस लाइन की मुख्य उपयोगिता

20. *Jolarpettai—Salem—Erode section—Provision of intermediate block huts—Southern Railway.*—The traffic on this section will increase mainly due to increase in traffic of petroleum, fertilisers, steel, cement, foodgrains etc. To meet the additional traffic, it is necessary to augment its capacity by provision of additional intermediate block huts and loops at the stations for free flow of traffic. Anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 4.07 crores. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

21. *Provision of Bye pass line at Erode connecting Cauvery—Erode Line and Tiruchchirappalli Erode Line—Southern Railway.*—Most of the traffic that is handled at Erode is long distance traffic consisting of coal, foodgrains, cement, fertiliser and petroleum products which move mainly in block rakes. As there is no direct approach from Jolarpettai—Erode line towards Erode—Tiruchchirappalli line bulk traffic from Jolarpettai side towards Tiruchchirappalli and traffic from Tiruchchirapalli side to Jolarpettai side has also to be handled at Erode yard including reversal of Brake vans and locomotives for change of direction. There is considerable detention to block loads and locomotives which will be further accentuated with anticipated increase in traffic. Provision of a bye-pass line connecting the existing lines namely Cauvery—Erode line with Erode—Tiruchchirappalli line is, therefore, necessary. Anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.86 crores. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88

22. *Vijayawada—Gudur Section—Provision of Intermediate Block Signalling between—South Central Railway.*—Vijayawada—Gudur double line electrified section (293 kms.) forms part of the North-South Grand Trunk route. The traffic on this section is anticipated to increase more than its present capacity due to traffic for Mettur Thermal Plant, North Madras Thermal Plant, Vizag Steel Plant and Fertiliser Plants at Kakinada. It is, therefore, necessary to augment the capacity of this section by provision of intermediate block signalling at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.15 crores. An outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

23. *Talgaria—Provision of Bye-pass line at Mohuda end of Tupkadih—Talgaria line—Southeastern Railway.*—The construction of the new BG line between Tupkadih—Talgaria is in progress. The main utility

विभिन्न इस्पात संयंत्रों यथा राउरकेला, भिलाई और बोकारो के लिए धुले कोयले के लदान हेतु बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र से भोजुडीह-मोहुदा क्षेत्र को निर्मुक्त बी ओ एक्स खाली माल डिब्बों के संचलन के लिए होगी। बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र से मोहुदा क्षेत्र को खाली रेकों के सुगम संचलन के लिए, तुपकाडीह-तालगड़िया को मुख्य लाइन से जोड़ने वाली एक सम्पर्क लाइन आवश्यक समझी गयी है। अतः तालगड़िया यार्ड के मोहुदा छोर पर तुपकाडीह-तालगड़िया के नये संरेखण से प्रारंभ करके मुख्य लाइन तक एक सम्पर्क लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे रेलगाड़ी इंजन और ब्रेक यान के उल्टी और फेर-बदल किये बिना बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र से मोहुदा क्षेत्र को बी ओ एक्स खाली रेकों का संचलन संभव हो जायेगा। प्रस्तावित बाई पास लाइन पर 1.28 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

24. **सांकराइल-नया माल गाड़ी टर्मिनल (चरण II-भाग I)--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** --शालीमार में 1903 में खोला गया मौजूदा माल यातायात टर्मिनल वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम नहीं है। यार्ड को बढ़ाने की भी आगे कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है! हवड़ा-खड़गपुर विद्युतीकृत खंड पर 16.1 कि०मी० पर स्थित सांकराइल में नये माल गाड़ी टर्मिनल को दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के नये माल गाड़ी टर्मिनल के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त माना गया था। इस योजना के अंतर्गत निकट भविष्य में शालीमार से सम्पूर्ण माल गाड़ी टर्मिनल का सांकराइल को स्थानांतरण किया जाना था। इस कार्य का चरण-I पहले ही प्रगति पर है। योजना के भाग-I/चरण-II को अब शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 4 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

25. **कटक-पारादीप-तीन क्रॉसिंग स्टेशन-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** --कटक-पारादीप 83.51 कि०मी० लंबी बड़े आमान की इकहरी लाइन पारादीप बंदरगाह को लौह अयस्क का परिवहन करने के लिए बनायी गयी थी और माल यातायात के लिए 1973 में तथा यात्री यातायात के लिए 1977 में खोली गयी थी। इस खंड की वर्तमान क्षमता दोनों ओर से 10 रेलगाड़ियों की है। खंडीय क्षमता का उपयोग पहले ही 80% तक पहुंच चुका है। पारादीप बंदरगाह के माध्यम से विभिन्न देशों को लौह अयस्क के निर्यात में और वृद्धि करने के कार्यक्रम हैं, तब रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी।

प्रत्याशित यातायात को कुशलतापूर्वक सम्हालने के लिए तीन अतिरिक्त क्रासिंग स्टेशन खोलकर खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाना आवश्यक समझा गया है। इस कार्य पर 3.38 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

of this line would be for movement of released BOX empties from the Bokaro Steel Plant to the Bhojudih—Mohuda area for loading washed coal for different steel plants namely, Rourkela, Bhilai and Bokaro. For easy flow of the empty rakes from Bokaro Steel Plant to Mohuda area, a link connecting Tupkadih—Talgaria with the main line is considered necessary. Hence it is proposed to provide a connection taking off from the new alignment of Tupkadih—Talgaria to the main line at Mohuda end of the Talgaria Yard. This will enable movement of BOX empty rakes from Bokaro Steel Plant to the Mohuda area without undergoing reversal of train engine and brake van. The proposal for the bye-pass line is estimated to cost Rs. 1.28 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

24. *Sankrail—New Goods Thermal (Phase II—Part I)—Southeastern Railway.*—The existing fregiht terminal at Shalimar opened in 1903 is not capable of meeting the present requirements. There is also no further scope to extend the yard. The new Goods Terminal at Sankrail, situated at 16.1 k.m. on the Howarh—Kharagpur electrified section, was considered most suitable for development as new freight terminal of South Eastern Railway. The scheme envisaged complete transfer of goods terminal from Shalimar to Sankrail in the near future. Phase I of the work is already in progress. It is now proposed to take up Phase II/Part I of the scheme. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4 crores and an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

25. *Cuttack—Paradeep—Three crossing stations—Southeastern Railway.*—The Cuttack—Paradeep 83.51 km. long BG single line was constructed for transporting of iron ore to Paradeep Port and was opened to goods traffic in 1973 and to passenger traffic in 1977. The present capacity of the section is 10 *trains each way.* The utilisation of the section capacity has already reached 80%. There are programmes of further increase in export of iron ore to various countries through Paradeep Port, when the number of trains will increase.

To deal with the anticipated traffic efficiently, it is considered necessary to augment the section capacity by opening of three additional crossing stations. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.38 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

26. तालचेर-रजथगढ़ खंड पर लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि-चरण I-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे —72.6 कि०मी० लम्बा तालचेर-रजथगढ़ इकहरी लाइन खंड तालचेर क्षेत्र से कोयले के थोक संचलन के अलावा तालचेर में कोयले पर निर्भर उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए यातायात को सेवित करता है और दोनों में ही प्रगामी वृद्धि हो रही है। नयी कोयला खाने खुलने से इस खंड से यातायात में और अधिक वृद्धि होगी। वर्तमान और प्रत्याशित यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए इस खंड की लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाएं विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। चरण-I में, एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन और अन्तर्पाशन का ग्रेड बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 2.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

27. दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की उपनगरीय और लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियों के लिए संबद्ध सुविधाओं सहित अलग कोचिंग टर्मिनल विकसित करने के लिए कलुमां में भूमि का अधिग्रहण—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे —कलुमां दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की नागपुर-हवड़ा मुख्य लाइन पर नागपुर से 6 कि०मी० की दूरी पर स्थित है। नागपुर स्टेशन पर 22 उत्तर-दक्षिण और 14 पूर्व-पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियां सम्हाली जा रही हैं। नागपुर से प्रारंभ होने वाली और वहां समाप्त होने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या 22 है। दैनिक यात्री यातायात भी है। अगले 30—40 वर्षों में, प्रत्येक दिशा में रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या दोगुनी होने की संभावना है। वर्तमान नागपुर स्टेशन परिसर में अतिरिक्त यातायात को सम्हालने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। कलुमां स्टेशन के उत्तर में रेलवे के पास लगभग 50 हैक्टेयर भूमि है और रेलवे के भावी विकास के लिए स्टेशन के दक्षिण में उपलब्ध 20 हैक्टेयर भूमि उद्दिष्ट करने के लिए नागपुर इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट से अनुरोध करने का प्रस्ताव है। भूमि की अनुमानित लागत 1.5 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

28. के.के. लाइन के कोरापुट-किरन्दुल खंड पर लाइन क्षमता के निर्माण कार्य-चरण-I-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे —बढ़ते हुए यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, के०के० लाइन के कोरापुट-किरन्दुल खंड में लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के हेतु 1984-85 में एक यातायात एवं इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण से लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि के विभिन्न उपाय स्पष्ट हुए। प्रथम चरण में, तीन क्रासिंग स्टेशनों का निर्माण करने, 3 वर्तमान मानक-I स्टेशनों पर अन्तर्पाशन का ग्रेड बढ़ाने तथा 11 स्टेशनों पर अन्तर्पाशन को पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथ पैनल अन्तर्पाशन में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है और कोरापुट-रायगडा लाइन पूरी होने के साथ इन्हें पूरा करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। इस कार्य पर 14.38 करोड़ रुपये की लागत

26. *Augmentation of Line Capacity in Talcher—Rajathgarh Section-Phase I—Southeastern Railway.*—The Talcher-Rajathgarh single line section 72.6 kms. long, serves the traffic of coal-based Fertiliser Plant at Talcher in addition to the bulk movement of coal from this area, and both are increasing progressively. The traffic from this section would further increase with the opening of new coal mines. In order to cope with the present as well as anticipated traffic, it is proposed to develop facilities for enhancing the line capacity of this section. In Phase-I, one crossing station and up-gradation of interlocking is proposed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores and an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

27. *Acquisition of land at Kalumna for developing separate coaching Terminal with associated facilities for S. E. Railway Suburban and long distance trains—Southeastern Railway.*—Kalumna is situated 6 Kms. from Nagpur on the S.E. Railway Nagpur-Howrah main line. Nagpur station is handling 22 North-South and 14 East-West express trains. The number of passenger trains that terminate/originate at/from Nagpur is 22. There is also commuter traffic. In another 30-40 years, the number of trains in each directions is likely to be doubled. There is no room in the existing Nagpur station complex to handle the additional traffic. The Railway has about 50 hectares of land to the north of Kalumna station, and it is proposed to approach the Nagpur Improvement Trust for earmarking 20 hectares of land available to the south of the station for future railway development. The estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1.5 crores and an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

28. *Line capacity works on Koraput-Kirandul section of K. K. line Phase-I—Southeastern Railway.*—To meet the growth of traffic, a traffic-cum-Engineering Survey for optimisation of line capacity in the Kirandul-Koraput section of the K. K. line was conducted in 1984-85. The survey brought out various measures to increase the line capacity. In the Ist phase it is proposed to construct three crossing stations, upgrade interlocking at the 3 existing standard-I stations and convert interlocking at 11 stations to fully track circuited panel interlocking, and targeted to be completed to synchronise with the completion of Koraput-Rayagada line. The work is estimated to cost

आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

29. **कोट्टवलासा-सिरोपरि उपस्कर सहित दो अतिरिक्त लाइनों की व्यवस्था-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** :—कोट्टवलासा हवड़ा-वाल्तेरु ट्रंक मार्ग पर एक जंक्शन स्टेशन है। कोट्टवलासा-किरन्दुल विद्युतीकृत इकहरी लाइन इस स्टेशन से शुरू होती है। यह लाइन मुख्यतया बेलाडील्ला खंड से विशाखापत्तनम बंदरगाह को निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क के परिवहन के लिए बनायी गयी थी। कोट्टवलासा यार्ड में वर्तमान लाइनें 1984-85 स्तर के यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए ही पर्याप्त थीं। प्रत्याशित यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं विकसित करनी होंगी। प्रथम चरण में सिरोपरि उपस्कर सहित दो अतिरिक्त लाइनों का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.96 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

30. **आद्रा—नीमपुरा खंड के 3 स्टेशनों अर्थात् कोडापियासल, गड़बेटा और बांकुरा पर 686 मीटर मानक लंबाई की लूपों का विस्तार-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** :—आद्रा-नीमपुरा खंड, जो बंगाल-बिहार कोयला खानों को देश के पूर्वी और दक्षिणी भाग से जोड़ता है, पर आद्रा और गोकुलपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन और गोकुलपुर और नीमपुरा के बीच इकहरी लाइन है। इस खंड पर 13 ब्लाक स्टेशन स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व काल में बनाये गये थे जिन पर तत्कालीन प्रतिमान और यातायात की मात्रा के अनुरूप लूपों की लम्बाई और अन्तःपाशन के मानक की व्यवस्था है। प्रारंभिक चरण में 1.2 एम० टी० ए० पर विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र 1987 के शुरू में चालू होगा। इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए धुला कोयला आद्रा-नीमपुरा-सिम्हाचलम मार्ग पर ढोया जायेगा। इन स्टेशनों पर लूपों की वर्तमान लंबाई पूरी लंबाई के रेकों को नहीं सम्हाल सकती है। कोकिंग कोयला यातायात के संचलन को सम्हालने के लिए तीन स्टेशनों पर वर्तमान गैर-मानक लूपों की लम्बाई बढ़ाकर 686 मीटर की मानक लंबाई तक करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कार्य पर 1.57 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 45 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

31. **चम्पा-गेवरा रोड शाखा लाइन पर कोरबा और सारंगबुंदिया स्टेशनों के बीच ऊर्गा में क्रासिंग स्टेशन खोलना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—इस क्षेत्र में कोयले के उत्पादन और लदान में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है और यहां नयी कोयला खानों का विकास किया जा रहा है। खंड की वर्तमान उपयोग क्षमता 76 प्रतिशत है जिसके 1989-90 तक 114 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि कोरबा से यातायात तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और थ्रू कोचिंग सेवाएं योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलायी जा रही हैं। बहुत पहले चम्पा और कोरबा के बीच अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता

Rs. 14.38 crores and an outlay Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

29. *Kottavalasa—Provision of two additional lines with OHE—Southeastern Railway.*—Kottavalasa is a junction station on the Howrah-Waltair trunk route. The Kottavalasa-Kirandul electrified single line takes off from this station. This line was constructed mainly for transportation of Iron ore from Bailadilla section to the Visakhapatnam Port for export. The existing lines in Kottavalasa Yard were just adequate to deal with the 1984-85 level of traffic. To meet the anticipated traffic, additional facilities have to be developed. In the Ist Phase two additional lines with OHE are proposed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.96 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

30. *Extension of loops to standard length of 686 metres at three stations on Adra-Nimpura Section viz. Codapeasal, Garbeta and Bankura—Southeastern Railway.*—The Adra-Nimpura section which connects the Bengal-Bihar coalfields with the Eastern and Southern part of the country has double line between Adra and Gokulpur and single line between Gokulpur and Nimpura. The 13 Block stations in this section were constructed in pre-independent era, and are provided with standard of interlocking and length of loops to suit the then pattern and volume of traffic. The Vizag Steel Plant at 1.2 MTA stage initially, is slated to be commissioned by early 1987. The washed coal for the Steel Plant will move over Adra-Nimpura-Simhachalam route. The existing length of the loops at these stations cannot accommodate full length rakes. To deal with the movement of coking coal traffic, the lengthing of existing non-standard loops at three stations to standard length of 686 metres, is required. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.57 crores and an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

31. *Opening of a Crossing Station at Urga between Korba and Saragbundia Stations at Champa—Gevra Road Branch Line—Southeastern Railway.*—There has been a quantum jump in the production and loading of coal in the area and new collieries are being developed. Present capacity utilisation of the section is 76% which is likely to go upto 114% by 1989-90 due to fast development of traffic from Korba and planned introduction of through coachining services. The need for additional traffic facilities between Champa and Korba has been felt long ago. Opening

महसूस की गई थी । अतः; ऊर्गा में क्रासिंग स्टेशन खोलना आवश्यक हो गया है। परियोजना पर 67.7 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

32. **रायपुर–टिटिलागढ़ खंड पर टोकनरहित ब्लाक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था–दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—रायपुर–टिटिलागढ़ इकहरी लाइन खंड पूर्वी तट को देश के मध्य भाग के साथ जोड़ने वाले रायपुर-विजयनगरम खंड का भाग है और इस पर प्रत्येक दिशा में 13 रेलगाड़ियों की क्षमता है जिसका 89% उपयोग हो रहा है । 1987-88 तक विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र और दामनजोड़ी में 1987-88 तक मैसर्स नेलको के एल्यूमिना संयंत्र के चालू हो जाने से इस खंड पर यातायात काफी बढ़ जायेगा । अतिरिक्त यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए सम्पूर्ण खंड पर टोकन रहित प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करके लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 1.56 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

33. **उधना-जलगांव खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता कार्य–पश्चिम रेलवे**—उधना—जलगांव खण्ड दोहरी लाइन वाले दो विद्युतीकृत ट्रंक मार्गों अर्थात् बम्बई वी०टी०-इगतपुरी-भुसावल और बम्बई सेंट्रल—बड़ोदरा से घिरा हुआ है और कोयला ढोने के लिए एक सहायक मार्ग के रूप में काम करता है । भारी खण्डीय यातायात के अतिरिक्त, ट्रंक मार्गों पर दुर्घटनाओं और दरारों के समय वैकल्पिक मार्ग प्रदान करने के अलावा क्रास यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति भी करता है । गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड और अन्य उद्योगों की विस्तार योजनाओं के कारण इस लाइन पर बढ़ते हुए यात्री यातायात और अतिरिक्त कोयला यातायात को ढोया जाना अपेक्षित होगा । अतएव, उधना-जलगांव खण्ड पर कार्यों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक समझा गया है । इस कार्य को 9.6 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

34. **कोयला वाहक मार्ग पर लाइन क्षमता संबंधी कार्य-गोधरा दाहोद और नागदा-रतलाम खण्डों पर सुविधाएं**—पश्चिम रेलवे :—कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के संदर्भ में पश्चिम रेलवे के कोयला वाहक मुख्य मार्ग पर पर्याप्त परिवहन क्षमता का विकास करना आवश्यक है । इसके लिए कोटा-बीना, उज्जैन-नागदा, दाहोद-रतलाम, नागदा-रतलाम, रुठियाई-मकसी खण्डों के लिए कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाने सहित विभिन्न यातायात सुविधा कार्य स्वीकृत किये गये हैं । गोधरा-दाहोद और नागदा-रतलाम खण्डों पर और अधिक अतिरिक्त यातायात सुविधा कार्यों को 3.19 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर 1987-88 में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिस के लिए 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

of a crossing station at Urga has, therefore, become essential. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 67.7 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in 1987-88.

32. *Provision of Tokenless Block working in Raipur-Titilagarh Section—Southeastern Railway.*—The Raipur-Titilagarh single line section is part of the Raipur-Vizianagaram Section connecting East Coast with the central part of the country with capacity of 13 trains each way and utilisation 89%. With the commissioning of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant by 1987-88 and of M/s. NALCO's Alumina Plant at Damanjodi by 1987-88, the traffic over the section will increase substantially. In order to deal with the additional traffic, it is proposed to augment the section capacity by provision of tokenless working on the entire section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.56 crores and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

33. *Line capacity works on Udhna-Jalagaon section—Western Railway.*—Udhna-Jalgaon is a single line section between two double line trunk routes *viz.* Bombay VT-Igatpuri-Bhusaval and Bombay Central-Vadodara and serves as a subsidiary coal carrying route. In addition to the sizeable sectional traffic it caters to cross traffic also, besides providing an alternative route during accidents and breaches on the trunk routes. This line will have to meet the growing passenger traffic and carry additional coal traffic on account of expansion schemes of Gujarat Electricity Board and other industries. Additional work on Udhna-Jalgaon route is therefore, considered essential. This work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 9.6 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1987-88.

34. *Line capacity works on coal carrying route—facilities on Godhra-Dahod & Nagda-Ratlam sections—*Western Railway.—In the context of stepping up of coal production it has become necessary to develop sufficient transport capacity on the main coal-carrying route of Western Railway. To this end, various traffic facility works, including patch doubling have been sanctioned for the sections, Kota-Bina, Ujjain-Nagda, Dahod-Ratlam, Nagda-Ratlam, Ruthiyai-Maksi sections. Further additional traffic facility works on Godhra-Dahod and Nagda-Ratlam sections are proposed to be included in 1987-88 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 3.19 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1987-88.

35. **सीमेंट के अतिरिक्त यातायात को ढोने के लिए रींगस--रिवाड़ी खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता संबंधी कार्य--पश्चिम रेलवे**--देश में सीमेंट की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उद्योग मंत्रालय ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा सीमेंट के नये संयंत्रों की अनुमति देने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं। मेहसाणा-रिवाड़ी खण्ड पर सात नये सीमेंट संयंत्र लगाने की योजना है। सीमेंट संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले अतिरिक्त यातायात और अधिक यात्री सेवाओं की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक समझा गया है। इसके भाग के रूप में रींगस-रिवाड़ी खण्ड पर 2.8 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर लाइन क्षमता कार्यों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

36. **बम्बई सेन्ट्रल--अहमदाबाद मार्ग पर मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में 22 डिब्बों के रेक चलाने के लिए वलसाड स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार--पश्चिम रेलवे**--यात्री यातायात में भारी वृद्धि और ट्रंक मार्ग पर लाइन क्षमता की संतृप्तता के कारण बम्बई-अहमदाबाद मार्ग पर लम्बी यात्री गाड़ियां चलाना आवश्यक होगा। इस खण्ड को 22 डिब्बों की गाड़ियों के चलाने के उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार और टर्मिनल सुविधाएं आदि आवश्यक हैं। अहमदाबाद, वड़ोदरा और सूरत पर प्लेटफार्मों के विस्तार की व्यवस्था पहले कर दी गयी थी। 76.89 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से अब वलसाड स्थित प्लेटफार्म के विस्तार की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिस के लिए 1987-88 में 4 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

37. **बम्बई सेंट्रल--यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन (चरण-II)--पश्चिम रेलवे**--पिछले वर्षों में यात्री यातायात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि को देखते हुए ट्रंक और मुख्य लाइन मार्गों पर 22 डिब्बों वाली गाड़ियां चलाना अपरिहार्य हो गया है। बम्बई सेंट्रल यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया जाना आवश्यक हो गया है चूंकि यार्ड में मौजूदा टर्मिनल सुविधाएं लम्बी और बढ़ी हुई संख्या में गाड़ियों के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। परियोजना पर 19.05 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

38. **रेलों पर धुरा काउंटरों द्वारा ब्लाक की जांच**--विगत में मध्य खंड में गाड़ियों के पृथक्करण के कारण बड़ी संख्या में गंभीर दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं। ब्लाक स्टेशन के प्रत्येक छोर पर धुरा काउंटरों की व्यवस्था करने से ब्लाक जांच से यह पता चल सकता है कि क्या गाड़ी आदान स्टेशन पर पहुंचने के पश्चात् ब्लाक खंड से पूरी तरह गुजर गयी है। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से जिन विशेष ब्लाक खंडों पर धुरा काउंटर संस्थापित किए गए हैं उनके लिए अगली गाड़ी के लिए लाइन क्लियर देने से पहले अधिक संरक्षा भी सुनिश्चित हो जाएगी। निम्नलिखित खंडों पर, जहां 1987-88 और 1988-89 में रेल विद्युतीकरण के निर्माण कार्य शुरु किए

35. *Line capacity works on Ringus-Rewari section for carrying additional cement traffic—Western Railway.*—To meet the cement shortage in the country the Ministry of Industry initiated steps to increase cement production by permitting new cement plants. Seven new cement plants are planned on the Mehsana-Rewari section. In order to meet the additional traffic generated by the cement plants and the need for more passenger services, it has been felt necessary to increase the line capacity. As a part of this, it is proposed to provide line capacity works on Ringus-Rewari section at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.8 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1987-88.

36. *Extension of platforms at Valsad station in connection with running of 22 coach rakes for Mail/Express trains on Bombay Central—Ahmedabad route—Western Railway.*—In the context of tremendous increase in passenger traffic and the saturation of line capacity on the trunk route, it will be necessary to run longer passenger trains on the Bombay-Ahmedabad route. In order to make this section suitable for running 22 coach trains, extension of platforms and terminal facilities etc. are necessary. Extension of platforms at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat were earlier provided. It is now proposed to provide for extension of platform at Valsad at an anticipated cost of Rs. 76.89 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs in 1987-88.

37. *Bombay Central—Yard Remodelling—Western Railway.*—In view of the phenomenal growth in passenger traffic over the years, running of 22 coach trains over trunk and main line routes has become inescapable. Remodelling of Bombay Central Yard has become necessary as the existing terminal facilities in the yard are not adequate to cope with the longer and increased number of trains. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 19.05 crores and the outlay proposed in 1987-88 is Rs. one lakh.

38. *Block Proving by Axle Counters on Railways.*—A large number of serious accidents have taken place in the past due to parting of trains in the mid section. Block proving with the provision of axle counters at each end of the block station can enable to indicate whether the full train has cleared the block section after its arrival at the receiving station. This would also ensure an enhanced safety before granting line clear for the next train for the particular block section where the axle counters have been installed. It is proposed to undertake the work of block proving by axle counters for the following sections where Railway

जायेंगे, धुरा काउंटरों द्वारा ब्लाक की जांच करने का कार्य शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

खंड	लागत	1987-88 में परिव्यय
1 झांसी—बीना (मध्य रेलवे)	1,89	0.05
2. बीना—इटारसी (मध्य रेलवे)	2,79	0.05
3. बल्हारशाह—वर्धा (मध्य रेलवे)	1,44	0.05
4. भुसावल—जलंब (मध्य रेलवे)	72	0.05
5. नागपुर—बेतूल (मध्य रेलवे)	2,42	0.05
6. डोरनाकल—बेल्लमपल्ली (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे)	2,07	0.05
7. बेल्लमपल्ली—बल्हारशाह (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे)	72	0.05
8. दुर्ग—बरतल (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे)	88	0.05
9. कोटा—नागदा (पश्चिम रेलवे)	2,34	0.05
10. उज्जैन—शुजालपुर (पश्चिम रेलवे)	1,17	0.05
जोड़ .	16,44	0.50

संगणकीकरण

यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण : यात्री आरक्षण सेवाओं की संगणकीकरण परियोजना के दिल्ली में पहले चरण के सफलतापूर्वक पूरा हो जाने और बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में ऐसी ही प्रणालियों की स्थापना की योजनाओं में प्रगति होने के साथ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर भी संगणकीकरण सेवाओं का विस्तार करने का विनिश्चिय किया गया है। आरम्भ में, 1987-88 में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर संगणकीकृत यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	प्रत्याशित लागत	1987-88 में परिव्यय
1. भोपाल (मध्य रेलवे) .	3.00	0.90
2. लखनऊ (उत्तर रेलवे) .	3.41	0.90
3. मद्रास (दक्षिण रेलवे) .	8.61	6.58
4. सिकन्दराबाद (दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे) . .	7.27	5.50

Electrification works would be undertaken in 1987-88 and 1988-89 :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Section	Cost	Outlay in 1987-88
1. Jhansi—Bina—(Central Railway). . . .	1,89	0.05
2. Bina—Itarsi—(Central Railway)	2,79	0.05
3. Balharshah—Wardha—(Central Railway) . .	1,44	0.05
4. Bhusaval—Jalamb—(Central Railway). . . .	72	0.05
5. Nagpur—Betul—(Central Railway). . . .	2,42	0.05
6. Dornakal—Bellampali—(South Central Railway) .	2,07	0.05
7. Bellampali—Balharshah—(South Central Railway) .	72	0.05
8. Durg—Bartal—(South Eastern Railway) . .	88	0.05
9. Kota—Nagda—(Western Railway). . . .	2,34	0.05
10. Ujjain—Shujalpur—(Western Railway) . . .	1,17	0.05
Total	16,44	0.50

COMPUTERISATION

Computerisation of passenger reservation system.—The first phase of the project for computerisation of passenger reservation services at Delhi having been successfully completed and the projects for setting up similar systems at Bombay and Calcutta having advanced, it has been decided to extend the computerisation services to other important locations. To begin with, the work of computerised passenger reservation system will be started at the following places in 1987-88 :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Anticipated cost	Outlay in 1987-88
(1) Bhopal (Central Railway)	3.00	0.90
(2) Lucknow (Northern Railway)	3.41	0.90
(3) Madras (Southern Railway)	8.61	6.58
(4) Secunderabad (South Central Railway)	7.27	5.50

रेलपथ नवीकरण

1987-88 में रेलपथ नवीकरण के लिए कुल 803.36 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है—जिसमें से 653.32 करोड़ रुपये "चालू काम" के लिए और 150.04 करोड़ रुपये "नये कामों" के लिये हैं।

पुल संबंधी काम

1. **कांकीनाडा—कांकीनाडा—नैहाटी के बीच कि.मी. 35/01 पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल सं. 61 ए (10 × 35'—0" गर्डर) —स्पैन सं. 1, 8, 9, 10 के गर्डरों का बदलाव—पूर्व रेलवे।**—10 × 35'0" स्पैन गर्डरों वाला सड़क ऊपरी पुल सं० 61 ए सियालदह मंडल के कांकीनाडा और नैहाटी स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 35/01 पर स्थित है और यह एक ओर बी० टी० रोड और दूसरी ओर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को जोड़ता है। कांकीनाडा स्टेशन की मुख्य और यार्ड लाइनों पर फैले गर्डरों का निर्माण 1920 में हुआ था। 10 में से 8 स्पैन प्रहारक पर्यावरण के कारण बुरी तरह क्षरित हो गये हैं और उनमें छिद्र हो गये हैं। दो स्पैनों (सं० 3 और 4) के गर्डर तथा फर्श कुछ समय पहले बदले गये थे और 4 अन्य स्पैनों (सं० 2, 5, 6 और 7) के ऐसे ही कार्यों को 1986-87 में स्वीकृत किया गया है। संरक्षा की दृष्टि से शेष 4 स्पैनों (सं० 1, 2, 9 और 10) के गर्डरों तथा फर्श को बदलना आवश्यक समझा गया है।

तदनुसार, 52.07 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर उपर्युक्त कार्य को किये जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जिसके लिये वर्ष 1987-88 में 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **जालन्धर सिटी—पठानकोट खण्ड:—मीरथल स्टेशन के निकट कि० मी० 89/15—90/13 पर ब्यास पुल सं० 188 (केवल 8 स्पैनों के लिए चरण-3) की मौजूदा फर्श प्रणाली के बदलाव के साथ-साथ नये क्रास गर्डर, स्ट्रिंजर आदि की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे:**—यह ट्राइंगुलेटेड ट्रफ टाइप गर्डर स्पैन वाला, 1951 में निर्मित एक रेल-एवं-सड़क पुल है। इसके फर्श में मुख्य गर्डरों के बाटम बूम्ज के सहारे टिकी इस्पात की ट्रफ हैं जिनमें सड़क सामग्री भरी है। रेलपथ की पटरियां मूल रूप से ढीले कब्जों और चाबियों द्वारा इस्पात ट्रफ के साथ जकड़ी थीं जिनके स्थान पर बाद में संशोधित ढीले कब्जे और पांड्रोल क्लिप लगा दिये गये थे। ट्रफों में छिद्रों के फैल जाने से पटरियों को उपयुक्त तौर पर सही स्थिति में जकड़े रखने की समस्या है। ट्रफों में अनेक दरारें आ गयीं हैं और रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण करना कठिन हो गया है। ट्रफों में भारी क्षरण के कारण पुल पर 25 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा की गति का गति प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है। पुल तथा यात्रियों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए फर्श प्रणाली का बदलाव करने और सड़क मार्ग के लिए उपयुक्त डेकिंग व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ स्ट्रिंजरों और क्रास गर्डरों की

TRACK RENEWALS

A total provision of Rs. 803.36 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1987-88—Rs. 653.32 crores for "Works-in-Progress" and Rs. 150.04 crores for "New Works".

BRIDGE WORKS

1. *Kankinara—Bridge No. 61A—Road over bridge (10×35'—O" girder) at Km. 35/01 between Kankinara and Naihati—Re-girdering of span Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10—Eastern Railway.*—The road over-bridge No. 61A comprising 10×35'—0" span girder is at Km. 35/01 between Kankinara and Naihati stations on Sealdah Division and connects B.T. Road on one side and the National Highway on the other. The girders which span over the main and the yard lines of Kankinara station were manufactured in the year 1920. Out of 10 spans, girders of 8 spans are badly corroded and perforated due to aggressive environment. Girders and flooring of 2 spans (Nos. 3 & 4) were changed some time back and similar work for other 4 spans (Nos. 2, 5, 6, and 7) has been sanctioned in 1986-87. It is considered necessary to change the girders and flooring of the balance 4 spans (Span Nos. 1, 2, 9, and 10) on Safety considerations.

Accordingly the above work has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.07 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

2. *Jalandhar City—Pathankot Section—Replacing existing flooring system with new arrangement of cross girder stringer etc. on Beas Bridge No. 188 near Mirthal span at Km. 89/15-90/13 (for 8 spans only—Phase III) Northern Railway.*—This rail-cum-road bridge having triangulated through type girder spans fabricated in 1951. The flooring system consists of steel troughs, supported over bottom booms of the main girders and filled with road metal. Track rails, originally held to the steel troughs by means of loose jaws and keys were subsequently changed with modified loose jaws and pandrol clips. Due to elongation of holes in troughs, there is problem of holding rails properly in position. A large number of cracks have developed in the troughs and it has become a problem for maintenance of track. Due to heavy incidence of corrosion in the troughs, there is a speed restriction of 25 kmph on the bridge. Change of the flooring system with standard arrangement of stringers and cross-girders with suitable decking for roadway

मानक व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। तदनुसार, 3 स्पैनों की फर्श-प्रणाली को पहले के दो चरणों में बदलने के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई थी। शेष 8 स्पैनों के संबंध में चरण-III को 2.18 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **इलाहाबाद-फाफामऊ खण्ड—फाफामऊ के निकट गंगा नदी के ऊपर कि. मी. 154/7-146/15 पर स्थित मौजूदा कर्जन पुल सं. 163 (15×61 मी. स्पैन) के स्थान पर नये पहुंच मार्गों सहित एक नये अतिरिक्त पुल की व्यवस्था। (दोहरी लाइन उप-संरचना के साथ इकहरी लाइन सुपर स्ट्रक्चर हेतु)—उत्तर रेलवे** :—प्रयाग-फाफामऊ खण्ड पर उपर्युक्त पुल का निर्माण 1905 में हुआ था और सेवा काल में इसमें नेगेटिव उभार उत्पन्न हो गये हैं जिसके कारण 25 कि०मी० प्रति घंटे की गति सीमा लगानी पड़ी है। हालांकि पुनः गर्डर लगाना व्यावहारिक है किन्तु मौजूदा उप-संरचना एक अन्य रेलपथ को नहीं सम्भाल सकती। चूंकि इस खण्ड पर निकट भविष्य में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए स्वीकृति दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। अतः यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि फिलहाल इकहरी लाइन के लिये सुपर स्ट्रक्चर सहित दोहरी लाइन के योग्य उप-संरचना वाले एक नये पुल का निर्माण किया जाये। इस कार्य को 19.77 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। 1987-88 में इसके लिये 12.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज खण्ड :—कि.मी. 103/8-9 पर पुल सं. 137 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे** :—यह पुल 1907 में बना था। पायों और पीलपायों में भारी दरारें आ गयी हैं। अस्थायी मरम्मत करना संतोषजनक नहीं है और पत्थर के फर्श ब्लाक भी टूट गये हैं। संरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस पुल को 60.80 लाख रुपये की लागत से सीमेंट उप-संरचना और पुनर्प्रबलित सीमेंट कंक्रीट स्लेबों के साथ पुनर्निर्मित करना आवश्यक हो गया है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 3.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **कण्णनूर-मेंगलूर खण्ड—वलापत्तिनम नदी पर कि. मी. 760/15-761/8 पर स्थित पुल सं. 1116 पुराने गर्डर के बदले इस्पात के नये गर्डर लगाना—दक्षिण रेलवे**:—इस पुल के गर्डर लगभग 100 वर्ष पुराने हैं और उनमें से अनेक क्षरित हो गये हैं। गर्डरों के कमजोर हो जाने के कारण 10 कि० मी० प्रति घंटे का भारी गति प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। पुल पर कंक्रीट सड़क डेक का हाल में ही हटा दिया गया है। कंक्रीट डेकिंग और गर्डरों के बीच सम्पर्क सतह को भी क्षरित हुआ पाया गया है। संरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस पुल के गर्डरों को आर बी जी लदाई मानक के स्लंग स्टील प्लेट गर्डरों के नीचे विशेष रूप से अभिकल्पित नये गर्डर लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

is essential to ensure safety of bridge and travelling public. Accordingly changing the flooring system of 3 spans has been sanctioned in two earlier phases. Phase III for the remaining 8 spans is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.18 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1987-88.

3. *Allahabad—Phaphamau section—Provision of a new additional bridge in replacement of existing Curzon Bridge No. 163 (15×61m span) at Km. 154/7-146/15 over river Ganga near Phaphamau (for single track super structure with double track sub-structure) including new approaches—Northern Railway.*—This bridge on Prayag—Phaphamau section was commissioned in the year 1905 and during service it has developed negative camber, necessitating a speed restriction of 25 kmph. Though regirdering is feasible the existing sub-structure cannot take a second track. As doubling of the section is likely to be sanctioned in the near future, it has been decided to construct a new bridge with substructure to cater for double line, with a superstructure for one line for the present. The work has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.77 crores with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs for 1987-88.

4. *Muzaffarpur—Narkatiaganj Section—Rebuilding of Bridge No. 137 at Km. 103/8-9—Northeastern Railway.*—This bridge was constructed in 1907. Abutments and piers have been found to be heavily cracked. Temporary repairs is not found satisfactory and stone bed blocks have also cracked. It has become necessary to rebuild the bridge with Cement Concrete Sub-structure and reinforced cement concrete slab on safety consideration at a cost of Rs. 60.80 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

5. *Cannanore—Mangalore Section—Proposed regirdering of bridge No. 1116 at Km. 760/15-761/8 over Valapattinam river with new steel girders—Southern Railway.*—The girders used for this bridge are about 100 years old and corrosion has been noticed in many girders. A severe speed restriction of 10 Kmph exists over this bridge due to the weak girders. The concrete road deck on the bridge has been recently removed. The contact surface between the concrete decking and the girders have also been found to be corroded. It is proposed to regirder this bridge with new specially designed under slung steel plate girders of RBG loading standard on safety consideration.

इस कार्य को 3.75 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में में 8.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

6. टाटानगर रेलवे यार्ड के ऊपर मौजूदा कमजोर सड़क ऊपरी पुल सं. 29 ए (14 स्पैन—कुल लम्बाई 167 मी.) का पूरी तरह पुर्ननिर्माण–दक्षिण–पूर्व रेलवे :— मौजूदा सड़क ऊपरी पुल सं० 29 ए टाटानगर रेलवे यार्ड के उपर 1923-24 में बनाया गया था जो कि दोनों ओर स्थित जमशेदपुर टाउनशिप के व्यस्त तथा भारी सड़क यातायात के आने जाने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और यह टिस्को, टेलको और अन्य उद्योगों से जुड़ा हुआ है । सड़क डेकिंग अनुप्रस्थ इस्पात घटकों और ट्रफ डेकिंग के माध्यम से दो मुख्य इस्पात गर्डरों पर टिकी है । मुख्य गर्डर, विशेषकर तली के भाग में बुरी तरह क्षरित हो गये हैं जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत तक जंग लग गया है । ब्रेकेट और आड़े खड़े रेंगल जिनपर सड़क किनारे के फुटपाथ टिके हैं और सड़क वाहक इस्पात डेकिंग भी बुरी तरह क्षरित हो गये हैं । दिन-रात के भारी सड़क यातायात के कारण इस पुल के गर्डरों की मरम्मत और उनका बदलाव सम्भव नहीं है । संरक्षा की दृष्टि से, वर्तमान ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निकट पुनर्प्रबलित कंक्रीट ट्रेस्लों पर टिके पूर्व प्रबलित कंक्रीट डेक वाले एकनये पुल का 1.24 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिये 1987-88 में 6.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने तथा यातायात की रूकौनी न होने देने के उद्देश्य से व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति के अनुसरण में 1987-88 के दौरान निम्नलिखित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

The work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 crores with an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs for 1987-88.

6. *Complete rebuilding of road over Bridge No. 29 A (14 spans—Total length 167m) over Tatanagar Railway Yard in lieu of the existing weakened road over-bridge—Southeastern Railway.*— The existing road over-bridge No. 29A constructed in 1923-24 over Tatanagar Railway Yard, caters for busy and heavy road traffic to cross the yard between Jamshedpur Township on both the sides and is connected with TISCO, TELCO and other Industries. The Road deck is carried by 2 main steel girders by means of transverse steel members and trough decking. The main girders specially at the bottom flanges have been badly corroded where 50% to 80% of metal has been eaten away by rust. Brackets and Longitudinal angles carrying side foot-paths and the trough decking carrying road have also been badly corroded. In view of heavy day and night road traffic, it is not possible to strengthen and regirder this bridge. On safety consideration, it has been proposed to construct a new bridge with prestressed concrete deck supported on reinforced concrete trestles close to the existing road over-bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.24 crores with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

In accordance with the policy of replacing busy level crossings with road over/under-bridges to avoid accidents and detention to traffic, it is proposed to take up construction of road over/under-bridges during 1987-88 as below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1987-88के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1987-88
चूनाभट्टी में समपार संख्या 1 एच०बी० के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (मध्य रेलवे) Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 1HB at Chunabhatti (Central Railway) . .		95.11	4.00
	निक्षेप Deposit .	87.29	
सिथोली (ग्वालियर) के निकट समपार संख्या 416 के बदले निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण मध्य रेलवे Const!uction of road under-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 416 near Sitholi (Gwalior) Central Railway		55,00	0.50
	निक्षेप Deposit	75.00	
गड़हा और कच्छपुरा के बीच कि० मी० 985/8-9 पर समपार संख्या 316-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़कपुल का निर्माण—मध्य रेलवे Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 316-A at Km. 985/8-9 between Garha and Kachhpura (Central Railway)		75.00	0.50
	निक्षेप Deposit	75.00	

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1987-88 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1987-88
ढंडारी कलां और लुधियाना स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० 372/11-12 पर समपार संख्या 174 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे) . . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 174 at Km. 372/11-12 between Dhandari Kalan and Ludhiana station (Northern Railway)	निक्षेप Deposit	137.80 413.97	10.00
पानीपत में कि०मी० सं० 88.819 पर समपार संख्या 53-बी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 53-B at Km. 88.819 at Panipat (Northern Railway). .	निक्षेप Deposit	83.95 193.33	5.00
शाहजहांपुर और शाहजहांपुर सिटी स्टेशनों के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं० 25 पर कि०मी० 1236/10-11ए पर मौजूदा समपार सं० 322ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 322-A at Km. 1236/10-11A between Shahjahanpur and Shahjahanpur City Stations on National Highway No. 25 (Northern Railway)	निक्षेप Deposit	66.32 78.76	5.00
लखनऊ सिटी तथा ऐशबाग रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० 2/13-14 पर समपार सं० सं० 4ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) . . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 4A, at Km. 2/13-14 beteween Lucknow City and Aishbagh Railway stations (Northeastern Railway)	निक्षेप Deposit	114.76 143.24	2.00
तेल्लिचेरी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट कि०मी० 732/9-10 पर समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing at Km. 732/9-10 near Tellicherry railway station (Southern Railway)	निक्षेप Deposit	76.00 15.00	3.00
त्रिचूर के निकट पुंक्कुनम यार्ड के निकट कि०मी० 30/10-11 पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge at Km. 30/10-11 at Punkunnum yard near Trichur (Southern Railway)	निक्षेप Deposit	94.00 94.00	3.00
बेलागुला के निकट कि०मी० सं० 4/11-12 पर मौजूदा समपार के बदले निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road under-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Km. 4/11-12 near Belagula (Southern Railway). . .	निक्षेप Deposit	66.72 68.72	3.00
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं० 7 पर अम्बादुतरै और कौडैकानल रोड रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० सं० 449/11-12 पर मौजूदा समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण रेलवे) . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Km. 449/11-12 between Ambaturai and Kodaikkanal Road railway stations on National Highway No. 7 (Southern Railway) .	निक्षेप Deposit	71.00 71.00	3.00
जनगांव और पेंबर्ती स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० सं० 276/8-10 पर मौजूदा समपार सं० 41 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क का निर्माण (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) . . . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 41 at Km. 276/8-10 between Jangaon and Pembarti stations (South Central Railway)	निक्षेप Deposit	70.00 72.65	15.00

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated Cost	1987-88 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1987-88
विजयवाड़ा और गुणदाला स्टेशनों के बीच अजीतसिंह नगर में कि०मी० सं० 431/4-5 पर समपार सं० 314 के बदले निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) . . Construction of road under-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 314, at Km. 431/4-5 at Ajitsingh Nagar between Vijayawada and Gunadala stations (South Central Railway) . . .		53.87	15.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	71.33	
लालपेट में कि०मी० सं० 197/10-11 पर समपार सं० 5 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge at Lalapet in replacement of level crossing No. 5 at Km. 197/10-11 (South Central Railway) . .		86.92	4.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	255.78	
डाबिरपुरा में कि०मी० 10/2-3 पर समपार सं० 3 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge at Dabirpura in replacement of level crossing No. 3 at Km. 10/2-3 (South Central Railway). . .		64.31	4.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	159.49	
कि०मी० सं० 47/2-3 पर समपार सं० 23 के बदले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 7 पर थीमापुर और शादनगर स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० सं० 47/1-2 पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge at Km. 47/1-2 between Thimmapur and Shadnagar station on N.H. 7 in replacement of existing level crossing No. 23 at Km. 47/2-3 (South Central Railway) . .		56.01	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	61.55	
कि०मी० सं० 343/4 पर समपार के बदले रायगडा में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge at Rayagada in replacement of level crossing at Km. 343/4 (Southeastern Railway).		284.06	4.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	249.06	
कि०मी० सं० 336/1 पर समपार के बदले जाजपुर—क्योंझर रोड के निकट ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge near Jajpur-Keonjar Road in replacement of level crossing at Km. 336/1 (Southeastern Railway)		92.36	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	118.68	
कि०मी० सं० 94/10-11 पर समपार सं० 51-ए श्रेणी के बदले मकसी में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 51 A class at Km. 94/10-11 at Maksi (Western Railway). . .		51.05	8.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	11.68	
कोटा—बीना खण्ड पर अशोक नगर में समपार सं० 41/बी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) . . . . Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 41/B at Ashoknagar on Kota-Bina section (Western Railway). .		75.07	9.95
	निक्षेप Deposit	10.83	
इन्दौर में कि०मी० सं० 491/13-14 पर श्रेणी 'ए' के समपार सं० 246 (मी०ला०) के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) . . . . Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 246 'A' class (M.G.) at Km. 491/13-14 at Indore (Western Railway). .		99.96	12.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	21.16	
नागदा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing near Nagda Railway Station (Western Railway)		75.00	0.05
	निक्षेप Deposit	75.00	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की प्रगति

1986-87 के बजट में वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के 134 निर्माण कार्यों के लिए चालू काम और नये काम के रूप में कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था। 102 निर्माण कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान स्वीकृत किये गये थे। वर्ष के दौरान 15 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया था और 73 पुलों का कार्य चल रहा था। शेष प्रस्ताव योजना तैयार करने, नक्शे तैयार करने, अभिकल्प तैयार करने और अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के विभिन्न चरणों में थे। (रेलवे-वार और राज्यवार ब्यौरे पृष्ठ 63–66 पर दिये गये हैं।

सिगनल और दूर संचार

1. बम्बई वी टी—कल्याण खंड—जंक्शन केबुलों/तारों के बदले आप्टिकल फाइबर केबुलों की व्यवस्था—मध्य रेलवे—बम्बई वी टी और कल्याण के बीच उपनगरीय खण्ड की दूरसंचार सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं रेलवे के स्वामित्व वाली टेलीफोन केबुलों/एरियल लाइनों और डाक-तार से किराये पर ली गयी लाइनों से जुड़े कई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से पूरी की जा रही हैं। पिछले दशक के दौरान इनमें से अधिकांश एक्सचेंजों के आकार में विस्तार किया गया है, लेकिन जंक्शन क्षमता में वृद्धि नहीं हुई। 6.83 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर जंकशन केबुलों/तारों को आप्टिकल फाइबर केबुल से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 0.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. कटोल—पुराने पेनल अन्तर्पाशन का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—कटोल स्टेशन मध्य रेलवे के नागपुर इटारसी ट्रंक मार्ग पर इकहरी लाइन वाले भाग में स्थित है। इस स्टेशन पर पेनल अन्तर्पाशन 28 वर्ष पुराना हो गया है और गहन इस्तेमाल के कारण इसका बदलाव करने की जरूरत है। कटोल में 61.05 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पेनल अन्तर्पाशन उपस्कर का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 0.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. आगरा दिल्ली खण्ड-सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली—मध्य रेलवे:—आगरा—दिल्ली खण्ड एक ऐसा खण्ड है जिस पर तेज रफतार वाली गाड़ियां चलती हैं इसलिए इस पर सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करना अपेक्षित है जो तेज रफ्तार से चलने वाली गाड़ियों के चालन के लिए अनिवार्य है। अतः इस खण्ड पर 4.98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

PROGRESS OF ROAD OVER/UNDER-BRIDGES

134 Works of construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as Works-in-Progress and New Works in the Budget for 1986-87. Estimates in respect of 102 works were sanctioned. During the year, work on 15 bridges was completed and work on 73 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

(The details, Railway-wise and State-wise are given at pages 63—66).

SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1. *Bombay VT—Kalyan section—replacement of junction cables/wires by optical fibre cable—Central Railway.*—The telecommunication needs of the suburban section between Bombay V.T.—Kalyan are being met through a number of telephone exchanges interconnected by Railway owned telephone cables/aerial lines and P&T hired lines. During the last decade the size of most of these exchanges has been expanded but the junction capacity has not been increased. It is proposed to replace junction cables/wires by optical fibre cable at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.83 crores with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1987-88.

2. *Katol—Replacement of aged panel interlocking—Central Railway.*—Katol Station is situated on the single line portion of Nagpur—Itarsi trunk route of Central Railway. Panel interlocking provided at this station has completed 28 years of service life and due to extensive use needs replacement. It is proposed to replace the panel interlocking requirement at Katol at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.05 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1987-88.

3. *Agra—Delhi section—Provision of Auxiliary Warning System—Central Railway.*—Agra—Delhi section is one of the high speed corridors and requires Auxiliary Warning System which is essential for running high speed trains. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Auxiliary Warning System on this section at a cost of Rs. 4.98 crores with an outlay of Rs. one lakh during 1987-88.

4. **गया—इंडोर और आउटडोर सिगनल गियरों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव-पूर्व रेलवे:**—गया स्टेशन पूर्व रेलवे के हवड़ा—मुगलसराय ग्रांड कार्ड खण्ड पर स्थित है। सभी लीवर फ्रेमों और इनके यांत्रिक आउटडोर गियरों ने अपनी 25 वर्ष की सामान्य आयु पूरी कर ली है और इनका आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव किया जाना अपेक्षित है। अत: 9.35 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इंडोर और आउटडोर सिगनल गियरों का रुट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 0.20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **बर्दमान—इंडोर और आउटडोर सिगनल गियरों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव—पूर्व रेलवे:—बर्दमान स्टेशन**हवड़ा से 95 कि०मी० दूर चौहरी लाइन वाले खण्ड पर स्थित है। सभी सिगनल गियरों ने अपनी 25 वर्ष की सामान्य आयु पूरी कर ली है और इनका आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करना अपेक्षित हो गया है। 7.87 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इंडोर और आउटडोर सिगनल गियरों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **हवड़ा-मुगलसराय खण्ड—विद्युतीकृत हवड़ा—मुगलसराय खण्ड में बेतार के जरिए नियंत्रण संचार सर्किटों की व्यवस्था (चरण-IV) पूर्व रेलवे**—हवड़ा—मुगलसराय के बीच विद्युतीकरण परियोजना के भाग के रूप में मार्गवर्ती रिपीटर स्टेशनों के साथ-साथ 1963—66 के दौरान डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा भूमिगत दूरसंचार केबुल बिछाये गये थे। इस केबुल की हालत खराब हो गयी है और इसका बदलाव अपेक्षित हो गया है। इस उच्च घनत्व वाले खण्ड पर संचार के महत्व को देखते हुए 9.64 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संचार सर्किटों की व्यवस्था करके रेलों के अपने संचार की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. **हवड़ा मंडल-मुरारी-बड़हरवा खण्ड के 8 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों (अप और डाउन) पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना—पूर्व रेलवे:**—साहिबगंज लूप लाइन का मुरारी और बड़हरवा खण्ड दोहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है जिस पर यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से खण्ड के सभी स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस खण्ड पर 8 स्टेशन हैं जिन पर अभी इस संरक्षा जुगत की व्यवस्था की जानी है। इस कार्य पर 1.05 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. *Gaya—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor Signalling gears by Route Relay Interlocking—Eastern Railway.*—Gaya Station is situated on Howrah—Mughalsarai Grand Chord section of Eastern Railway. All the lever frames and its mechanical outdoor gears have outlived normal life of 25 years and are due replacement on age-*cum* condition basis. It is proposed to replace the indoor and outdoor signalling gears by Route Relay Interlocking at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.35 crores with an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh in 1987-88.

5. *Bardhaman—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor signalling gears by Route Relay Interlocking—Eastern Railway.*—Bardhaman station is situated at 95 kms. from Howrah on quadruple line section. All the signalling lever frames have outlived their normal lives of 25 years and are due replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis. It is proposed to undertake replacement of indoor and outdoor signalling gears at Bardhaman by Route Relay Interlocking at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.87 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 thousand in 1987-88.

6. *Howrah—Mughalsarai section—Provision of Control Communication Circuits through wireless in Electrified Howrah—Mughalsarai Section (Phase IV)—Eastern Railway.*—The underground telecommunication cable was laid by the P&T department during 1963—66 as a part of the electrification project between Howrah—Mughalsarai along with intermediate repeater station. The condition of this cable has deteriorated and requires replacement. Considering the importance of communication on this high density section, it is proposed to go in for Railways' own communication by provision of control communication circuits through wireless at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.64 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 thousand during 1987-88.

7. *Howrah Division—Proviing of track clearance on run through lines (UP and Down) at 8 stations on Murarai Barharwa section—Eastern Railway.*—The section between Murarai and Burharwa of Sahibganj loop is a double line section and carries a heavy density of traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all the stations on the section to enhance safety. There are 8 stations on this section which are yet to be provided with this safety feature. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.05 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

8. हवड़ा मंडल -खाना-सैंथिया खण्ड के 12 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना--पूर्व रेलवे:-- खाना और सैंथिया के बीच का खंड इकहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है जिसपर यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए इस खण्ड के सभी स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस खण्ड पर 12 ब्लाक स्टेशन हैं जिन पर संरक्षा जुगत की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। इस कार्य पर 84.20 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. हवड़ा मंडल--7 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना--पूर्व रेलवे--सैंथिया और चात्रा के बीच मुख्य लाइन खण्ड दोहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है, जिस पर यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए इस खण्ड के सभी स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस खण्ड पर 7 ब्लाक स्टेशन हैं जिन पर संरक्षा जुगत की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। इस कार्य पर 94.38 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान और 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. हवड़ा मंडल-बड़हरवा-भागलपुर खण्ड के 15 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना--पूर्व रेलवे-- बड़हरवा और भागलपुर के बीच मुख्य लाइन खण्ड इकहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है जिस पर यातायात की मात्रा अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए इस खंड के सभी स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। यहां पर 15 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जिन पर अभी इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जानी है। इस कार्य पर 105.68 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. आसनसोल मंडल-आसनसोल-झाझा खण्ड के 6 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना--पूर्व रेलवे:-- झाझा और सीतारामपुर के बीच मुख्य लाइन खण्ड दोहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है जिस पर यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए इस खण्ड पर सभी स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस खण्ड पर 6 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जिन पर अभी ऐसी सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जानी है। इस कार्य पर 54.06 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में पचास हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. दानापुर मंडल--मोकामा--मुगलसराय खण्ड के 6 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना--पूर्व रेलवे--मोकामा और मुगलसराय के बीच मुख्य लाइन खण्ड दोहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है जिस पर यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए इस खण्ड के सभी

8. *Howrah Division—Proving of track clearance on run through lines at 12 stations on Khana—Sainthia section—Eastern Railway.*—The section between Khana and Sainthia is a single line section and carries a heavy density of traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all the stations on the section to enhance safety. There are 12 Block stations on this section which are required to be provided with this safety feature. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 84.20 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

9. *Howrah Division—Proving of track clearance on run through lines at 7 stations—Eastern Railway.*—The main line section between Sainthia and Chatra, is a double line section and carries a heavy density of traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all the stations on the section to enhance safety. There are 7 Block stations which are required to be provided with this safety feature. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 94.38 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

10. *Howrah Division—Proving of track clearance on run through lines at 15 stations on Barharwa—Bhagalpur section—Eastern Railway.*—The main line section between Barharwa and Bhagalpur is a single line section which carries a heavy density of traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all the stations on the section to enhance safety. There are 15 stations which are yet to be provided with this facility. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 105.68 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

11. *Asansol Division—Proving of track clearance on run through liens at 6 stations on Asansol—Jhajha section—Eastern Railway.*—The main line section between Jhajha and Sitarampur is a double line section which carries a heavy density of traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all the stations on the section to enhance safety. There are 6 stations on this section which are yet to be provided with this facility. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 54.06 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

12. *Danapur Division—Proving of track clearance on run through lines at 6 stations of Mokama—Mughalsarai Section—Eastern Railway.*—The main line section between Mokama and Mughalsarai is a double line section which carries a heavy density of

स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। वहां पर 6 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जिन पर अभी इस संरक्षा जुगत की व्यवस्था की जानी है। इस कार्य पर 59.71 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **दानापुर मंडल—झाझा-मोकामा खण्ड के 7 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाना—पूर्व रेलवे—** झाझा और मोकामा जंक्शन के बीच मुख्य लाइन खण्ड दोहरी लाइन वाला खण्ड है जिस पर यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए इस खण्ड के सभी स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ को निर्बाध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 74.19 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **दिल्ली मंडल—राजपुरा और सरहिन्द के बीच स्वचल सिगनल क्षेत्र में चौकीदार वाले 6 समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन और साधूगढ़ और सराय बंजारा में लूप लाइनों पर रेलपथ परिपथन तथा इसका ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक विस्तार—उत्तर रेलवे—**दिल्ली मंडल पर राजपुरा–सरहिन्द खण्ड पर स्वचल सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने का कार्यक्रम है। स्वचल खण्ड में पड़ने वाले सभी समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है जिसमें पहुंच मार्ग, बैक लॉकिंग और लूप लाइनों पर रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था तथा ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक रेलपथ परिपथन के विस्तार सहित घंटी चेतावनी की व्यवस्था करना अपेक्षित है। इस कार्य को 86.13 लाख रुपये की लागत से शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **दिल्ली—किशनगंज—पुराने और घिसे-पिटे सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार गियरों का हालत के आधार पर बदलाव—उत्तर रेलवे:—** दिल्ली–किशनगंज में स्थापित सिगनल गियरों ने अपनी सामान्य सिगनल उपयुक्त आयु पूरी कर ली है और इनका बदलाव करना अपरिहार्य है। अतः 60.96 लाख रुपये की लागत से सभी सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय प्रस्ताव है।

16. **दिल्ली-मुगलसराय खण्ड—सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे—**सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली आधुनिक संरक्षा उपकरण है जिसका विकसित देशों में अत्यधिक उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस प्रणाली से ड्राइवरों द्वारा सिगनल की अवहेलना करने के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की सम्भावना कम हो जाती है। दिल्ली-मुगलसराय खण्ड राजधानी मार्ग का भाग होने के कारण, 12.28 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 1 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all the stations on the section to enhance safety. There are 6 stations which are required to be provided with this safety feature. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 59.71 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

13. *Danapur Division—Proving of track clearance on run through lines at 7 stations on Jhajha—Mokama section—Eastern Railway.*—The main line section between Jhajha and Mokama Junction is a double line section which carries a heavy density of traffic. It is proposed to prove track clearance on run through lines at all stations on the section to enhance safety. The work estimated to cost Rs. 74.19 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

14. *Delhi Division—Interlocking of 6 manned level crossing gates in Automatic Signalling territory between Rajpura—Sirhind and track circuiting on loop lines and extension up to block section limit at Sadhugarh and Sarai Banjara—Northern Railway.*—Rajpura—Sirhind section on Delhi division is programmed for provision of automatic signalling. All level crossing gates falling in auto section are required to be interlocked including provision of approach, back locking and bell warning arrangements including provision of track circuiting of loop lines and the extension of track circuits upto block section limits. The work is proposed at a cost of Rs. 86.13 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1987-88.

15. *Delhi Kishanganj—Replacement of old and wornout S&T gears on condition basis—Northern Railway.*—Signalling gears installed at Delhi—Kishanganj, have served their normal useful life and replacement is unavoidable. It is, therefore, proposed to replace all the signalling gears at a cost of Rs. 60.96 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1987-88.

16. *Delhi—Mughalsarai Section—Provision of Auxiliary Warning System—Northern Railway.*—Auxiliary Warning System is the modern Safety Device being vastly used in developed countries. This system enables to minimise accidents due to train driver disregarding the signal. Delhi—Mughalsarai Section being part of Rajdhani Route, provision of Auxiliary Warning System is being proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.28 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1987-88.

17. वाराणसी—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे:—वाराणसी एक महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन यार्ड है जहां मानक III सिगनल लगे हैं । सिगनल उपस्करों का आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव अपेक्षित हो गया है क्योंकि ये 1948 में लगाए गए थे । अतः 7.71 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से सिगनल उपस्करों के बदले रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

18. मुगलसराय—गाजियाबाद खण्ड—4 स्टेशनों पर ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक मुख्य लाइन रेलपथ परिपथनों का विस्तार—उत्तर रेलवे—मुगलसराय—गाजियबाद खण्ड दिल्ली—हवड़ा ट्रंक मार्ग का एक भाग है । मुख्य लाइन रेलपथ परिपथनों का ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक विस्तार करना अपेक्षित है क्योंकि स्टेशनों से गाड़ियां अधिकतम अनुमेय रफ्तार से गुजरती हैं । अतः 74.72 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इन स्टेशनों पर मुख्य लाइन रेलपथ परिपथनों का ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

19. लखनऊ जंक्शन पर मीटर लाइन तथा बड़ी लाइन पर सिगनल उपस्करों का सेंट्रल पेनल सहित पेनल अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे:—इस समय लखनऊ जंक्शन पर जो सिगनल गियर और लीवर फ्रेम काम कर रहे हैं वे 1964 में लगाए गए थे । चूंकि यह टर्मिनल स्टेशन है जहां पर बहुत सी गाड़ियां सम्हाली जाती हैं, इसलिए अत्यधिक गाड़ियां चलाने तथा शंटिंग संचलन के कारण समूची प्रणाली का बदलाव करना अपेक्षित हो गया है । अतः 84.04 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से सिगनल उपस्करों के बदले पेनल अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

20. कटिहार मंडल—9 स्टेशनों पर मौजूदा सिगनल उपस्करों का बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे—कटिहार और सिलीगुड़ी जंक्शन के बीच 9 स्टेशनों के मानक III अन्तर्पाशन 1961 अथवा इससे पहले स्थापित किए गए थे । उनकी 25 वर्ष की उपयुक्त सेवा पूरी हो गयी है और आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर इनका बदलाव करना अपेक्षित है। अतः 2.92 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से सिगनल उपस्कर का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

21. लमडिंग मंडल—(क) 16 समपारों पर अन्तर्पाशन, (ख) 30 समपारों को टेलीफोन कनक्शनों द्वारा स्टेशनों से जोड़ना—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे:—लमडिंग मंडल में विशेष श्रेणी के 6 तथा 'ए' श्रेणी के 10 समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने तथा टेलीफोन और चेतावनी प्रबंधों की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है । 30 अन्य समपारों को उनके अप

17. *Varanasi—Provision of Route Relay Interlocking—Northern Railway.*—Varanasi is an important junction yard equipped with Standard III Signalling. The signalling equipment are overdue replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis as these were installed in the year 1948. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the signalling equipment by Route Relay Interlocking at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.71 crores with an outlay of Rs. one lakh during 1987-88.

18. *Mughalsarai—Ghaziabad section—Extension of main line track circuits upto block section limits at 4 stations—Northern Railway.*—Mughalsarai—Ghaziabad section is a part of the trunk route Delhi-Howrah. Extension of main line track circuits upto block section limits is required because the trains run through the stations at maximum permissible speed. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the main line track circuits upto block section limits at these stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.72 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1987-88

19. *Replacement of MG & BG signalling equipment by Panel Interlocking with Central Panel at Lucknow Junction—North Eastern Railway.*—The signalling gears and lever frames at present in operation at Lucknow Junction were installed in 1964. Since this is a terminal station where a large number of trains are handled, the entire system has become due for replacement on account of severe stresses and strains in operations and shunting movements. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the signalling equipment by panel Interlocking at an estimated cost of Rs. 84.04 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88.

20. *Katihar Division—Replacement of existing Signalling Equipment at 9 stations—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The Standard III Interlocking of the 9 stations between Katihar and Siliguri Junction Station was installed in 1961 or earlier. They have already rendered useful service for 25 years and require replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the signalling equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.92 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 thousand during 1987-88.

21. *Lumding Division—(a) Interlocking of level crossing* (16 *Nos.*) (*b*) *Provision of Telephone connection with stations* (30 *Nos.*)—*Northeast Frontier Railway.*—In Lumding Division 6 Nos. special class and 10 Nos. 'A' class Level Crossing gates are required to be interlocked and provided with telephone and warning arrangements. Another 30 Nos. level cross-

ग्रेडेशन के कारण निकटवर्ती स्टेशनों से टेलीफोन से जोड़ना अपेक्षित है। उपर्युक्त कार्य को 69.88 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

22. **मद्रास सेन्ट्रल—आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन का बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे:—** मद्रास सेन्ट्रल दक्षिण रेलवे का बड़ी लाइन का एक महत्वपूर्ण टर्मिनल स्टेशन है जहां पर रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन प्रणाली की स्थापना 1962 में की गयी थी। इसका 6.63 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 6.39 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. **पालघाट मंडल—उत्तुक्कुलि और इरुगड़ के बीच 6 स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त संरक्षा की व्यवस्था सहित आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर साइक्स लाक और ब्लाक उपकरणों का बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे:—** उत्तुक्कुलि-इरुगुड़ दोहरी लाइन वाला खंड अरकोणम-एर्णाकुलम महत्वपूर्ण बड़ी लाइन के मुख्य लाइन मार्ग पर स्थित है। इस समय खंड पर जिन दोहरी लाइन के साइक्स लाक और ब्लाक उपकरणों का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है उन्हें सेवा में लगे 25 वर्ष से अधिक वर्ष हो गए हैं और उन्होंने अपनी सामान्य आयु पूरी कर ली है। अतः अतिरिक्त संरक्षा जुगतों की व्यवस्था करने के अलावा इन उपकरणों का आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 66.75 लाख रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है।

24. **कालीकट-कण्णानोरखंड—पांच स्टेशनों पर मुख्य रन थ्रू लाइनों पर धुरा काउंटरों तथा अतिरिक्त संरक्षा जुगतों की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण रेलवे:—** कालीकट-कण्णानोर खंड इकहरी लाइन वाले बड़ी लाइन के शोरुवण्णूर-मंगलोर खंड का भाग है जिस पर मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों सहित यातायात की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है। गाड़ी परिचालन की संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए पांच स्टेशनों पर मुख्य रन थ्रू लाइनों पर धुरा काउंटरों की व्यवस्था करने तथा रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति/रेलवे सुधार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार अतिरिक्त संरक्षा जुगतों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 61.06 लाख रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 2.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

25. **मदुरै-कोडेकानल रोड खंड—4 ब्लाक खंडों-5 स्टेशनों पर संरक्षा जुगतों की व्यवस्था सहित टोकन उपकरणों का आयु-एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे—** मदुरै-कोडेकानल रोड खंड मद्रास एग्मूर के कोल्लम इकहरी लाइन वाले मीटर लाइन के ट्रंक मार्ग पर स्थित है। इस खंड पर

ings are required to be provided with telephone connection with adjoining stations due to their upgradation. The above work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.88 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20 thousand during 1987-88.

22. *Madras Central—Replacement of Route Relay interlocking on age-cum-condition basis—Southern Railway.*—Madras Central is a vital Broad Gauge terminal station of Southern Railway equipped with Route Relay Interlocking System installed in 1962. It is proposed to replace it on age-cum-condition basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.63 crores with an outlay of Rs. 6.39 lakhs during 1987-88.

23. *Palghat Division—Replacement of Syke's Lock and Block Instruments on age-cum-condition basis along with provision of additional safety features at 6 stations between Uttukkuli and Irugur—Southern Railway.*—The double Line section Uttukkuli—Irugur is located on the important B.G. Main line route Arakkonam-Ernakulam. Double line Syke's Lock and Block Instruments presently in use over the section have been in service for more than 25 years and have outlived their normal life. It is, therefore, proposed to replace these instruments on age-cum-condition basis along with provision of additional safety features. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 66.75 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs during 1987-88 is proposed.

24. *Calicut—Cannanore section—Provision of axle counters on main run through lines at 5 stations and additional safety features—Southern Railway.*—The Calicut-Cannanore Section forms part of the single line BG section Shoranur-Mangalore which carries heavy traffic including mail and express trains. To enhance safety of train operation, it is proposed to provide axle counters on main run through lines at 5 stations and additional safety features as per RAEC/RRC recommendations. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 61.06 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1987-88 is proposed.

25. *Madurai Kodaikanal Road section—Replacement of token Instruments on age-cum-condition basis along with provision of safety features at 5 stations—4 block sections—Southern Railway*—Madurai-Kodaikanal Road section is located on the single line metre gauge trunk route-Madras Egmore to Quilon.

इकहरी लाइन के 'नीले' टाइप के टोकन उपकरणों का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। ये उपकरण 25 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने हो गए हैं जिनका बदलाव अपेक्षित हो गया है। अतः इस कार्य को 53.70 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 13.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Single line Neale's type token instruments are in use in the section. These instruments are more than 25 years old and are due replecement. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.70 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

26. **सिगनल और दूरसंचार कारखाना, पोदनूर—अन्तिम वाहन जांच उपकरण तथा इलेक्ट्रोनिक रेलपथ परिपथन उपस्कर का उत्पादन—दक्षिण रेलवेः**—पोदनूर स्थित सिगनल और दूरसंचार कारखाना भारतीय रेलों की एक महत्वपूर्ण उत्पादन इकाई है जहां पर सिगनल और दूरसंचार उपस्करों का निर्माण किया जाता है। इस इकाई में 1.69 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से अन्तिम वाहन जांच उपकरण श्रव्य आवृत्ति/जोड़ रहित रेलपथ परिपथनों, उच्च वोल्टेज के आवेग, रेलपथ परिपथनों तथा क्यू श्रृंखला टाइप के बायस्ड ए सी प्रतिरक्षित रेलपथ रिलों का विकास तथा निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

26. *Signal and Telecommunication Workshops—Podunur—Production of last vehicle check device and electronic track circuit equipment—Southern Railway.*—The S&T Workshop at Podanur is an important production unit of the Indian Railways which makes signalling and Telecommunication equipment. It is proposed to undertake at this unit the development and manufacture of last vehicle check device Audio Frequency/Jointless Track Circuits, High Voltage Impulse Track Circuits and Biased AC immunised track relays of 'Q' series types at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.69 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1987-88.

27. **सिकन्दराबाद मंडल—काजीपेट—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवेः**—इस समय काजीपेट यार्ड में इलेक्ट्रो यांत्रिक सिगनल की व्यवस्था है। सिगनल गियरों के बार-बार परिचालन से सिगनल गियरों की भारी टूट-फूट पायी गयी है और इनका बदलाव अपेक्षित हो गया है। 4.74 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से काजीपेट में रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 10 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

27. *Secunderabad Division—Kazipet—Provision of route relay interlocking—South Central Railway.*—At present Kazipet yard is provided with electro mechanical signaling. Because of frequent operation of signalling gears, heavy wear and tear is observed on signalling gears and they require replacement. It is proposed to provide Route Relay Interlocking at Koziput at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.74 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1987 88.

28. **हुबली मंडल-हुबली लोंडा—वास्को-मिरज सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली—दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवेः**—हुबली मंडल दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे की सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली से जुड़ा हुआ है। हुबली-वास्को-डि-गामा-मिरज एक व्यस्त मार्ग है। इस समय इस क्षेत्र में कोई ट्रंक संचार व्यवस्था तथा कन्ट्रोल पैच सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूक्ष्मतरंग रेडियो पैचिंग सुविधा, जिसने दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के अन्य खंडों पर संचार कुशलता में सुधार के लिए अपनी उपयोगिता प्रमाणित की है, इस खंड पर भी संचार में सुधार करने में अधिक लाभदायक होगी। अतः इस खंड पर 6.14 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित लागत से सूक्ष्मतरंग संचार की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

28. *Hubli Division Hubli-Londa-Vasco-Miraj Microwave system—South Central Railway.*—Hubli Division is connected to the South Central Railway Microwave System. The route Hubli—Vasco-da-gama-Miraj is a busy route. At present there is no trunk communication in this area and control patch facility is not available. Microwave radio patching facility which has proved its utility for improving communication efficiency on other sections of South Central Railway will be more useful in improving the communication in this section also. It is, therefore, proposed to provide microwave communication system on this section at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.14 crores with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1987-88.

29. **विजयवाड़ा-गुडूर खंड—चार स्टेशनों पर घिसे-पिटे लीवर फ्रेमों और प्वाइंट कनेक्शनों का बिजली परिचालन से बदलाव दक्षिण—मध्य रेलवेः**—विजयवाडा-गुडूर खंड मद्रास-नयी दिल्ली ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है। इन स्टेशनों पर आउटडोर सिगनल गियरों में, जो चक्रवात की आशंका वाले क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं, समुद्र के अति निकट होने तथा गहन इस्तेमाल के कारण

29. *Vijayawada Gudur section—Replacement of wornout lever frames and point connections by electrical operation at 4 stations—South Central Railway*-Vijayawada-Gudur section is part of Madras-New Delhi Grand trunk Route. This outdoor signalling gears at the stations which are located in cyclone

बुरी तरह से जंग लग गया है । अतः 2.85 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से घिसे-पिटे लीवर फ्रेमों तथा प्वाइंट कनेक्शनों के स्थान पर बिजली से परिचालित व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

30. **गुन्तकल मंडल—तिम्मनचर्ला की उत्तरी और दक्षिणी केबिनों में घिसे-पिटे लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे:**—तिम्मनचर्ला, मद्रास-बम्बई ट्रंक मार्ग पर रेणिगुंटा-वाडी खंड का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है । इस स्टेशन पर लीवर फ्रेम गहन उपयोग के कारण घिस-पिट गए हैं क्योंकि ये 1960 में संस्थापित किए गए थे और इन्होंने 25 वर्ष की अपनी सामान्य आयु पूरी कर ली है । अतः 95 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से घिसे-पिटे लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

31. **चक्रधरपुर मंडल—बड़ाबम्बो मशीन—द्वारा परिचालित लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गियरों के स्थान पर बिजली द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे:**—बड़ाबम्बो, टाटानगर-राउरकेला दोहरी लाइन वाले ट्रंक मार्ग पर एक महत्वपूर्ण छोटा स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन पर 1960 में स्थापित किए गए लीवर फ्रेमों और गियरों ने अपनी 25 वर्ष की सामान्य निर्धारित आयु पूरी कर ली है और इनका आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करना अपेक्षित हो गया है । अतः 72.48 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मशीन से चलने वाले लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गियरों के स्थान पर बिजली से परिचालित किए जाने वाले प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

32. **सोनुआ—लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गियरों के स्थान पर बिजली द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों की व्यवस्था दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे:**—सोनुआ चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला विद्युतीकृत ट्रंक मार्ग पर एक छोटा सा स्टेशन है । इस स्टेशन पर 1957 के स्थापित किये गये लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राऊंड गियरों ने अपनी 25 वर्ष की सामान्य निर्धारित आयु पूरी कर ली है और जिनका आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करना अपेक्षित हो गया है । अतः 74.86 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गियरों के स्थान पर बिजली द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंट और सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

33. **टाटा-चक्रधरपुर-चांडिल और चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला-बीरमित्रपुर खंड में संचार और ब्लाक सर्किटों के लिय डाक-तार विभाग के टेलिकाम केबुलों के स्थान पर रेलवे के अपने टेलिकाम केबुलों की व्यवस्था (चरण-I)** दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे:—इन खंडों में सातवें दशक के

prone area have corroded badly due to proximity to the sea and intensive use. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the wornout lever frames and point connections by electrical operation at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.85 crores with an outlay of Rs. one lakh during 1987-88.

30. *Guntakal Division—Replacement of wornout lever frames at North and South cabins at Timmenacherla—South Central Railway.*—Timmenacherla is an important station of Renigunta-Wadi section on the Madras-Bombay Trunk Route. The lever frames at the station are worn out due to extensive use as the frames were installed in the year 1960 and have served their normal life of 25 years. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the worn out lever frames at an estimated cost of Rs. 95 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88.

31. *Chakradharpur Division—Barabamboo—Replacement of mechanical lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points and signals-Southeastern Railway.*—Barabamboo is an important way side station on the Tatanagar-Rourkela double line trunk route. The lever frames and gears at this station, installed in 1960, have outlived their normal useful life of 25 years, and are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the mechanical lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points and signals at an estimated cost of Rs. 72.48 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousands during 1987-88.

32. *Sonua—Replacement of lever frames and ground gears by Power operation of points and signals—Southeastern Railway*—Sonua is a wayside station on the Chakradharpur-Rourkela electrified trunk route. The lever frames and ground gears at this station were installed in 1957 and having outlived their normal useful life of 25 years they are now due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points and signals at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.86 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88.

33. *Railway's own telecom cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of P&T in Tata-Chakradharpur-Chandil & Chakradharpur-Rourkela-Birmitrapur section (Phase-I) Southeastern Railway-*

शुरू में विद्युतीकरण के समय डाक-तार विभाग के केबुल बिछाए गए थे। इन खंडों में डाक-तार विभाग के केबुलों की हालत खराब हो गयी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे के संचार सर्किटों का परिणामस्वरुप रेलवे के संचार सर्किटों का परिचालन ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है। अतः रेलवे के अपने केबल बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 12.23 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से डाक-तार विभाग के केबुलों के बदले संचार तथा ब्लाक सर्किटों के लिए 1987-88 में 4.24 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

34. **विरार में लीवर फ्रेमों तथा सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे:**—विरार एक ऐसा स्टेशन है जहां बम्बई उपनगरीय खंड समाप्त हो जाता है। बहुत अधिक संख्या में गाड़ियां चलने तथा शंटिंग संचलन के कारण मौजूदा सिगनल प्रणाली घिस-पिट गयी है जिसका बदलाव करना अपेक्षित हो गया है। अतः विरार में 1.34 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से लीवर फ्रेमों और सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

35. **राजधानी मार्ग पर 'बी' श्रेणी के 15 समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था— पश्चिम रेलवे:**—पश्चिम रेलवे के राजधानी मार्ग पर सभी विशेष तथा 'ए' श्रेणी के समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था है। 'बी' श्रेणी के 15 समपार फाटकों पर अभी अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था की जानी है। संरक्षा की दृष्टि से 'बी' श्रेणी के इन 15 समपारों पर 68.01 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

36. **विरार-बडोदरा खंड पर अतुल, मरोली, इटोला और मकरपुरा स्टेशनों पर उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खंड सीमा तक रेलपथ परिपथन का विस्तार—पश्चिम रेलवे:**— आदान लाइनों को निर्बाध बनाने के लिए रेलपथ परिपथन सर्वाधिक विश्वसनीय और भरोसे वाली प्रणाली है। बड़ी लाइन ट्रंक मार्ग के बम्बई सेंट्रल वडोदरा खंड पर केवल उपर्युक्त चार स्टेशनों पर ही रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था करना बाकी है। अतः इस कार्य को 50.05 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

37. **बम्बई सेन्ट्रल-मथुरा खंड पर सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था—पश्चिम रेलवे:**—सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली आधुनिक संरक्षा विधि है जिसका विकसित देशों में बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जा रहा है। बम्बई-सेन्ट्रल—मथुरा खंड के, राजधानी मार्ग का भाग होने के कारण, यहां पर 10.82 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

P and T cables in these sections were laid along with electrification in the early sixties. The condition of the P&T cables on these sections has deteriorated, resulting in inefficient operation of the Railways communication circuits. It is, therefore, proposed to go in for Railway's own cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of the P&T cables at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.23 crores with an outlay of Rs. 4.24 lakhs during 1987-88.

34. *Replacement of Lever Frames and Signalling Gears at Virar—Western Railway.*—Virar is a station where the Bombay suburban section terminates. Due to the high intensity of train operations and shunting movements, the existing signalling system has worn out and is to be replaced. It is, therefore, proposed to replace lever frames and signalling gears at Virar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.34 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88.

35. *Interlocking of 15 'B' Class Level Crossing gates on Rajdhani Route—Western Railway.*—On the Rajdhani Route of Western Railway, all the 'Special' class and 'A' class Level Crossing gates have been interlocked. There are 15 'B' class level crossing gates which are yet to be interlocked. On safety consideration it is proposed to interlock these 15 'B' class level crossing gates at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.01 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. one lakh during 1987-88 has been proposed.

36. *Extension of track circuiting from fouling mark to block section limit on Virar-Vadodara section at Atul, Maroli, Itola & Makarpura stations—Western Railway.*—Track circuiting is the most reliable and dependable method of proving clearance of reception line(s). On Bombay Central-Vadodara section of B.G. trunk route, the above mentioned 4 stations only remain to be track circuited. The work is therefore proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.05 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88.

37. *Provision of Auxiliary Warning System on Bombay Central—Mathura section—Western Railway.*—Auxiliary Warning system is the modern safety device being widely used in developed countries. Bombay Central—Mathura section being part of Rajdhani Route, provision of Auxiliary Warning System is being proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.82 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88.

विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं

1. **इलाहाबाद मंडल—4 स्टेशनों की माल गोदाम साइडिंगों पर तार लगाना—उत्तर रेलवे के**—उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली-अलीगढ़ और कानपुर के बीच के वर्तमान विद्युतीकृत खंड, पर जिस पर उपर्युक्त स्टेशन स्थित हैं, इलाहाबाद मंडल पर निर्माण कार्य गाड़ियों के, जो अधिकांशतः कोयला कर्षण से चलायी जाती हैं, मंद गति से चलने के कारण यातायात में अड़चन उत्पन्न होती है और कोयले की कमी, इंजन की खराबी आदि के परिणामस्वरुप गाड़ियों की बार-बार रुकौनी से मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों पर स्टाक का जमाव हो जाता है । इन निर्माण-कार्य गाड़ियों के चालन की कठिनाईयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से इन प्रमुख स्टेशनों के माल शेडों पर तार लगाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है । इस कार्य पर 68 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

2. **जोलारपेट्टै—इरोड और सेलम—मेट्टूर डैम खंडों का विद्युतीकरण—दक्षिण रेलवे**:—दक्षिण रेलवे के मद्रास-जोलारपेट्टै खंड को विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है । जोलारपेट्टै से इरोड और सेलम से मेट्टूर डैम शाखा लाइन तक विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । मेट्टूर डैम का सुपर ताप बिजलीघर के 1988 तक पूरी तरह से चालू हो जाने की आशा है और इस खंड पर यातायात पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ जायेगा । इस खंड पर ढोये जाने वाले यात्री और माल यातायात की भी अधिक आवश्यकता है । इसके अलावा जोलारपेट्टै-सेलम खंड पर दानिशपेट और लोकुर के बीच अप और डाउन दोनों दिशाओं में तीव्र ढलानों पर भार सीमा के कारण उपर्युक्त खंड का विद्युतीकरण करना परिचालनिक रूप से लाभदायक समझा गया है । इस परियोजना पर 47 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

3. **कोरापुट-दामनजोड़ी खंड का विद्युतीकरण—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—नेशनल अल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी (नेलको) का एकीकृत अल्मूनियम संयंत्र, जो दामनजोड़ी में लग रहा है और जिसमें 1987 में उत्पादन शुरु होने का कार्यक्रम हैं, से उत्पन्न यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए कोरापुट से रायगडा तक एक नया रेल सम्पर्क निर्माणाधीन है । जिसमें से कोरापुट-दामन जोड़ी खंड पर यातायात प्रारंभ हो गया है ।

किरदूंल—कोरापुट खंड से औद्योगिक/सामान्य यातायात के साथ-साथ उपर्युक्त काम्पलैक्स के यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोरापुट-दामनजोड़ी खंड के 20 कि॰मी॰ को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है। थोड़ी दूरी के लिए कर्षण बदलने के कारण यातायात की अड़चन को दूर करने के लिए यह योजना परिचालनिक रूप से आवश्यक समझी जाती है । इस योजना पर 2.31 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1987-88 में इस कार्य पर 51 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

1. *Allahabad Division—Wiring of Goods Sheds Sidings at 4 stations—Northern Railway.*—On the existing electrified section between Delhi-Aligarh and Kanpur of the Northern Railway, on which the above stations fall, movement of Works Trains on Allahabad Division, which are being run mostly by steam traction, is causing traffic bottle-neck due to sluggish movement of these trains and detention to stock resulting in frequent stabling of trains at way-side stations due to shortage of coal, engine trouble etc. With a view to overcoming the difficulties, in running these Works Trains, it has been decided to wire the Goods Sheds on these important stations. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 68 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is being provided during 1987-88.

2. *Electrification of Jolarpetal-Erode and Salem-Mettur Dam Sections—Southern Railway.*—On the Southern Railway, Madras-Jolarpettai Section has been brought under electric traction. It is proposed to extend electrification beyond Jolarpettai to Erode and Salem to Mettur Dam branch line. The Super Thermal Power Station at Mettur Dam is expected to be fully operational by 1988, and the traffic on this section will increase considerably. The requirement of passenger and freight traffic to be carried over on the above is also heavy. Further, due to load limitation because of steep gradients both in the up and down directions between Danishpet and Lokur on Jolarpettai-Salem, electrification of the above section is considered operationally advantageous. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 47 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is being provided during 1987-88.

3. *Electrification of Koraput Damanjodi Section—South Eastern Railway.*—To serve the traffic generated by the National Aluminium Company (NALCO)'s integrated Alumunia Plant, which is coming up at Damanjodi, and which is scheduled to start production in 1987, a new rail link is under construction from Koraput to Rayagada of which the Koraput-Damanjodi Section has been commissioned.

To meet the requirement of traffic of the above complex along with other industrial/general traffic from Kirandul-Koraput Section, it is proposed to electrify the Koraput-Damanjodi section of 20 Kms. This scheme is considered an operational necessity to overcome the bottleneck of change of traction for a small stretch. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2.31 crores and an outlay of Rs. 51 lakhs is being provided during 1987-88.

विद्युत सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्य

1. दिवा–वसई रोड खंड (बम्बई मंडल)—बिजली आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना—चरण-1—मध्य रेलवे:—न्हावा–शेवा परियोजना के फलस्वरूप इस खंड पर प्रत्याशित यातायात की वजह से कर्षण बिजली आपूर्ति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 80 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

2. नासिक—भारतीय रेल उच्च विद्युत प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान—चरण II—मध्य रेलवे:—रेलवे बिजली इंजीनियरी के विभिन्न पहलुओं में बिजली विभाग के अधिकारी और वरिष्ठ पर्यवेक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के निमित्त संस्थान की आवश्यकता समझी गयी है। प्रथम चरण 1986-87 में स्वीकृत हुआ था और अनुमोदित योजना के अनुसार यह अन्तिम चरण है। इस कार्य पर 1.33 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 37 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

3. चार कर्षण सब स्टेशनों पर कैपेसीटर बैंक—पूर्व रेलवे:—कम बिजली सप्लाई के नुकसान से बचने के लिए टीटागढ़, वर्दमान, कुमारडूबी और कोडरमा कर्षण सब स्टेशनों पर बिजली सप्लाई को सुधारने और अधिकतम मांग को कम करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 72.84 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. सोनारपुर, अशोकनगर और राणाघाट में रेलवे के अपने फीडर सर्किट ब्रेकर—पूर्व रेलवे:—दोषपूर्ण खंडों के शीघ्र अलगाव और कर्षण बिजली आपूर्ति के शीघ्रता से पुनः स्थापन के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 75.70 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. मुगलसराय—विद्युत रेल इंजनों के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का सृजन—पूर्व रेलवे:—लोको में ठहराये जाने वाले इंजनों की संख्या 110 से बढ़कर 120 हो जाने के कारण विद्युत रेल इंजनों के लिए पर्याप्त अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं के सृजन के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 1.73 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. मुगलसराय—इलाहाबाद खंड के लिए विद्युत यांत्रिक दूरस्थ नियंत्रण प्रणाली का आधुनिक संगणकीकृत माइक्रो प्रोसेसर नियंत्रण उपस्कर से बदलाव (चरण-1)—उत्तर

OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. *Diva-Vasai Road section—(Bombay Division)—Strengthening of power supply arrangements Phase I—Central Railway.*—This work has become necessary to meet the traction power supply requirements on this section due to anticipated traffic due to Nhava-Sheva Project. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 80 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

Nasik—Indian Railway Institute of Advanced Electrical Technology-Phase II—Central Railway.—This Institute is considered necessary in order to impart training to officers and senior Supervisors of Electrical department in the various aspects of Railway Electrical Engineering. Phase I was sanctioned in 1986-87 and this is the final phase as per approved scheme. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.33 crores and an outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

3. *Capacitor Banks at four traction sub-stations—Eastern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to improve power factor and reduce maximum demand at Titagarh, Bardhaman, Kumardubi and Koderma traction sub-stations, so as to save on penalty for low power factor. The work is estimated at a cost of Rs. 72.84 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1987-88 is proposed.

4. *Railway's own feeder circuit breakers at Sonarpur, Ashoknagar and Ranaghat—Eastern Railways.*—This work has become necessary for expeditious isolation of faulty sections and for quick restoration of traction power supply. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 75.70 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

5. *Mughalsarai—Creation of additional maintenance facilities for electric locos—Eastern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to create adequate maintenance facilities for electric locos due to increase in loco holding from 110 to 120. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.73 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1987-88 is proposed.

6. *Replacement of Electro Mechanical Remote control equipment by modern computerised micro-processor controlled equipment for Mughalsarai—Allahabad*

रेलवेः—आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर पुराने दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्कर के बदलाव का काम आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 97.55 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 15.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

7. **कानपुर—बिजली प्रशिक्षण स्कूल का विस्तार—उत्तर रेलवे**—इलाहाबाद मंडल के बिजली कर्मचारियों को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 98.32 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

8. **कानपुर—कर्षण मोटर शाप का विस्तार—(चरण-III) उत्तर रेलवे**—पुनर्वेष्ठित कर्षण मोटर के उत्पादन को 48 से 96 तक सुधारने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 99.43 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 25.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

9. **चक्रधरपुर मंडल—स्विच पोस्ट और केन्द्रों के विद्युत चुम्बकीय दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्करों का माइक्रो—प्रोसेसर से बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर पुराने दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्कर के बदलाव का काम आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 1.62 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

10. **शालीमार से संतरागाछी तक 6 कि. वो. एच. टी. केबुलों का बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—हालत के आधार पर पुराने 6 कि०वो० एच०टी० केबलों का बदलाव करना आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 55.44 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **बम्बई उपनगरीय खंड—बांद्रा कर्षण सब स्टेशन में 12 अदद पुराने फीडर एच एस सी बी और 2 अदद बस आइसोलेटर का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे**—आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर पुराने एचएससीबी और बस आइसोलेटरों का बदलाव करना आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 79.50 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 2.73 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

12. **महालक्ष्मी—बिजली गाड़ी आवधिक ओवरहाल सुविधाओं का केन्द्रीकरण—(चरण-II)—पश्चिम रेलवे**—बिजली गाड़ी स्टाक की संख्या के अनुरूप आवधिक ओवरहाल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 1.31 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

section (Phase I)—Northern Railway.—This work has become necessary to carry out replacement of the old remote control equipment on age-cum condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 97.55 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

7. *Kanpur—Extension of Electrical Training School—Northern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to provide adequate training facilities to electrical staff of Allahabad division. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 98.32 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1987-88 is proposed.

8. *Kanpur—Extension of Traction Motor Shop (Phase III)—Northern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to improve outturn of rewound traction motors from 48 to 96. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 99.43 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

9. *Chakradhapur Division—Replacement of electro-magnetic R. C. equipments at switching posts and centres by Micro-processors—Southeastern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to carry out replacement of the old remote control equipment on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.62 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

10. *Replacement of 6 KV H.T. cable from Shalimar to Santragachi—Southeastern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to carry out replacement of the old 6 KV H. T. cable on condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 55.44 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

11. *Bombay Suburban Section—Replacement of 12 nos. old feeder HSCBs and 2 nos. Bus isolators in Bandra traction sub-station—Western Railway.*—This work has become necessary to carry out replacement of the old HSCBs and Bus isolators on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 79.50 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 2.73 lakhs during 1987-88 has been proposed.

12. *Mahalaxmi—Centralisation of EMU POH facilities—(Phase II)—Western Railway.*—This work has become necessary in order to have periodical overhauling facilities to mach the holding of EMU (Electrical Multiple Unit) stock. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.31 crores and an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88.

कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित

1. **मनमाड सिविल इंजीनियरी कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (भुसावल मंडल)—मध्य रेलवे**—मनमाड स्थित इंजीनियरी कारखाना भारतीय रेलों के प्रमुख इंजीनियरी कारखानों में से एक है, जो कांटों और पारों, बोल्टों, नटों, रिवटों, टाई-बारों आदि के निर्माण के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए इस्पात के ढांचे तैयार करता है और उसकी 280 टन पुल और अन्य संरचनाओं, 126 टन टाईबार तथा 271 टन अन्य सामान्य संरचना निर्माणों की मासिक औसत उत्पादन क्षमता है। परिष्कृत निर्माण तकनीकों के माध्यम से मनमाड कारखाने में प्रति माह पुल गर्डरों की निर्माण क्षमता में 500 टन तक वृद्धि करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ताकि 400 फुट स्पैन तक के पुल गर्डरों तथा झले हुए गर्डरों का भी, जहां अभी तक रिवट किये हुए गर्डरों का निर्माण हो रहा है, इसी कारखाने में विनिर्माण किया जा सके और निर्माण की गुणवत्ता ऐसी हो जिससे भविष्य में निर्यात को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से उन्नत रेलवे विशिष्टियों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जा सके। मैसर्स राइट्स को कारखाने में उपलब्ध मौजूदा निर्माण सुविधाओं की जांच करने और उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव देने के लिए एक परामर्श ठेका दिया गया है। मैसर्स राइट्स ने इस मामले में अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है और अंतिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। तदनुसार, इस कार्य को 10.18 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 24.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **कुर्ला—टैंक माल डिब्बों के नामित आवधिक ओवरहाल तथा नेमी ओवरहाल के लिए मरम्मत लाइनों का आधुनिकीकरण—मध्य रेलवे**—बम्बई क्षेत्र में परिचालित पेट्रोल तेल टैंकों तथा अन्य तेल टैंकों की मरम्मत कुर्ला माल डिब्बा कारखाने में की जाती है। मरम्मत के लिए उद्भूत टंकी माल डिब्बों को सम्हालने के लिए इस कारखाने में मरम्मत क्षमता की कमी पड़ रही है। इस कारखाने का विस्तार करने की कोई गुजांइश नहीं है। कुर्ला माल डिब्बा कारखाने में नामित आवधिक ओवरहाल कार्यभार कम करने के लिए इस कार्य को कुर्ला मरम्मत लाइनों पर करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। अतः कुर्ला में मौजूदा मरम्मत लाइनों को टंकी माल डिब्बों और सामान्य माल स्टाक के नेमी ओवरहाल तथा नामित आवधिक ओवरहाल सुविधाओं के लिए विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 2.87 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **जमालपुर कारखाना—कर्षण मोटर और कर्षण जनित्र रिवाईंडिंग तथा भारी मरम्मतों का विकास—पूर्व रेलवे**—पूर्व रेलवे पर डीजल रेल इंजन बेड़े में वृद्धि हो रही है। कर्षण मोटरों और कर्षण जनित्रों की मरम्मत/रिवाइंडिंग,

WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS

1. *Manmad—Modernisation of Civil Engineering Workshop (Bhusaval Division).*—The Engineering Workshop at Manmad is one of the premier Engineering Workshops on Indian Railways fabricating steel structures for various zonal Railways in addition to points & crossings, bolts, nuts, rivets, tie-bars etc. having average monthly production of bridge & other structures of 280 tonnes, tie bars 126 tonnes and other general structural works 271 tonnes. It is decided to enhance the fabrication capacity of the bridge girders at Manmad Workshop to 500 tonnes per month with improved fabrication techniques so that bridge girders upto 400 ft. span as also welded girders could be fabricated in the workshop as against rivelted girders hitherto being fabricated and that the quality of manufacture should also be such as to meet the requirements of advanced railways specifications with a view to facilitate export in future. M/s. RITES had been awarded a consultancy contract to examine the present fabrication facilities available in the workshop and to suggest the improvements necessary to meet the above objectives. M/s RITES have since completed their study and submitted their final report in the matter. Accordingly, this work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.18 crores with an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs during 1987-88.

2. *Kurla—Modernisation of sick line for NPOH and ROH of Tank Wagons—Central Railway.*—Petroleum oil tanks and other oil tanks operating in Bombay area are given repairs at Kurla Wagons Shop. Repair capacity at this shop is falling short for tackling the arisings. There is no scope for expansion of the shop. It is decided to offload the Kurla Wagon Shop of NPOH Workload and to undertake this activity in the Kurla Sick line. The existing sick line at Kurla is therefore proposed to be developed with facilities for ROH & NPOH of Tank Wagons and general goods stock. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.87 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

3. *Jamalpur Workshop—Development of Traction Motor and Traction Generator rewinding and heavy repairs—Eastern Railway.*—Diesel loco fleet on the Eastern Railway is on the increase. Considering the

जिससे अनुरक्षण समस्या पैदा हो रही हैं, की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए जमालपुर कारखाने में नयी कर्षण मशीनों द्वारा बदलाव पर आने वाले खर्च से बचने के उद्देश्य से कर्षण मोटरों और कर्षण जनित्रों की रिवाइंडिंग के लिए सुविधाएं सृजित करना अनिवार्य है।

इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 3.15 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

4. **पतरातू—80 से 100 रेल इंजनों के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार—पूर्व रेलवे**—पतरातू डीजल शेड प्रारम्भ में 40 डीजल रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए 1974 में बनाया गया था। इस समय शेड की क्षमता 80 रेल इंजन ठहराने की है। माल यातायात के लदान में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप पतरातू डीजल शेड में 100 रेल इंजन तक ठहराने के लिए वृद्धि करना आवश्यक हो गया है।

इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.10 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **कांचरापाड़ा—कांचरापाड़ा कारखाना में बिजली गाड़ी मोटर कोचों के लिए आवधिक ओवरहाल और अन्य मरम्मत सुविधाओं का विस्तार—पूर्व रेलवे**—पूर्व रेलवे पर बिजली गाड़ी मोटर कोचों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने से कांचरापाड़ा कारखाना में बिजली गाड़ी मोटर कोचों के लिए आवधिक ओवरहाल और अन्य मरम्मत सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक हो गया है। कांचरापाड़ा कारखाना में माल डिब्बा कर्मशाला के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करके तथा आनुषंगिक मशीनों की मरम्मत और पुनर्वेष्ठन के लिए अनुरूपी क्षमता की व्यवस्था करके अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव हैं। मशीन और संयंत्र का उपयुक्त अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, संयुक्त बिजली और यांत्रिक मिलराइट सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 2.68 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 31.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **करवंदीया—यंत्रीकृत गिट्टी संदलन और लदान यूनिट की स्थापना—पूर्व रेलवे**—प्रतिपूर्ति और गहरे स्क्रीनिंग प्रयोजनों हेतु पूर्व रेलवे की गिट्टी की कुल आवश्यकता प्रतिवर्ष लगभग कुल 9.5 से 10 लाख घन मीटर की है। पूर्व रेलवे मौजूदा ठेकेदारों से गिट्टी की उपयुक्त और नियमित सप्लाई प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रही है। करवंदीया में यंत्रीकृत गिट्टी संदलन और लदान यूनिट की स्थापना हो जाने से, उपयुक्त आकार और विशिष्ट की रेलपथ गिट्टी उपलब्ध हो जायेगी तथा मशीनों द्वारा 5 घंटे में पूरे रेक का लदान किया जा सकेगा

repair/rewinding requirements of Traction Motors and Traction Generators, which are causing maintenance problem, it is essential to create facilities at Jamalpur Workshop and for rewinding of Traction Motors and Traction Generators with a view to avoiding expenditure on replacement by new traction.

The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 3.15 crores and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88.

4. *Patratu—Extension of Diesel Shed from 80 to 100 locos—Eastern Railway.*—Patratu Diesel Shed was initially constructed in 1974 for housing 40 Diesel Locomotives. The present capacity of the shed is for 80 locos. Consequent upon increase in the goods loading it has become necessary to increase the holding of locomotives at Patratu Diesel Shed to 100 Nos.

The cost of the work is Rs. 1.10 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

5. *Kanchrapara—Augmentation of POH and other repair facilities for EMU Motor Coaches at Kanchrapara workshop—Eastern Railway.*—With the increase in the holding of EMU Motor Coaches on Eastern Railway, it has become necessary to augment POH and other repair facilities for EMU Motor Coaches at Kanchrapara Workshop. It is proposed to provide additional facilities by remodelling of Wagon Shop and also provide matching capacity for repairs and rewinding of auxiliary machines at Kanchrapara Workshop. In order to ensure proper maintenance of Machinery and Plant, it is proposed to set up combined Electrical and Mechanical Millwright facilities. The anticipated cost of the work is estimated as Rs. 2.68 crores and an outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88.

6. *Karwandia—Setting up of a mechanised Ballast Crushing and Loading Unit—Eastern Railway.*—The total requirement of ballast of E. Rly. is about 9.5 to 10 lakh cubic metres per annum for recoupment and deep screening purposes. The Railway is experiencing difficulty in getting proper and regular supply of ballast from existing contractors. With the setting up of mechanised ballast crushing and loading unit at Karwandia track ballast of proper size and specification would become available and full rake can be loaded

जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हापर मालडिब्बों के फेरों में सुधार होगा। इस काम पर 4.85 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. **अम्बाला में बी सी एन/बी ओ एक्स एन डिपो की स्थापना—उत्तर रेलवे**—रेलों पर वात ब्रेक और सी बी सी कपलरों से युक्त बी सी एन माल डिब्बे (कासनब बोगी कवर्ड स्टाक) चलाये जाने लगे हैं। उत्तर-दक्षिण सर्किट पर खाद्यान्न की ढुलाई के लिए लगभग 100 बी सी एन रेकों का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। बी सी एन/बी ओ एक्स "एन" रेकों के अनुरक्षण के लिए अम्बाला में छोटी-मोटी मरम्मतों और नेमी ओवरहाल हेतु पर्याप्त सुविधाओं का विकास किया जाना है। अम्बाला में 6.5 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर बी सी एन/बी ओ एक्स एन अनुरक्षण डिपो स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

8. **कानपुर—जूही (जी एम सी) मरम्मत लाइन पर नेमी ओवरहाल सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण तथा विकास—उत्तर रेलवे**—कानपुर जूही यार्ड हवड़ा—नयी दिल्ली मुख्य लाइन पर स्थित है। मध्य, उत्तर और पूर्व रेलों को जाने वाले बी०ओ०एक्स० और जम्बो रेकों सहित माल गाड़ियों की इस यार्ड में गहन जांच की जाती है। चल स्टाक की बेहतर विश्वसनीयता और चालन में संरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए माल डिब्बा स्टाक के नेमी ओवरहाल के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने सहित इस मरम्मत लाइन का आधुनिकीकरण करना अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 173.96 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. **वाराणसी—धुलाई और मरम्मत लाइन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने सहित वाराणसी यार्ड में परिवर्धन और परिवर्तन—उत्तर रेलवे**—इस समय वाराणसी स्टेशन पर विभिन्न किस्म की 62 गाड़ियां सम्भाली जाती हैं। वाराणसी में प्रतिदिन कुल 186 सवारी डिब्बों का अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। इस कार्यभार के निकट भविष्य में और बढ़ने की संभावना है। इन गाड़ियों/सवारी डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। अतः यह कार्य अनिवार्य समझा गया है। कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 60.14 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. **न्यू-गुवाहाटी—न्यू गुवाहाटी डीजल शेड में 50 से बढ़ाकर 75 रेल इंजन ठहराने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का विकास—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर मीटर लाइन डीजल रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए सिलीगुड़ी जंक्शन और न्यू गुवाहाटी के डीजल शेडों में 116 इंजन

mechanically in 5 hours time resulting in improved turnround of hoppers. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.85 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88.

7. *Setting up of BCN/BOXN Depot of Ambala—Northern Railway.*—BCN Wagons (casnum bogie covered stock) fitted with air brake and CBC couplers have been introduced on the Railways. About 100 BCN rakes will be utilised to carry foodgrains on the North-South circuit. Adequate facilities for running repairs and routine overhaul are required to be developed at Ambala to cater for the maintenance of BCN/BOXN rakes. It is proposed to set up BCN/BOXN maintenance depot at Ambala at an anticipated cost of Rs. 6.5 crores with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs during 1987-88.

8. *Kanpur—Modernisation and Development of ROH facilities at Juhi (GMC) Sickline—Northern Railway.*—Kanpur Juhi Yard is situated on the Howrah—New Delhi Main line. Goods trains including BOX and Jumbo rakes for Central, Northern and Eastern Railways are given intensive examination at this yard. In order to ensure improved reliability of rolling stock and safety in operation it is essential to modernise this sick line including provision of facilities for ROH of goods stock. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 173.96 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs proposed during 1987-88.

9. *Varanasi—Additions and alterations in Varanasi yard including augmentation of washing and sick line facilities—Northern Railway.*—At present Varanasi station is dealing with 62 trains of different descriptions. A total of 186 coaches are maintained at Varanasi daily. This workload is likely to increase in the near future. The facilities available for maintenance of these trains/coaches are not adequate. The work has, therefore, been considered essential. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 60.14 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

10. *New Guwahati--Development of additional facilities at New Guwahati Diesel Shed to increase the holding from 50 to 75 locomotives—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The present holding of MG diesel locomotives on NF Railway is 116 housed in the diesel

ठहराये जाते हैं। निकट भविष्य में इनकी 132 तक बढ़ाने की संभावना है। वर्तमान क्षमता और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर मीटर लाइन डीजल रेल इंजनों के संभावित परिवर्धन को देखते हुए, अतिरिक्त ढके हुए क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था तथा मशीनरी और संयंत्र के लिए अनिवार्य साधन सामग्रियों द्वारा न्यू गुवाहाटी डीजल शेड की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 96.85 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 7.69 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. गुवाहाटी (ब.ला. स. और मा. डि.) डिपो--**मानक उपस्करों और अन्य आनुषंगिक कार्यों से गुवाहाटी ब.ला. कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--गुवाहाटी ब०ला० कोचिंग डिपो पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे का मुख्य सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण स्थल है, जिस पर 639 सवारी डिब्बों का अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। मौजूदा सुविधाएं वांछित स्तर तक जांच और अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कोचिंग डिपो के आधुनिकीकरण के भाग के रूप में इस डिपो को आधुनिकीकृत किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 57.87 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **रामगुंडम--बी ओ एक्स "एन" माल डिब्बों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का विकास--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे पर बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों के बेड़े की स्थापना तथा इसमें तेजी से वृद्धि होने के कारण, जिसकी भविष्य में और बढ़ने की संभावना है, बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण की पूर्ति के लिए रामगुंडम में छोटी-मोटी मरम्मतों के साथ नेमी ओवरहाल के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाओं को विकसित करना अपेक्षित है।

कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 6.43 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान एक हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **विजयवाडा डीजल लोको शेड--20 की बजाय 40 डीजल लोको शंटर खड़े करने के लिए डीजल लोको शेड का विस्तार दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**--वर्ष 1978-79 में विजयवाडा में 20 डीजल लोको शंटर खड़े करने के लिए डीजल लोको शेड की स्वीकृति दी गयी है। यह काम लगभग पूरा हो चुका है और सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस शेड में 20 की बजाय 40 डीजल रेल इंजनों को ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जानी है। अतः शेड में शंटरों के ठहराने की क्षमता में विस्तार करना आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लाकत 1.24 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान 54 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

sheds at Siliguri Junction and New Guwahati. The holding is likely to increase to 132 in the near future.

Keeping in view the present holding and likely additions of MG Diesel locos on NF Railway, the capacity of New Guwahati Diesel Shed is being expanded by providing adidtional covered area and essential inputs of machinery and plant. The cost of the work is Rs. 96.85 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 7.69 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

11. *Guwahati (BGC&W) Depot—Modernisation of Guwahati BG coaching Depot with standard equipments and other allied works—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Guwahati BG coaching Depot is a major coach maintenance point on NF Railway responsible for maintenance of 639 coaches. The facilities existing are not adequate for ensuring examination and maintenance to the desired level. As a part of modernisation of Coaching Depot during the VII Plan this depot is being modernised at a cost of Rs. 57.87 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

12. *Ramagundam—Development of maintenance facilities for BOX N Wagons—South Central Railway.*—with the introduction and swift increase of the fleet of BOX N Wagons on the South Central Railway, which is likely to increase further in near future, adequate facilities for running repairs as well as Routine Overhauls are required to be developed at Ramagundam to cater to the maintenance of BOXN Wagons.

The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 6.43 crores and an outlay of Rs. One thousand is proposed during 1987-88.

13. *Vijayawada Diesel Loco Shed—Expansion of Diesel Loco Shed to increase the homing capacity from 20 to 40 Diesel loco shunters—South Central Railway.*—At Vijayawada a Diesel Loco Shed has been sanctioned in the year 1978-79 for a planned capacity of 20 diesel loco shunters. This work is almost complete and the facilities are being utilised. During the VII Plan Period the number of Diesel Locos to be homed at this shed is to be raised from 20 to 40 locos. It has, therefore, become necessary to expand the homing capacity of the shed. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.24 crores and an outlay of Rs. 54 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

14. **पुरी—पुरी लघु कोचिंग परिसर का आधुनिकीकरण—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—पुरी कोचिंग डिपो 440 सवारी डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है, जिसके लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सवारी और माल डिब्बा डिपुओं के आधुनिकीकरण भाग के रूप में इस डिपो को अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देकर आधुनिकीकृत किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.45 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 17 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **वटवा—अतिरिक्त 45 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए वटवा डीजल शेड का विस्तार—पश्चिम रेलवे**—वटवा डीजल शेड में 70 ब०ला० के रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने की क्षमता है। रेल इंजनों के अतिरिक्त आबंटन के कारण इस शेड में लगभग 112 डीजल रेल इंजन ठहराना अपेक्षित होगा, जिनकी और बढ़ने की संभावना है। अतः वटवा डीजल शेड में 75 के स्थान पर 115 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए इसका विस्तार करना अनिवार्य हैं। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.86 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **गांधीधाम—माल डिब्बा अनुरक्षण डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण—पश्चिम रेलवे**—गांधीधाम एक प्रमुख माल डिब्बा अनुरक्षण डिपो है, जहां लगभग 1800 से 2000 माल डिब्बों की जांच की जाती है। सातवीं योजना के दौरान सवारी और माल डिब्बा डिपुओं के आधुनिकीकरण के भाग के रूप में इस डिपो में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं तथा मशीनरी और संयंत्र साधन की सामग्रियों की व्यवस्था करके इसे आधुनिकीकृत किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.72 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

17. **कोटा—40 डीजल शंटर ठहराने के लिए ब.ला. डीजल शंटर शेड की व्यवस्था—पश्चिम रेलवे**—भाप रेल इंजनों को सेवा से हटाने तथा बड़ोदरा—मथुरा खण्ड के विद्युतीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप पश्चिम रेलवे पर डीजल रेल इंजनों की कुल आवश्यकता 336 होगी, जबकि योजनाबद्ध क्षमता लगभग 290 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने की होगी जिससे 46 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए क्षमता की कमी होगी। अतः कोटा में 40 डीजल रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिये नये डीजल शेड के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 5.09 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. **भावनगर परा—मी.ला. के 50 डीजल रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए मीटर लाइन डीजल लोको शेड की व्यवस्था पश्चिम रेलवे**—उत्तरोत्तर डीजलीकरण की नीति को देखते

14. *Puri—Modernisation of Puri Minor Coaching Complex—Southeastern Railway.*—The Puri Coaching Depot is responsible for maintenance of 440 coaches for which adequate facilities are not available. As a part of the programme of modernisation of carriage and wagon depots during the VII Plan this depot is being modernised by providing additional facilities. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.45 crores and an outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

15. *Vatva—Expansion of Vatva Diesel Shed to home additional 45 locos—Western Railway.*—Vatva Diesel Shed has a capicity for 70 BG locomotives. With additional allotment of locomotives this shed will be required to home about 112 Diesel Locos which is likely to increase further. Therefore, expansion of Vatva Diesel Shed from 75 to 115 locomotives is essential. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.86 crores and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

16. *Gandhidham—*Modernisation of wagon maintenance *Depot—Western Railway.*—Gandhidham is a major wagon maintentnce depot where a total of about 1800 to 2000 wagons are examined As a part of modernisation of Carriage and Wagon depots during the VII plan this depot is being modernised by providing additional facilities and inputs of machinery and Plant. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.72 crores and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

17. *Kota—Providing BG Diesel Shunter Shed for homing 40 Diesel shunters—Western Railway.*—Consequent on elimination of Steam locomotives and electrification of Baroda—Mathura Section the total requirement of diesel locomotives on Western Railway would be 336 whereas the planned capacity for homing would be for about 290 locos leaving a shortfall of 46 in homing capacity. It is, therefore, necessary to construct a new Diesel Shed at Kota to home 40 diesel locos. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 5.09 crores and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

18. *Bhavnagar Para—Providing MG Diesel loco shed for homing 50 MG Diesel locos—Western Railway*—Keeping in view the policy of progressive diese

हुए, पश्चिम रेलवे के भावनगर और राजकोट मंडलों में लगभग 118 डीजल रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकता होगी। यहां 73 डीजल रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए क्षमता की कमी होगी। ठहराव क्षमता सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से भावनगर परा में 50 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए मी० ला० डीजल शेड की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 4.12 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

19. **1750 कि.वा. के 2 डीजल जनित्र सेटों की संस्थापन–चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना**—यह कार्य उचित बिजली आपूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक समझा गया है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 2.20 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

20. **चि. रे. का. में प्रतिवर्ष 80 की बजाय 100 रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन करने के लिए बिजली रेल इंजन उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि—चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना**—चि० रे० का० में बिजली रेल इंजन निर्माण करने के लिये मौजूदा क्षमता 60 रेल इंजन प्रतिवर्ष है। इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाकर 80 रेल इंजन प्रतिवर्ष करने का काम पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है और कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। सातवीं योजना के दौरान लगभग 3400 कि० मी० रेलपथ के प्रस्तावित विद्युतीकरण को देखते हुए बिजली रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकता 550 रेल इंजन आंकी गयी है। अतः आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने की दृष्टि से उत्पादन को बढ़ाना होगा। तदनुसार चि० रे० का० में बिजली रेल इंजनों की उत्पादन क्षमता को प्रतिवर्ष 100 रेल इंजन तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 14.95 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 1.5 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. **पेरम्बूर—खोल विभाग के लिए दूसरे 1750 कि.वा. डीजल जनित्र सेट की व्यवस्था—सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना**—सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना के खोल विभाग की मौजूदा मांग लगभग 5.5 के वी ए है, जो बढ़े हुए उत्पादन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 6.5 के वी ए तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है। तमिलनाडु राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड से बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। 1984 में संस्थापित उपलब्ध 1750 कि० वा० डीजल जनित्र सेट भी अपेक्षित स्तर तक बिजली सप्लाई को बनाए रखने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। अतः स० डि० का० में 1750 कि० वा० का दूसरा डीजल जनित्र सेट संस्थापित करना अनिवार्य समझा गया है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 90 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

lisation, the requirement of diesel locomotives at Bhavnagar and Rajkot Divisions of Western Railway would be about 118 Nos. There will be a short-fall in homing capacity for 73 diesel locos. In order to create homing capacity it is proposed to set up an MG Diesel Shed for homing 50 locomotives at Bhavnagar Para. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 4.12 crores and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

19. *Installation of 2 Nos. 1750 KW Diesel Generating sets—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—This work is considered necessary for proper power supply arrangement. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.20 crores and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

20. *Augmentation of Electric Loco Production Capacity at CLW from 80 to 100 locos per year—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—The existing capacity for manufacture of Electric locomotives at CLW is 60 locos per year. The work for raising the production capacity to 80 locos per year has already been sanctioned and is being implemented. With the electrification of 3400 Kms. of track proposed during the VII Plan the requirement of Electric locos has been assessed as 550 locos. The production has, therefore, to be increased with a view to reducing dependence on imports. Accordingly the capacity for production of Electric Locomotives at CLW is proposed to be augmented to 100 locos per year.

The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 14.95 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores is proposed during 1987-88.

21. *Perambur—Provision of Second 1750 K.W. Diesel Generating set for the shell Division—Integral Coach Factory.*—At present the demand of the Integral Coach Factory Shell Division is about 5.5 KVA which is likely to up to 6.5 KVA for meeting the requirements of increased production. Power supply position from the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board is causing concern. The available 1750 Diesel generating set installed in 1984 is also not capable of maintaining steady power supply to the required level. It is, therefore, considered essential to install a second 1750 KW Diesel generating set at ICF. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 90 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

कर्मचारी क्वार्टर

यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करने की रेलों की सामान्य नीति के भाग के रूप में, 1987-88 के दौरान क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए कुल 25.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं

1. पोनमलै—"सी" टाइप क्वार्टरों के 570 यूनिटों के लिए शौचालयों और 1521 यूनिटों के लिए स्नानगृहों की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण रेलवे—उचित सफाई के लिए अलग-अलग स्नानगृह और जलयुक्त शौचालय की व्यवस्था करना बुनियादी आवश्यकता है। 1985-86 में 1575 क्वार्टरों में से 54 यूनिटों के लिए अलग-अलग स्नानगृह की व्यवस्था करने की स्वीकृति दी गयी है। शेष 1521 यूनिटों में भी 74.10 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से अलग-अलग स्नानगृहों की व्यवस्था की जानी है, जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. अनु. अभि. एवं मानक संगठन कालोनी, मानकनगर लखनऊ में 30 बिस्तरों वाले अस्पताल की व्यवस्था—अनु. अभि. एवं मानक संगठन—अनु. अभि. एवं मानक संगठन में कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 4000 है। लगभग 2100 क्वार्टरों की स्वतः पूर्ण कालोनी कैम्पस का एक भाग है। अ.अ.मा.सं. के कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों और अ.अ.मा.सं. कालोनी के निकट रहने वाले उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों, रे.सु.वि.ब. आदि के लिए बेहतर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए यह कार्य 58.48 लाख रुपयों की अनुमानित लागत से शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 8.41 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

यात्री और रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं

1987-88 के दौरान यात्री और रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपये का कुल प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें से 11.83 करोड़ रुपये यात्री सुविधाएं तथा 0.17 करोड़ रुपये रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए है।

अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य

1 पट्टाभिराम पूर्व साइडिंग—पट्टाभिराम मिलिटरी साइडिंग ब. ला.—सेंट्रल व्हीकल डिपो में 5.14 कि.मी. की लम्बाई में एम+2 और एम+4 घनत्व के काष्ठ/इस्पात स्लीपरों पर बिछी मौजूदा 75 पौंड गैर मानक पटरियों और एम+4 घनत्व के दो ब्लाक आर सी सी स्लीपरों पर

STAFF QUARTERS

As part of the Railways' general policy of providing quarters to as many staff as possible, a total provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been made during 1987-88 for construction of quarters.

STAFF AMENITIES

1. *Ponmalai—Provision of Latrines for 570 units and bathroom for 1521 units of 'C' type Quarters—Southern Railway.*—Provision of individual bathroom and a water borne latrine is a basic necessity for proper hygiene. Out of 1575 quarters provision of individual bath rooms has been sanctioned for 54 units in 1985-86. The remaining 1521 units have to be provided with individual bath rooms at an anticipated cost of Rs. 74.10 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1978-88.

2. *Provision of 30-beded Hospital in the RDSO Colony at Manak Nagar—RDSO, Lucknow.*—RDSO has employees numbering about 4000. A self-contained colony of about 2100 Quarters forms part of the campus. To give better medical facilities to the RDSO staff and their families and staff of the Northern Railway, RPSF etc. living nearby the RDSO Colony, this work has been included at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.48 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 8.41 lakhs during 1987-88.

PASSENGER AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS' AMENITIES

A total provision of Rs. 12.00 crores has been made for Passenger and Other Railway Users' Amenities during 1987-88—Rs. 11.83 crores for Passenger Amenities and Rs. 0.17 crores for Other Railway Users' Amenities Works.

OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS

1. *Pattabiram East Siding—Pattabiram Military Siding BG—Complete Track Renewal of the existing 75 lbs. NS rails laid on wooden/steel sleepers to M+2 density and M+4 density with new 52 kgs. rails*

52 कि. ग्रा. नयी पटरियों (टी-18) से पूरे रेलपथ का नवीकरण—दक्षिण रेलवे—1942 से पूर्व बनायी गयी मौजूदा साइडिंग डिफेंस सेंट्रल व्हीकल डिपो की आवश्यकताओं को सेवित करती है। पटरियों पर बुरी तरह जंग लग गयी है और पटरियों के सिरे काफी खराब व घिस-पिट गये हैं। इनमें 10 से 11 प्रतिशत की छीजन आ गयी है। स्लीपरों का उनकी सामान्य अवधि से अधिक उपयोग कर लिया गया है और ये सिरे गल-सड़ गये हैं। इस्पात स्लीपरों में भी जंग लग गयी है। साइडिंग पर यातायात काफी बढ़ गया है और इस पर बी ओ एक्स तथा टंकी माल डिब्बों की सम्हलाई की जा रही है। यह आवश्यक समझा जाता है कि पटरियों के भारी सेक्शन के साथ रेलपथ संरचना को सुदृढ़ किया जाये। अतः 5.14 कि. मी. से अधिक लम्बाई में एम+4 घनत्व वाले दो ब्लाक आर सी सी स्लीपरों पर 52 कि.ग्रा. (टी–18) पटरियां बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 1.14 करोड़ रुपये (रेलों का हिस्सा 79.88 लाख रुपये) है जिसके लिए 1987–88 के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल (रे. सु. वि.ब.) की सातवीं बटालियन के लिए मुख्यालय की स्थापना**—इस समय रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल (रे. सु. वि.ब.) की सातवीं बटालियन का मुख्यालय पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लमडिंग में अस्थायी इमारत में स्थित है जो बल के कुशल कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायक नहीं है। लमडिंग में इस बटालियन का स्थायी मुख्यालय बनाना सामरिक दृष्टि से भी उचित नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पहले ही पहली बटालियन का मुख्यालय स्थित है। इसलिए यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि मुख्यालय को लमडिंग से बदल कर दूसरे स्थान पर स्थायी मुख्यालय बनाया जाये। तथापि, मुख्यालय का स्थान-निर्धारण वर्ष के दौरान विस्तृत अध्ययन के बाद निश्चित किया जायेगा। इस कार्य पर 95.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987–88 के दौरान 1.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

बोलनगिर के निकट आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी के लिए रेलवे साइडिंग की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—रक्षा मंत्रालय बोलन गिर (उड़ीसा) जिले में सैंथला रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी स्थापित कर रहा है। फैक्टरी को सेवित करने के लिए एक साइडिंग आवश्यक है जो इस रेलवे के वाल्तेरु मंडल के टिटिलागढ़-बोलनगिर खंड पर सिकरी और सैंथला रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित बरमाल में नये क्रासिंग स्टेशन से शुरू होगी। इस कार्य पर 5.37 करोड़ रुपये (रेलवे का हिस्सा 1.99 करोड़ रुपये और रक्षा मंत्रालय का हिस्सा 3.38 करोड़ रुपये) की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987–88 के दौरान

(T.18) on Tow block RCC sleepers to (M+4) density for a length of 5.14 kms. in Centre Vehicle Depot.--Southern Railway.—The existing siding provided prior to 1942 caters to the needs of Defence Centre Vehicle Depot. Rails are heavily corroded and the rail ends are considerably hogged and battered. The wear is 10 to 11%. The sleepers have served more than their normal span of life and decayed and split at ends. Steel sleepers are also corroded. The traffic on the siding has increased considerably and Box and tank wagons are dealt with on it. It is considered necessary to strengthen the track structure with heavier section of rails. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the track over a length of 5.14 km, with 52 kg. (T. 18) rails on two block R.C. sleepers M+4 density at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.14 crores (Railway's share being Rs. 79.88 lakhs) with an outlay of Rs 25 lakhs during 1987-88.

2. *Setting up of Headquarters of No. 7 Battalion of Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) on South Central Railway.*—At present the Headquarters of No. 7 Battalion of the Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) is located at Lumding on the North-east Frontier Railway in temporary structures, which is not condusive to efficient working of the Force. It is also not considered strategically advisable to make permanent Headquarters of this Battalion at Lumding as already the Headquarters of No. 1 Bn. is located at that place. It has, therefore, been decided to shift the Headquarters from Lumdnig and set up a permanent Headquarters. However, the location of the Headquarters will be decided during the course of the year after a detailed study. The work is estimated to cost of Rs. 95.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1987-88.

Provision of Railway Siding for Ordnance Factory near Bolangir—Southeastern Railway.—The Ministry of Defence is setting up an Ordnance Factory near Sainthala Railway Station in the District of Bolangir (Orissa). A siding to serve the Factory taking off from a new crossing station at Barmal, located between Sikir and Sainthala Railway Stations on Titlagarh—Bolangir section of Waltair Division of this Railway is necessary. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 5.37 crores (Railway's share 1.99 crores and

10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

रेल अनुसंधान

1. **कर्षण संस्थापन निदेशालय के लिए बिजली सप्लाई प्रणाली प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना --अ.अ.मा.सं., लखनऊ**--यह कार्य बुनियादी प्राचलों की समीक्षा और यंत्रीय क्षेत्र परीक्षणों के माध्यम से वर्तमान कर्षण बिजली सप्लाई प्रणाली की विभिन्न अन्य समस्याओं के अध्ययन करने तथा प्रयोगशाला में इकट्ठे किये गये आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 86.30 लाख रुपये है और 1987-88 के दौरान 40.31 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

2. **श्रान्ति परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं का विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण--अ.भ.मा.सं., लखनऊ**:--अनु० अभि० एवं मानक संगठन में श्रान्ति परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला 1972 में स्थापित की गयी थी । मौजूदा सुविधाएं न केवल अपर्याप्त हैं बल्कि पुरानी हो गयी हैं । भारतीय रेलें भारी/लम्बी माल गाड़ियों तथा यात्री गाड़ियों की उच्च गति परिचालन, भारी माल बोगियों और उच्च गति कोचिंग स्टाक की ओर बढ़ रही हैं । रेल इंजनों के श्रान्ति परीक्षणों का विस्तार तथा आधुनिकीकरण उपस्कर की खराबी के कारण किसी अनर्थ को टालने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेंगे ।

इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 2.35 करोड़ रुपये है और 1987-88 के दौरान 1.44 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3 **ब.ला./मी.ला. दोलनलेखी कार का आधुनिकीकरण--अ.अ.मा.सं., लखनऊ**:--अनु० अभि० एवं मानक संगठन की मौजूदा दोलनलेखी कारों को सातवें के शुरू में दशक में सज्जित किया गया था । भारतीय रेलें आधुनिक उच्चगति के सवारी डिब्बों और माल बोगियों की खरीद करने जा रही हैं । मौजूदा दोलनलेखी कारें इन आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बों और माल बोगियों के निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से सज्जित नहीं हैं । अतः अनु० अभि० एवं मानक में ब० ला०/मी० ला० दोलनलेखी कारों को आधुनिकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 2.24 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 1.37 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **कम्प्यूटर सिमुलेशन की व्यवस्था सहित भारी कर्षण परिचालन के लिए 250 बी.ओ. एक्स "एन" माल डिब्बों तक एयर ब्रेक्ड माल गाड़ियों के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाओं का विस्तार और ब्रेक प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण--अ.अ.मा. सं., लखनऊ**:--अनु-अभि० एवं मानक संगठन की वर्तमान ब्रेक प्रयोगशाला में द्वि-पाइप क्रमिक निमुक्त प्रणाली से सज्जित 100 एयर ब्रेक्ड माल डिब्बों का परीक्षण

Defence's share Rs. 3.38 crores) and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.

RAILWAY RESEARCH

1. *Establishment of power supply system laboratory for Traction Installation Directorate—RDSO, Lucknow.*—This work has become necessary to review the basic parameters and study various other problems of the existing traction power supply system through instrumented field tests and analysis of the data collected in laboratory. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 86.30 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 40.31 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.

2. *Augmentation and Modernisation of Fatique Testing Laboratories—RDSO, Lucknow.*—The Fatique Testing Laboratory in RDSO was set up in 1972. The existing facilities are not only inadequate but have also become obsolete. Indian Railways are going in for heavier|longer freight trains and high speed operation of passenger trains, heavy freight bogies and high speed coaching stock. Augmentation and modernisation of the Fatique testing Locomotives will play an important role to avoid any catastrophe due to failure of components.

The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.35 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.44 crores is proposed during 1987-88.

3. *Modernisation of BG/MG Oscillograph Car—RDSO, Lucknow.*—The existing Oscillograph Cars of RDSO were equipped in the early 1960s. Indian Railways are going in for acquisition of modern high speed coaches and freight bogies. The existing oscillograph cars are not adequately equipped for evaluating the performance of these modern coaches and freight bogies. It is, therefore, necessary to modernise the BG/MG Oscillograph Cars at RDSO. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.24 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.37 crores is proposed during 1987-88.

4. *Modernisation of Brake Laboratory Extension of existing facilities, for air braked freight trains upto 250 BOX 'N' wagons for heavy haul operation with provision of computer simulation—RDSO, Lucknow.*—The present Brake Laboratory of RDSO has testing facilities for 100 air braked wagons fitted with twin pipe graduated release system. These are

करने की क्षमता है । ये अपर्याप्त ही नहीं अपितु पुरानी भी हो चुकी हैं । सुविधाओं के विस्तार से प्रयोगशाला में प्रस्तावित लम्बी कर्षण गाड़ियों को ठहराने तथा गाड़ी परिचालन की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये ब्रेक समस्या पर काबू पाने हेतु उपयुक्त विकास/आशोधन करना सम्भव हो सकेगा । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.01 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. रेलपथ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण—अ.अ.मा.सं. (लखनऊ) —इस समय रेलपथ प्रयोगशालाओं के कीमती उपस्कर 20 वर्ष पहले बनाये गये अस्थायी शेडों में रखे जाते हैं । युक्तियुक्त रुप में सुविधाओं को कारगर बनाने तथा पुनः संगठित करने के उद्देश्य से यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि शेडों का बदलाव करके रेलपथ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाये और नये परिष्कृत उपस्करों के अनुकूल अधिक क्रियाशील और आधुनिक इमारत की व्यवस्था की जाये । इस कार्य पर 1.96 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987–88 के दौरान 1.66 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. एक सभा भवन की व्यवस्था—अ. अ. मा. सं० (लखनऊ) :—अ.अ.मा.सं. की स्वतः पूर्ण एक कालोनी है, जिसका नाम मानक नगर है जहां 2100 कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों में 10,000 लोग रहते हैं । अ.अ.म.सं. में मौजूदा सभा भवन एक छोटा शेड बदल कर बनाया गया है । यह सभा भवन गोष्ठियां, व्याख्यान, कार्यशाला और परिसम्वाद आदि आयोजित करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझा जाता है । अतः अ.अ.मा.सं. में एक सभा भवन की व्यवस्था करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है जिसमें आधुनिक सुविधाएं हों । इस कार्य पर 80.37 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

not only inadequate but also obsolete. With augmentation of the facilities it will be possible to simulate the proposed long haul trains in the laboratory and suitable developments/modification can be worked out to overcome the braking problems to ensure safety of train operations. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.01 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

5. *Modernisation of Track Research Laboratories—RDSO (Lucknow).*—At present the Track Laboratories having expensive equipment are housed in temporary sheds constructed more than 20 year ago. With a view to streamlining and re-organising facilities in a rational manner, it has been decided to modernise the Track Research Laboratory by replacing the sheds and provide a more functional and modern building to suit the new sophisticated equipments. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.96 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.66 crore during 1987-88.

6. *Provision of an Auditorium—RDSO (Lucknow).*—The RDSO has a self contained colony named Manak Nagar where 10,000 people are residing in 2100 Staff Quarters. The present auditorium has been provided in RDSO by converting a small shed. This auditorium is not considered suitable for holding of seminars, lectures, workshops and symposia etc. It has, therefore, been decided to make provision for an auditorium in RDSO equipped with modern facilities. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 80.37 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1987-88.

1987-88 में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण, उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाने और रेल लाइनों के विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of Railway lines for 1987-88

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	1987-88 का बजट अनुमान Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
मध्य रेलवे CENTRAL RAILWAY					
आप्ता-रोहा—एक नयी बड़ी लाइन (62 कि०मी०) Apta-Roha.—A new Broad Gauge line (62 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	25,07,00	23,93,37	58,41	55,22
	पूंजी Cap.	—1,31	..	—1,41	..
सतना-रीवा—नयी रेल लाइन (50 कि०मी०) Satna-Rewa.—New Rail Line (50 Kms.) .	पूंजी Cap.	38,73,00	1,13,00	1,00,00	36,60,00
गुना-इटावा—शिवपुर, ग्वालियर-भिण्ड के रास्ते नयी रेल लाइन (348.25 कि०मी०) Guna-Etawah.—New Rail Line via Shivpur-Gwalior-Bhind (348.25 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	1 58,77,00	4,00,11	6,00,00	148,76,89
मथुरा-अलवर—नयी लाइन (119.75 कि०मी०) Mathura-Alwar.—New Line (119.75 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	34,74,90	4,17,75	2,00,00	28,57,15
दिवा-पनवेल खण्ड—25 कि०वो० ए.सी. कर्षण खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Diva-Panvel Section.—Electrification of section of 25 KV A.C. Traction . .	पूंजी Cap.	6,29,00	1,00,00	4,00,00	1,29,00
पूर्व रेलवे EASTERN RAILWAY					
लक्ष्मीकान्तपुर और नामखाना के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन (47.5 कि०मी०) New Broad Gauge Line between Lakhmikantapur and Namkhana (47.5 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	40,90,00	..	1,00,00	39,90,00
भूतपूर्व हवड़ा-शियाखला लाइट रेलवे द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र में बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge Line in the area served by former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway	पूंजी Cap.	10,00,00	5	1	999,94

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	1987-88 का बजट अनुमान Bud get estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
उत्तर रेलवे NORTHERN RAILWAY					
भूतपूर्व शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र में एक बड़ी लाइन (157.8 कि०मी०) BG line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur light Railway (157.8 Kms.) . . .	पूंजी Cap.	36,30,16	34,38,01	1,41,57	50,58
	पूंजी Cap.	—5,45	—5,45	..	..
	मू०ग्रा०नि० DRF	5,45	5,02	43	..
नंगल डैम से तलवाड़ा तक (83.74 कि०मी०) एक नयी बड़ी रेल लाइन तथा मुकेरिया से तलवाड़ा तक (29.16 कि०मी०) साइडिंग को अपने अधिकार में लेना New BG line from Nangal Dam to Talwara (83.74 Kms.) and taking over siding from Mukerian to Talwara (29.16 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	80,00,00	6,60,64	2,50,00	70,89,36
जम्मू तवी से ऊधमपुर तक नयी लाइन (56.10 कि०मी०) New line from Jammu Tawi to Udhampur (56.10 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	95,00,00	9,45,48	3,00,00	82,54,52
(1) फूसमण्डी को कटार सिंह वाला से और राजपुरा-भटिंडा लाइन को दिल्ली-भटिंडा लाइन से जोड़ते हुए एक बाईपास लाइन का निर्माण (5.71 कि०मी०) और (2) भटिंडा का परिहार करते हुए दिल्ली-भटिंडा लाइन को भटिंडा-सूरतगढ़ लाइन से जोड़ते हुए बाईपास लाइन (2.59 कि०मी०) का निर्माण (*i*) Construction of Bye-pass line connecting Rajpura-Bhatinda line with Delhi-Bhatinda line by linking Phusmandi with Katar Singh wala (5.71 Kms); (*ii*) Bye-pass line connecting Delhi-Bhatinda line with Bhatinda-Suratgarh line (2.59 Kms.) avoiding Bhatinda .	पूंजी Cap.	5,29,46	4,27,37	1,00,00	2,09
इलाहाबाद मण्डल--4 स्टेशनों पर माल गोदाम साइडिंगों के ऊपर तार लगाना Allahabad Division.—Top wiring of goods sheds sidings at 4 stations . . .	वि०नि० (3) DF (3)	68,00	..	15,00	53,00

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY					
रामपुर से न्यू हलद्वानी तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (78.4 कि०मी०) New BG line from Rampur to New Haldwani (78.4 Kms.) . . .	पूंजी Cap.	38,52,46	4,95,71	1,99,98	31,56,77
सकरी और हसनपुर के बीच नयी मीटर लाइन (28.41 कि.मी.) New M.G. line between Sakri and Hasanpur (28.41 Km.)	पूंजी Cap.	4,75,00	1,20	1	4,73,79
बगहा और छितौनी के बीच मीटर लाइन का पुनः स्थापन (28.41 कि०मी०) Restoration of MG line between Bagaha and Chitauni (28.41 Kms.) . . .	मू०ग्रा०नि० DRF	30,00,00	2,82,42	1	27,17,57
	पूंजी Cap.	10,00,00	30,70	..	9,69,30
	निक्षेप Deposit	60,00,00			
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
धर्मनगर-कुमारघाट—एक नयी मीटर लाइन (33.0 कि०मी०) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat.—New metre gauge line (33.0 Kms.) . . .	पूंजी Cap.	37,10,00	24,65,71	5,00,00	7,44,29
बालीपाड़ा-भालुकपोंग—एक नयी मीटर लाइन (35.46 कि०मी०) Balipara-Bhalukpong.—New metre gauge line (35.46 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	13,30,00	6,32,72	3,00,00	3,97,28
सिलचर-जीरीबाम—एक नयी मीटर लाइन (49.16 कि०मी०) Silchar-Jiribam.—New metre gauge line (49.16 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	34,48,00	16,50,46	4,00,00	13,97,54
जोगीघोपा-गुवाहाटी—जोगीघोपा से गुवाहाटी तक बड़ी लाइन के साथ-साथ जोगीघोपा में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर एक रेल-एवं-सड़क पुल (143 कि०मी०) Jogighopa-Gauhati.—Rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along with BG Railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati (143 Kms.) . . .	पूंजी Cap.	175,43,00	2,39,01	1,99,98	171,04,01
	निक्षेप Deposit	61,41,00			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimated 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
आमगुड़ी-तुली—एक नयी बड़ी/मीटर लाइन (14.65 कि०मी०) **Amguri-Tuli.**—New BG/MG Line (14.65 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	8,78,00	1,96,12	1	6,81,87
लालाबाजार-भैरावी—एक नयी मीटर लाइन (48.15 कि०मी०) **Lalabazar-Bhairabi.**—New metre gauge line (48.15 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	32,85,00	15,24,36	3,00,00	14,60,64
एकलाखी-बालूरघाट—एकलाखी से माल्दा टाऊन तक विस्तार सहित एक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण **Eklakhi-Balurghat.**—Construction of a BG line with extension from Eklakhi to Malda Town	पूंजी Cap.	48,85,00	3,85,55	1	44,99,44
दक्षिण रेलवे SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
एर्णाकुलम-एलेप्पी—निर्माणाधीन नयी लाइन का कायनकुलम तक विस्तार (43 कि०मी०) **Ernakulam-Alleppey.**—Extension of new line under construction to Kayamkulam (43 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	27,75,00	1,77,82	3,00,00	22,97,18
	रा० R.	25,00			
एर्णाकुलम-एलेप्पी—नयी बड़ी लाइन **Ernakulam-Alleppey.**—New Broad gauge line	पूंजी Cap.	38,25,78	22,98,54	4,00,00	11,27,24
	रा० R.	36,75			
तिरुनेलवेली-तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेन्ट्रल—नागरकोइल से कन्याकुमारी तक शाखा लाइन सहित नयी बड़ी लाइन **Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Central.**—New broad gauge line with a branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari . .	पूंजी Cap.	39,47,63	38,63,89	83,74	..
	मू०अ०नि० DRF	6,88	6,88	..	..
	वि०नि० (1) DF (1)	23,68	23,68	..	..
	रा० R.	29,39			
चित्रदुर्ग-रायदुर्ग—नयी मीटर लाइन (100 कि०मी०) **Chitradurg-Rayadurg.**—New metre gauge line (100 Kms)	पूंजी Cap.	16,87,83	3,49,43	66,26	12,72,14
	मू०अ०नि० DRF	1,81	..	..	1,81
	रा० R.	2,90			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project			नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimated 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
दक्षिण रेलवे **SOUTHERN RAILWAY**						
करूर से डिण्डीगुल—बड़ी लाइन (72.9 कि०मी०), (ii) डिण्डीगुल से मदुरै तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन (64.32 कि०मी०), (iii) मदुरै से मणियाची तक मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (127.25 कि०मी०) और (iv) मणियाची से तिरुनेलवेलि तक तथा मणियाची से तूतीकोरिन तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन (60 कि०मी०) Karur-Dindigul.—Broad gauge line (72.9 Kms.); (*ii*) Dindigul-Madurai---Parallel broad gauge line (64.32 Kms.); (*iii*) Conversion from MG to BG from Madurai to Maniyachi (127.25 Kms.) (*iv*) Parallel BG line from Maniyachi to Tirunelveli and Maniyachi to Tuticorin (60 Kms.)	पूंजी	Cap.	90,36,43	36,90,53	3,92,41	49,53,49
	मू०आ०नि०	DRF	9,96,35	31,85	10,61	9,53,89
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)	ACSPF (b)	12,70	..	..	12,70
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ग)	ACSPF (c)	15,33	..	..	15,33
	रा०	R.	1,02,78			
त्रिचूर—गुरुवायूर के बीच बड़ी रेल लाइन का निर्माण (24 कि०मी०) Construction of Broad Gauge rail line between Trichur-Guruvayur (24 Kms.)	पूंजी	Cap.	16,67,00	..	1,00,00	15,67,00
अरकोणम-जोलारपेट्टै खण्ड—विद्युतीकरण Arrakkonam-Jolarpettai Section.—Electrification	पूंजी	Cap.	29,61,48	29,18,66	42,82	..
	मू०आ०नि०	DRF	1,60,01	1,63,91	—3,90	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ग)	ACSPF (c)	6,03	7,31	—1,28	..
	रा०	R.	6,60			
अरकोणम-रेणिगुन्टा खण्ड—विद्युतीकरण (66 कि०मी०) Arakkonam-Renigunta Section.—Electrification (66 Kms.)	पूंजी	Cap.	22,49,62	15,26,48	5,55,48	1,67,66
	मू०आ०नि०	DRF	1,62,68	1,49,39	13,29	..
	रा०	R.	32,81			
मद्रास-गुडूर—विद्युतीकरण Madras-Gudur.—Electrification . . .	पूंजी	Cap.	21,10,09	20,57,68	15,00	37,41
	मू०आ०नि०	DRF	70,35	70,35	..	..
	वि०नि० (3)	DF (3)	37	37	..	..
	रा०	R.	37,95			
विलिवाक्कम-पट्टाभिराम खण्ड—चौहरी लाइन का विद्युतीकरण Villivakkam-Pattabhiram Section.—Electrification of quadruping	पूंजी	Cap.	2,72,21	2,21,44	50,77	..

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project			नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
दक्षिण रेलवे **SOUTHERN RAILWAY**						
जोलारपेट्टै-बैंगलूरु सिटी खण्ड—विद्युतीकरण Jolarpettai-Bangalore City Section.—Electrification	पूंजी	Cap.	24,01,00	1	1	24,00,98
जोलारपेट्टै-ईरोड और सेलम-मेत्तूर डैम खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem-Mettur Dam Section . .	पूंजी	Cap.	47,00,00	..	50,00	46,50,00
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY						
बीबीनगर से नडिकुडे तक एक नयी लाइन A new line from Bibinagr to Nadikude .	पूंजी	Cap.	53,65,56	36,37,61	7,42,00	9,85,95
भद्राचलम रोड और मानगुरू के बीच एक नयी बड़ी लाइन (52 कि०मी०) A new Broad Gauge Line between Bhadrachellam Road and Manuguru (52 Kms.)	पूंजी	Cap.	19,76,00	18,30,10	50,00	95,90
तेलापुर से पाटनचेरू तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन A new Broad Gauge Line from Telapur to Patancheru	पूंजी	Cap.	6,50,00	2,71,04	10,00	3,68,96
मोटुमारी से जगैयापेट तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (32 कि०मी०) A new Broad Gauge Line from Motumari and Jaggayyapet (32 Kms.) . .	पूंजी	Cap.	19,38,52	16,85,19	77,00	1,76,33
	रा०	R.	25,38			
आदिलाबाद और पिंपलकुट्टी के बीच एक बड़ी लाइन A BG line between Adilabad and Pimpalkutti	पूंजी	Cap.	14,45,90	3,57,50	1,62,00	9,26,40
विजयवाड़ा—गुडूर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Vijayawada-Gudur Section	पूंजी	Cap.	36,46,63	34,67,93	1,15,83	62,87
	मू०आ०नि०	DRF	20,96	26,16	..	—5,20
	पूंजी	Cap.	—11,90	—13,95	..	2,05
	मू०आ०नि०	DRF	11,90	13,95	..	—2,05
	रा०	R.	60,93			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
गुडूर-रेणिगुन्टा-तिरुपति खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण (मार्ग कि० मी० 93 और रेलपथ कि०मी० 130) और गुडूर-रेणिगुन्टा-तिरुपति खण्ड में रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों की व्यवस्था Electrification of Gudur-Renigunta-Tirupati Section (Route Kms. 93 and Track Kms. 130).—Provision of colour light signalling on Gudur-Renigunta-Tirupati Section	पूंजी Cap.	13,73,63	11,63,92	1,60,23	49,48
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	1,70	21	1,49	..
	पूंजी Cap.	—16,83	..	—16,83	..
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	16,83	..	16,83	..
	रा० R.	29,61			
विजयवाडा-बल्हारशाह खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण (मार्ग कि०मी० 545 और रेलपथ कि०मी० 1190) और विजयवाडा-बल्हारशाह खण्ड में रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों की व्यवस्था Electrifiction of Vijayawada-Balharshah Section (Route Kms. 545 and Track Kms. 1190).—Provision of colour light signalling on Vijayawada-Balharshah Section	पूंजी Cap.	114,69,57	83,84,99	18,91,44	11,93,14
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	56,10	..	..	56,10
	रा० R.	4,34,65			
	विविध अग्रिम Misc. Advance	20,00			
मौला अली-सनतनगर बाईपास लाइन सहित काजीपेट-सिकन्दराबाद-हैदराबाद-सनतनगर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण और रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों की व्यवस्था Electrification of Kazipet-Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Sanatnagar Section including Maula Ali-Sanatnagar Bye-pass line and provision of colour light signalling	पूंजी Cap.	27,83,00	61	1	27,82,38
कृष्णा केनाल-गुन्टूर-तेनाली खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण और रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों की व्यवस्था Electrification of Krishna Canal-Guntur-Tenali Section including colour light signalling	पूंजी Cap.	7,71,43	50,00	5,00,00	2,21,43
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	23,08	..	..	23,08
	रा० R.	64,95			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY					
बड़गछिया-चम्पाडांगा शाखा सहित हवड़ा-आमता लाइट रेलवे के स्थान पर एक बड़ी लाइन (73.53 कि०मी०) A BG line in lieu of Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch (73.53 Kms.) . .	पूंजी Cap. रा० R.	30,42,60 1,00,00	16,56,39	1	13,86,20
बांसपानी से जखापुरा तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (176 कि०मी०) New BG line from Banspani to Jakhapura (176 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	39,00,00	6,58,35	1	32,41,64
तालगड़िया और तुपकाडीह के बीच नयी रेलवे लाइन (33 कि०मी०) New Railway line between Talgaria and Tupkadih (33 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	13,79,65	11,89,25	1,89,00	1,40
कोरापुट से रायगडा तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन (174.32 कि०मी०) New BG line from Koraput to Rayaghada (174.32 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	260,68,55	53,04,16	46,50,00	161,14,39
तालचेर और सम्बलपुर के बीच एक नयी बड़ी लाइन New BG line between Talcher and Sambalpur	पूंजी Cap.	57,97,01	7,13,94	3,00,00	47,83,07
तामलुक-दीघा बड़ी रेल लाइन Tamluk-Digha.—BG Rail Line . .	पूंजी Cap.	43,72,00	1,30,52	3,00,00	39,41,48
कोरापुट-दामनजोड़ी खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण (19.65 कि०मी०) Electrification of Koraput-Damangodi Section (19.65 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	2,30,75	..	50,80	1,79,95
पश्चिम रेलवे WESTERN RAILWAY					
नडियाद से मोडासा तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण (105.14 कि०मी०) जिसमें नडियाद से कपड़वंज तक छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (44.64 कि०मी०) तथा कपड़वंज से मोडासा तक एक नयी लाइन का निर्माण (60.50 कि०मी०) शामिल है Broad Gauge line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14 Kms.) including conversion of NG to BG (44.64 Kms.) from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a new line construction from Kapadvanj to Modasa (60.50 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap.	15,00,00	2,51,05	1	12,48,94

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
पश्चिम रेलवे WESTERN RAILWAY					
कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़-नीमच लाइन (221.76 कि०मी०) Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch line (221.76 Kms)	पूंजी Cap.	97,86,84	43,98,05	19,03,18	34,85,61
बड़ी लाइन की उप-संरचना सहित भुज से नालिया तक (110.00 कि०मी०) मीटर ग्रामान की रेलवे लाइन Metre Gauge Railway line from Bhuj to Naliya with BG sub-structure (110.00 Kms.)	पूंजी Cap,	35,91,63	20,05,14	11,68,99	4,17,50
चर्चगेट-विरार खण्ड के वर्तमान विद्युतीकरण खण्ड पर आनुषंगिक कार्यों सहित विरार-साबरमती खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati Section including ancilliary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate-Virar Section	पूंजी Cap.	35,58,28	33,26,80	20,01	2,11,47
	वि०नि० (2) DF (2)	1,33,45	1,32,04	..	1,41
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	1,90	1,29	11	50
	पूंजी Cap.	—51,69	—51,68	—1	..
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	51,69	51,68	1	..
	रा० R.	1,15,00			
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION					
दिल्ली परिहार लाइन सहित दिल्ली-मथुरा-झांसी खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi section/including Delhi avoiding line .	पूंजी Cap.	111,76,77	110,76,77	1,00,00	..
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	29,08	31,30	..	—2,22
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	55,74	56,73	..	—99
	रा० R.	95,80			
अहमदाबाद-साबरमती खण्ड सहित वडोदरा-रतलाम और आणन्द-गोधरा खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Vadodara-Ratlam Anand.—Godhra Section including Ahmedabad-Sabarmati Section . .	पूंजी० Cap.	89,72,38	89,48,91	23,47	..
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	1,13,80	1,13,80	..	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	1,71,39	1,71,39	..	..
	रा० R.	84,43			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION					
मथुरा (छोड़कर)—गंगापुर सिटी (सहित) का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Mathura (excluding)-Gangapur City (including) . . .	पूंजी Cap.	41,21,58	38,21,58	3,00,00	..
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	1,95,74	1,95,99	..	—25
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF(b)	2,47,14	2,03,33	34,61	9,20
	रा० R.	1,39,02			
पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में चन्द्रपुरा कम्पलेक्स के कोयला और इस्पात पट्टी क्षेत्र में लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Lines in the Coal and Steel Belt area of Chandrapura Complex on Eastern and South Eastern Railways.	पूंजी Cap.	42,66,52	33,66,35	5,00,00	4,00,17
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	40,80	29,40	11,40	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	19,70	14,58	..	5,12
	रा० R.	1,12,71			
झांसी-बीना-इटारसी खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi Section	पूंजी Cap.	1,05,29,12	91,25,78	12,00,00	2,03,34
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	14,46	13,00	1,46	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF(b)	47,22	24,72	22,50	..
	वि०नि० (3) DF (3)	74,85	25,00	..	49,85
	रा० R.	1,15,89			
भुसावल-नागपुर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Bhusawal-Nagpur Section	पूंजी Cap.	89,77,59	27,72,46	28,00,00	34,05,13
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	9,01	4,29	4,72	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	84,52	45,06	16,00	23,46
	वि०नि० (3) DF (3)	53,86	27,15	11,97	14,74
	वि० अग्रिम Misc. Advance	75,80	..	..	75,80
	रा० R.	1,06,69			
रतलाम-गंगापुर सिटी का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Ratlam-Gangapur City .	पूंजी Cap.	98,06,26	96,06,26	2,00,00	..
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	5,36,66	61,03	3,03,90	1,71,73
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	3,23,25	3,23,26	..	—1
	वि०नि० (3) DF (3)	83,88	65,85	18,03	..
	रा० R.	72,09			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION					
रामपुर-डुमरा-गढ़हरा खण्ड- सहित पूर्व रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन के रास्ते सीतारामपुर-दानापुर-मुगलसराय खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai Section via Main Line of Eastern Railway including Rampur-Dumra-Garhara Section	पूंजी Cap.	85,78,39	1	1	85,78,37
	रा० R.	83,70			
भोपाल-नागदा खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Bhopal-Nagda Section .	पूंजी Cap.	46,59,39	1,60,12	11,00,00	33,99,27
	मू०ग्रा०नि० DRF	4,76,35	..	19,30	4,57,05
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख) ACSPF (b)	10,73	..	10,17	56
	रा० R.	1,77,55			
इटारसी-नागपुर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Itarsi-Nagpur Section	पूंजी Cap.	66,00,87	31,32,08	17,00,00	17,68,79
	मू०ग्रा०नि० DRF	7,53	5,00	2,53	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF(b)	1,13,68	10,00	20,00	83,68
	वि० अग्रिम Misc. Advance	33,30	..	..	33,30
	रा० R.	95,12			
इटारसी-भुसावल खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Itarsi-Bhusawal Section .	पूंजी Cap.	74,44,10	8,14,00	13,00,00	53,30,10
	मू०ग्रा०नि० DRF	76,71	26,52	10,46	39,73
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	68,40	5,00	10,00	53,40
	वि०नि० (3) DF (3)	46,39	5,00	..	41,39
	रा० R.	77,42			
बल्हारशाह-वर्धा खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Balharshah-Wardha Section	पूंजी Cap.	34,64,38	28,64,37	4,00,00	2,00,01
	मू०ग्रा०नि० DRF	3,77	3,77	..	..
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) ACSPF (b)	1,02,67	46,57	15,00	41,10
	विविध अग्रिम Misc. Advance	7,25	..	..	7,25
	रा० R.	40,44			

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION					
मध्य रेलवे के बीना-कटनी खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Bina-Katni Section of Central Railway	पूंजी Cap.	62,63,58	1,00,00	3,00,00	58,63,58
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	13,00	..	..	13,00
	रा० R.	40,00			
मध्य और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों के कटनी-अनूपपुर-बिलासपुर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Katni-Anuppur-Bilaspur Section of Central and South Eastern Railway	पूंजी Cap.	71,17,52	1,00,00	3,00,00	67,17,52
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	11,88	..	..	11,88
	रा० R.	52,00			
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के दुर्ग-नागपुर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Durg-Nagpur Section of South Eastern Railway . . .	पूंजी Cap.	66,48,25	16,07,41	17,38,96	33,01,88
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	15,00	8,00	3,50	3,50
	रा० R.	52,00			
टूण्डला-आगरा-बयाना खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Tundla-Agra-Bayana Section	पूंजी Cap.	15,64,10	2,00,00	10,00,00	3,64,10
	मू०आ०नि० DRF	10,27	..	..	10,27
	रा० R.	15,00			
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के चम्पा-गेवरा रोड खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Champa-Gevra Road Section of South Eastern Railway .	पूंजी Cap.	12,02,91	2,00,10	9,00,00	1,02,81
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—बम्बई METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS—BOMBAY					
रावली जंक्शन पर फ्लाई ओवर सहित अन्धेरी और बान्द्रा के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनें Additional pair of lines between Andheri and Bandra with a flyover at Raoli Junction	विविध Misc. अग्रिम Advances (पूंजी) (Cap)	61,43,00	2,88,65	10,00	58,44,35

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1986-87 के अन्त तक सम्भावित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1986-87	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget estimate 1987-88	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—बम्बई METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS—BOMBAY					
मानखुर्द से बेलापुर तक रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur	विविध Misc. अग्रिम Advances (पूंजी) (Cap)	40,00,00	4,82,06	4,00,00	31,17,94
	निक्षेप Deposit	80,00,00			
मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता **METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA**					
कलकत्ता—दमदम से टालीगंज तक द्रुत पारवहन प्रणाली का अभिकल्प और निर्माण Calcutta.—Design and construction of Rapid Transit System from Dum-Dum to Tollyganj	विविध Misc. अग्रिम Advances (पूंजी) (Cap)	863,37,00	464,65,14	79,00,00	319,71,86
दिल्ली **DELHI**					
दिल्ली—दिल्ली क्षेत्र के लिए विद्युतीकृत अन्तःनगरीय दैनिक यात्री रेल सेवा Delhi.—Electrified Intra-urban rail commuter service for Delhi area . .	विविध Misc. अग्रिम Advances (पूंजी) (Cap)	31,44,33	31,29,33	15,00	..
मद्रास **MADRAS**					
मद्रास द्रुत पारवहन प्रणाली—मद्रास बीच से लुज तक एक नयी लाइन का निर्माण Madras Rapid Transit System.—Construction of a new line from Madras Beach to Luz	विविध Misc. अग्रिम Advancess (पूंजी) (Cap)	105,59,00	14,75,00	4,00,00	86,84,00
पूर्व रेलवे EASTERN RAILWAY					
कलकत्ता में सर्कुलर रेलवे—ईडन गार्डन के रास्ते दमदम से माजेरहाट तक लाइन (18.5 कि०मी०) Circular Railway in Calcutta.—Line from Dum-Dum to Majherhat via Eden Garden (18.5 Kms.)	विविध Misc. अग्रिम Advance (पूंजी) (Cap)	75,36,00	16,72,00	3,65,00	54,99,00

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति

Progr ss of Road Over/Under Bridges

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1986-87 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1986-87	31-12-1986 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1986: स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1987-88	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
असम ASSAM :							
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	3	3	1	2	1	..	
आन्ध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH :							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South-Central Railway . .	12	8	7	2	..	6	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway . .	2	2	..	1	..	..	
बिहार BIHAR :							
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . .	7	6	..	3	2	3	
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway . .	1	1	1	1	..	..	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	
दिल्ली DELHI :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . .	6	5	1	4	2	..	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति—जारी

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridge —*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1986-87 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1986-87	31-12-1986 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1986 स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of. works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1987-88	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
गुजरात GUJARAT :							
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway . . .	7	5	..	2	3	..	
हरियाणा HARYANA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . . .	4	4	..	3	1	1	
केरल KERALA							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway . . .	4	4	1	4	..	3	
कर्नाटक KARNATAKA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway ; . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway . . .	7	4	..	4	3	1	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	
महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway . . .	7	6	..	7	..	..	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway . .	2	2	..	1	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway . . .	6	3	..	3	..	..	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति—जारी

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1986-87 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/ under bridges pro-grammed in the Budget for 1986-87	31-12-1986 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1986 स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanc-tioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरु किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commen-ced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in pro-gress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works pro-grammed in the Budget for 1987-88	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
मध्य प्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH :							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway * * . . .	5	4	2	5	..	2	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway . . .	4	4	..	1	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	4	..	..	..	..	4	
उड़ीसा ORISSA :							
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway . . .	3	3	..	2	..	2	
पंजाब PUNJAB :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . . .	3	3	..	2	1	1	
राजस्थान RAJASTHAN :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति—समाप्त
Progress of Road over/Under Bridges—*Concld.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1986-87 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1986-87	31-12-1986 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1986: स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of New works programmed in the Budget for 1987-88	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
तमिलनाडु TAMIL NADU :							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	19	13	3	8	2	1	
उत्तर प्रदेश UTTAR PRADESH :							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	2	1	2	2	..	1	
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	7	7	..	5	..	3	
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway	3	2	2	2	..	1	
पश्चिम बंगाल WEST BENGAL :							
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	9	8	4	8	..	5	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..	
जोड़ Total	134	102	24	73	15	34	

1987-88 के बजट में नये चल-स्टाक की व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा

Details of the New units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget for 1987-88

(यूनिट में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge			मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge			छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge		
	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total
I रेल इंजन Locomotives :									
(क) उच्च अश्व शक्ति (a) High Horse Power	55	..	55	20	..	20	..	..	.
(ख) डीजल बिजली (b) Diesel Electric	..	283	283	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) डीजल शंटर (c) Diesel Shunters	..	33	33	..	..	..	..	...	..
(घ) डीजल हाईड्रालिक (d) Diesel Hydraulic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
(ङ) बिजली (e) Electric	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) पुनर्पावर पैकिंग (f) Re-Power Packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(छ) पावर पेक (g) Power Pack	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. बायलर Boilers	..	..	--	..	..	..	..	..	--
III कोचिंग वाहन (यूनिटों में) Coaching vehicles (in units)—									
(i) वातानुकूल (i) Air conditioned									
(अ) पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (एबा) (a) 1st AC Chair Car (AB)	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान (एबा) (b) Second A.C. Chair Car (AB)	31	..	31	..	..	--	--	--	..
(ग) वातानुकूल 2 टियर शयनयान (c) AC-2 Tier Sleeper	..	50	50	--	10	10	--	--	--
(घ) वातानुकूल 2-टियर शयनयान (एबा) (d) AC-2 Tier Sleeper (AB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) पहला दर्जा (एबा) पूर्णतः वातानुकूल (e) 1st A.C. (AB) Full	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) मिश्रित वातानुकूल (f) A.C. Composite		..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
(छ) पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल एवं वातानुकूल 2-टियर (g) 1st AC-cum-AC-2 Tier	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ज) वातानुकूल रसोईयान (एबा) (h) AC Pantry Cars (AB)	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) पहला दर्जा/I Class									
(क) साधारण (a) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) एबी सहित साधारण (b) Ordinary with AB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(यूनिट में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge			मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge			छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge		
	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total
(ग) पर्यटक (*c*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) मिश्रित (*d*) Composite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) दूसरा दर्जा/II Class									
(क) साधारण (*a*) Ordinary	..	1,050	1,050	..	80	80	..	..	..
(ख) एबी सहित साधारण (*b*) Ordinary with AB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) पेंट्रीकार (*c*) Pantrycar	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) पर्यटक (*d*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) शयनयान (*e*) Sleeper	576	167	743	..	300	300	..	..	..
(च) दो मंजिले डिब्बे (*f*) Double Deckers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) मिश्रित Composites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) बिजली गाड़ी स्टाक EMU Stock	122	30	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) डीजल रेल कार Diesel Rail Cars	..	3	3	—	3	3	..	..	..
(vii) अन्य स्टाक Other Stock									
(क) एस० एल० आर० (*a*) S.L.R.	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
(ख) ए सी जनित्र एवं ब्रेक यान (ए बी) (*b*) AC Generator cum brake Van (AB)	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) विशिष्ट स्टाक के लिए शेल (*c*) Shell for special stock	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) अन्य सवारी डिब्बे Other Coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)— Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)—									
(1) सामान्य सेवाओं वाले General Services	6,885	9,000	15,885	..	3,000	3,000	..	..	..
(2) दूसरे किस्म के Other types	4,215	1,900	6,115	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) कंटेनर/फ्लैट्स Containers/Flats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) ट्रेक्टर और ट्रेलर Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. लाइट आन ट्रैक टेम्पर Light on-Track Temper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. रेलपथ टाई टेम्पर Truck Tie Tampers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. क्रेन Crane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

उप-शीर्ष Sub-heads	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries			नयी खरीद New Acquisitions			जोड़ Total			कुल जोड़ Grand Total
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	
रेल इंजन Locomotives	111,37,73	214,82,33	..	17,59,18	18,80,31	..	128,96,91	233,62,64	..	362,59,55
बायलर Boilers	..	3,24	..	..	..	..	..	3,24	..	3,24
सवारी-डिब्बे Carriages	53,62,29	155,36,70	19,99	31	8,16,91	4,00,00	53,62,60	163,53,61	4,19,99	221,36,20
माल-डिब्बे Wagons	11,08,25	24,15,38	1	20,89	6,48,00	..	11,29,14	30,63,38	1	41,92,53
क्रेन Cranes	4,58,35	19,54,51	..	50,00	89,12	..	5,08,35	20,43,63	..	25,51,98
घाट उतराई के साधन Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	180,66,62	413,92,16	20,00	18,30,38	34,34,34	4,00,00	198,97,00	448,26,50	4,20,00	651,43,50

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 के लिए मशीन और संयंत्र कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries						नयी खरीद New Acquisitions					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास मारक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि० उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास मारक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S
मध्य Central . .	92,70	3,33,10	19,00	40,32	4,85,12	..	30,00	39,00	4,16	3,31	76,47	..
पूर्व Eastern . .	1,80,00	2,80,00	9,00	64,00	5,33,00	..	25,00	30,00	..	3,31	58,31	..
उत्तर Northern . .	2,20,00	5,55,00	41,00	20,00	8,36,00	..	27,10	39,50	4,00	3,31	73,91	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	84,00	3,40,00	..	16,00	4,40,00	..	30,00	39,00	4,16	3,31	76,47	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	50,16	1,81,00	18,00	18,00	2,67,16	..	30,00	39,00	1,50	3,31	73,81	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	54,95	3,92,00	..	15,00	4,61,95	..	27,50	39,10	19,00	2,31	87,91	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central .	65,00	4,45,00	19,00	35,00	5,64,00	..	30,00	39,00	4,55	2,31	75,86	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व Southeastern .	1,05,00	4,65,00	24,00	33,20	6,27,20	..	35,42	43,40	8,47	3,32	90,61	..
पश्चिम Western . .	1,90,86	5,71,90	20,00	35,68	8,18,44	..	20,00	39,00	4,16	3,31	66,47	..
चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works .	68,01	4,92,76	..	..	5,60,77	..	90,00	50,00	..	..	1,40,00	2,50
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	32,24	1,80,00	..	..	2,12,24	16,00	11,00	40,00	..	..	51,00	3,50
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	51,06	2,27,24	..	..	2,78,30	28,00	..	45,00	..	..	45,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL . .	11,93,98	44,63,00	1,50,00	2,77,20	60,84,18	44,00	3,56,02	4,82,00	50,00	27,80	9,15,82	6,00

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में रेलों पर मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए अनुमानित रकम के नियतन का संक्षिप्त विवरण (केवल नयी खरीद)

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1987-88 (*New Acquisitions only*)

(हज़ार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost: परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacement: पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	1987-88 में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय Outlay proposed during 1987-88: परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacements: पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S
मध्य Central . .	80,69	7,02,75	8,35	87,01	8,78,80	..	30,00	39,00	4,16	3,31	76,47	..
पूर्व Eastern . .	1,00,04	4,31,35	..	9,98	5,41,37	..	25,00	30,00	..	3,31	58,31	..
उत्तर Northern . .	1,52,12	2,76,33	90,17	45,03	5,63,65	..	27,10	39,50	4,00	3,31	73,91	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	45,96	4,04,70	24,50	35,17	5,10,33	..	30,00	39,00	4,16	3,31	76,47	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	73,00	3,21,60	1,50	19,90	4,16,00	..	30,00	39,00	1,50	3,31	73,81	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	1,06,00	10,78,94	1,03,34	25,11	13,13,39	..	27,50	39,10	19,00	2,31	87,91	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central .	3,30,20	2,48,70	17,55	22,74	6,19,19	..	30,00	39,00	4,55	2,31	75,86	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व Southeastern .	4,03,80	2,84,65	25,75	50,39	7,64,59	..	35,42	43,40	8,47	3,32	90,61	..
पश्चिम Western . .	51,25	4,52,24	16,00	49,72	5,69,21	..	20,00	39,00	4,16	3,31	66,47	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works .	1,48,65	5,70,15	..	..	7,18,80	21,50	90,00	50,00	..	..	1,40,00	2,50
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	11,00	4,00,47	..	..	4,11,47	30,80	11,00	40,00	..	..	51,00	3,50
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	..	5,82,22	..	..	5,82,22	..	..	45,00	..	..	45,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL . .	15,02,71	57,54,10	2,87,16	3,45,05	78,89,02	52,30	3,56,02	4,82,00	50,00	27,80	9,15,82	6,00

S/5 RB/86—10

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
वर्ष के शुरु में शेष : *Balance at commencement of the year :*	
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	415,88,55
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	25,69,29
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—33,55,28
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	69,21,02
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—14,94,89
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	462,28,69
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	17,70,15
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—1,47,84
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—2,67,69
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	—11,77,11
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	1,98,49
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	3,76,00
वर्ष के शुरु में शेष (क+ख) Balance at commencement of the year (A+B)	466,04,69

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
वर्ष में निकासी Issues during the year—	
I. विनिर्माण उचंत से पूंजी को I. To Capital—Manufacture Suspense—	
(1) रेल इंजन कारखानें Locomotive Workshops . .	492,24,69
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखानें Carriage & Wagon Workshops .	336,46,98
(3) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops . . .	25,41,10
(4) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops . .	23,84,69
(5) सिगनल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal & Telecom. Workshops .	6,56,50
(6) छापाखाना Printing Press	10,14,84
(7) कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory . .	11,37,19
(8) पहिया और धुरा कारखाना Wheel & Axle	58,42,13
(9) कल पुर्जा कारखाना Components	12,17,30
जोड़ (1) से (9) : TOTAL (1) TO (9)	976,65,42
II. निर्माण-कार्यों को To Works.	55,16,90
III. विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी को To Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	31,16,69
IV. सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं को जारी करने हेतु भण्डार को To Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	80,00
V. राजस्व को--ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Revenue—Stores other than fuel .	456,32,58
VI. बिक्री और अन्तरण को--ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Sales and Transfers—Stores other than fuel.	193,47,89

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
वर्ष में प्राप्तियां : *Receipts during the year :*		VII. राजस्व को--भण्डार ईंधन VII. To Revenue—Stores Fuel	
1. खरीद I. Purchases		(1) रेल इंजनों के लिए कोयले की निकासी को To issue of coal for locomotives .	217,44,32
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :		(2) रेल इंजनों के लिए तेल की निकासी को To issue of fuel oil for locomotives	424,20,12
(1) सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए सामान Stores for general purposes .	789,88,73	(3) अन्य कार्यों के लिए कोयला, कोक और ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes . . .	43,90,31
(2) निर्माण डिपुओं के लिए सामान Stores for Construction Depots .	48,75,26	जोड़ (1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3) . . .	685,54,75
(3) सवारी डिब्बा और माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं के लिए निकासी हेतु सामान Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	80,00	VIII. बिक्री और अन्तरण को--ईंधन VIII. To Sales and Transfers—Fuel	52,65,99
(4) चल-स्टाक के उत्पादन के लिए भण्डार Stores for production of rolling stock	451,57,05	जोड़ : I से VIII TOTAL : I To VIII . . .	2451,80,22
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	1291,01,04	घटाइए--मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद V के अनुसार) Deduct—for issues within the Demand vide item V per contra . .	1064,74,01
		जोड़--वर्ष के दौरान जमाखाते TOTAL—Credits during the year :	1387,06,21
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel		वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष-- Anticipated Balance at close of the year—	
(1) कोयला Coal	239,19,58	क. भण्डार--ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—Other than fuel :	
(2) कोक Coke	2,92,85	(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	429,68,56
(3) ईंधन तेल Fuel oil	494,58,96	(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit . . .	25,69,06
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	736,71,39	(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—12,35,00
कुल खरीद (क+ख) TOTAL—Purchases (A+B) . .	2027,72,43		

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1987-88

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
II. विनिर्माण से भण्डार में प्राप्ति Receipt from Manufacture into Stores	233,12,44
III. निर्माण-कार्यों से वापिस की गयी सामग्री Materials returned from Works—	
(1) कारखाना सामग्री (1) Workshop material	52,83,96
(2) अन्य सामग्री (2) Other material	97,98,09
जोड़ (1) + (2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	150,82,05
IV. अन्य नामखाते IV. Other Debits	
(1) भण्डार में विनिर्माण के बाद प्राप्तियां Receipt after fabrication into Stores	33,34,73
(2) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे से संबंधित समायोजन आदि Adjustments relating to Stock Adjustment Account, etc.	32,08,53
जोड़ (1) + (2) TOTAL—(1)+(2)	65,43,26
जोड़—खरीद और प्राप्तियों के लिए नामखाते TOTAL—Debits for purchases and receipts	2477,10,18
V. घटाइए— Deduct—	
मांग के अन्तर्गत मद I, II और III दूसरी ओर इंदराज के अनुसार भण्डार उचंत सेवा/निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी For Issues from Stores Suspense to services/works within the Demand vide items I, II and III per contra	
(1) विनिर्माण कार्य Manufacture operations	978,40,42
(2) निर्माण-कार्य Works	55,16,90
(3) विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	31,16,69
जोड़ (1) + (2) + (3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)	1064,74,01
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1412,36,17
कुल जोड़: GRAND TOTAL	1878,40,86

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	61,34,67
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—17,21,36
जोड़—क: TOTAL—A	487,15,93
ख. भंडार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	15,41,42
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—1,98,34
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	1,32,63
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	—12,39,87
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	1,82,88
जोड़—ख: TOTAL—B	4,18,72
वर्ष के अन्त में शेष (क+ख) Balance at close of the year (A+B)	491,34,65
कुल जोड़: GRAND TOTAL	1878,40,86
वर्ष में नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम: Net Debit or Credit during the year:	25,29,96
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम: Budget allotment required:	1412,36,17

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture operations for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष *Balance at commencement of the year :*	
क. निर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense	
(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य (1) Works-in-progress	65,21,69
(2) वसूल का जाने वाली बकाया राशि (2) Amounts outstanding for realisation	89,71
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नाम खाते (3) Bills/debits to be raised for works completed	1,23,48
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	67,34,88
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—13,10,31
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	54,24,57
वर्ष में नाम खाते Debits during the year . .	
1. रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	175,68,21
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डर उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	561,53,35
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	30,48,33
(4) का० नि० उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	3,63,48
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . . .	86,69,45
जोड़ TOTAL— . .	858,02,82

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
वर्ष में जमा खाते— Credits during the year—	
1. निर्माण-कार्यों को— I. To Works—	
(1) रेल इंजन चल-स्टाक Locomotive Rolling Stock . .	6,21,28
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	25,34,96
(3) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	120,34,24
(4) संयंत्र और उपस्कर Plant and Equipment . . .	1,68,36
(5) अन्य निर्माण-कार्य Other Works	83,85,67
जोड़—निर्माण-कार्य TOTAL—Works	237,44,51
II. पूंजी—भंडार उचंत को—स्टाक के लिए विनिर्माण To Capital—Stores Suspense—Manufacture for Stock	
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops . . .	132,22,04
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops .	64,15,45
(3) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Shops . . .	5,62,59
(4) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Shops	63,56
(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecommunication Shops	9,65,11
(6) अन्य विनिर्माण Other Manufacture . . .	22,96,15
(7) स्टाक में वापस की गयी विनिर्मुक्त सामग्री Released material returned to stock	51,94,27
जोड़—भण्डार उचंत TOTAL—Stores Suspense . .	287,19,17

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में विनिर्माण-कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
II. सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Workshops .		III. राजस्व को— To Revenue—	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc .	201,45,57	(1) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (भाप) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Steam)	62,03,78
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	336,37,75	(2) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (डीजल) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Diesel)	50,68,59
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	28,58,07	(3) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (बिजली) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Electric)	16,99,14
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	2,32,36	(4) सवारी डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Carriage Rolling Stock	184,36,75
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	39,83,17	(5) बिजली गाड़ी चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to EMU Rolling Stock .	24,87,98
जोड़ TOTAL	608,56,92	(6) माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Wagon Rolling Stock .	69,95,81
III. इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops . . .		(7) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण कार्य Engineering and Structural works	6,57,64
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	19,69,14	(8) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत Repairs of Plant and Equipment .	33,51,73
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	23,87,95	(9) राजस्व के लिए विविध विनिर्माण-कार्य Miscellaneous Manufacture for Revenue	120,98,97
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	98,23,82	जोड़—राजस्व TOTAL—Revenue . . .	570,00,39
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	20,40	IV. इतर रेलों, सरकारी विभागों और जनता के लिए किये गये काम Work done for foreign Railways, Govt. Departments and the Public—	
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	10,41,96	(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops . . .	379,09,74
जोड़ TOTAL	152,,43,27	(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops .	104,60,15

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1987-88

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
IV. बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops . . .		(3) अन्य कारखाने Other Shops	164,05,38
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	17,54,71	जोड़—इतर रेलें आदि TOTAL—Foreign Railways etc. .	647,75,27
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	25,41,10		
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	14,25,50	V. घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद 8 के अनुसार) Deduct for issues within the Demand vide item VIII per contra . .	448,64,33
(4) का॰नि॰उ॰ को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	1,00,00		
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	3,89,37	जोड़—वर्ष में जमा खाते TOTAL—Credits during the year .	1293,75,01
जोड़ TOTAL	62,10,68		
V. सिगनल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecom. Workshops .		वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष : Anticipated balance at close of the year :	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	12,75,38		
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	6,56,50	क. विनिर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense	
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	3,09,30	(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य Works-in-progress . . .	52,50,22
(4) का॰नि॰उ॰ को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	4,25	(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	80,92
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	1,72,35		
जोड़ TOTAL	24,17,78	(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नामखाते Bills/debits to be raised for work completed	79,22
VI. छापाखाना Printing Press			
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	11,84,29	जोड़—क TOTAL—A	54,10,36
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	10,14,84		

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1987-88 में विनिर्माण कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1987-88

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	1,85,81
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	16,00
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	70,42
जोड़ TOTAL	24,71,36
II. कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	63,80
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	11,37,19
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	25,05
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	1,25
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	1,21
जोड़ TOTAL	12,28,50
VIII. घटाइए—विनिर्माण उचंत से मांग के अंतर्गत सेवा/निर्माण-कार्यों की निकासी के लिए Deduct—For issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand	
(1) निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी Issues to Works . . .	171,59,16
(2) भण्डार उचंत के लिए निकासी Issues to Stores Suspense . .	277,05,17
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	448,64,33
जोड़—वर्ष में नामखाते TOTAL—Debits during the year .	1293,67,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1347,91,57

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	6,20
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	54,16,56
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL . . .	1347,91,57
शुद्ध—वर्ष के दौरान नामे या जमा Net—Debit or credit during the year —	—8,01
अपेक्षित बजट धनराशि Budget Allotment required	1293,67,00

MGIPRRND—S/5 RB/86—TSS II—21-2-87—5,300

The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1987-88

रजिस्ट्री सं॰ डी-(डीएन)-127 REGISTERED No. D-(DN)-127

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असाधारण
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MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1987/Chaitra 5, 1909 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th March, 1987, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) ACT, 1987

No. 5 OF 1987

[26th *March,* 1987.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1987. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five crores, forty-four lakhs and two thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1987-88, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 14775,44,02,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1987-88.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	7,33,70,000	..	7,33,70,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	45,95,86,000	..	45,95,86,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways . .	340,95,01,000	2,42,000	340,97,43,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works .	705,79,27,000	2,20,000	705,81,47,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	589,64,43,000	1,33,000	589,65,76,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons . .	776,87,74,000	2,55,000	776,90,29,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment . .	382,51,76,000	2,00,000	382,53,76,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment . .	590,05,66,000	2,00,000	590,07,66,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic .	693,84,94,000	3,65,000	693,88,59,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel . .	1234,48,46,000	90,000	1234,49,36,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities . .	244,56,53,000	67,000	244,57,20,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	341,43,42,000	8,08,72,000	349,52,14,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits .	463,50,63,000	3,11,84,000	466,62,47,000
14	Appropriation to Funds . .	1933,00,00,000	..	1933,00,00,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	681,25,77,000	..	681,25,77,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Revenue	29,99,50,000	50,000	30,00,00,000
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	4134,52,88,000	1,98,00,000	4136,50,88,000
	Railway Funds . . .	1566,20,18,000	11,50,000	1566,31,68,000
	TOTAL	14761,95,74,000	13,48,28,000	14775,44,02,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1987/*Chaitra* 5, 1909 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th March, 1987, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 ACT, 1987

No. 6 OF 1987

[26*th March*, 1987.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87 for purposes of Railways

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1987. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three hundred and seventy-eight crores, eighty-six lakhs and eighty-four thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of Issue of Rs. 378,86,84,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India

for the financial year 1986-87. payment during the financial year 1986-87, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation. 3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	..	*1,19,000*	1,19,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9,28,60,000	.	9,28,60,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	45,63,89,000	..	45,63,89,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons .	29,55,14,000	..	29,55,14,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment . .	2,01,95,000	*1,39,000*	2,03,34,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment .	..	*4,18,000*	4,18,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic .	..	*27,000*	27,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel .	110,82,33,000	..	110,82,33,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities .	6,38,15,000	..	6,38,15,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits .	71,22,07,000	..	71,22,07,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Other Expenditure . .	103,62,68,000	*25,00,000*	103,87,68,000
	TOTAL .	378,54,81,000	*32,03,000*	378,86,84,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1987/*Chaitra* 5, 1909 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th March, 1987, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No, 3 ACT, 1987
No. 7 OF 1987

[26*th March*, 1987.]

An Act to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1987.

issue of Rs. 6,27,33,758 out of the

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India, the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six crores, twenty-seven lakhs, thirty-three thousand and seven hundred and fifty-eight rupees shall be deemed to have been authorised to be paid

Consolidated Fund of India to meet certain expenditure for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985.

and applied to meet the amounts spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Appropriation.

3. The sums deemed to have been authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India under this Act shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits .	6,27,33,758	..	6,27,33,758
	TOTAL	6,27,33,758	..	6,27,33,758

S. RAMAIAH,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Key to the Railway Budget Documents for 1987-88

रेलवे बजट प्रलेखों की निर्देशिका

बजट विवरण

संविधान की धारा 112 के अन्तर्गत, प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष, जो पहली अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक चलता है, के संबंध में भारत सरकार की अनुमानित आमदनी और खर्च का विवरण संसद् के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना होता है। इसे 'बजट विवरण' कहते हैं। चूंकि रेलवे वित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से पृथक कर दिया गया है, इसलिए रेलवे का बजट अलग से पेश किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलों के बीच वित्तीय संबंध संसद् की रेल अभिसमय समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर की गयी सिफारिशों द्वारा शासित होता है।

2. बजट विवरण में रेलवे की कुल राजस्व आमदनी, उनका राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय, रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रेलों की जो विभिन्न निधियां हैं, जैसे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, राजस्व आरक्षित निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एव यात्री सुविधा निधि, उनकी स्थिति दर्शायी जाती है।

3. रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्तियों में यात्री यातायात से आमदनी, अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी (जिसमें पार्सल और सामान शामिल हैं), माल यातायात से आमदनी और अन्य फुटकर आमदनी, जैसे किराया, खानपान से आमदनी, ब्याज और बाहरी निकायों से अनुरक्षण प्रभार आदि, शामिल हैं।

4. इनके अतिरिक्त अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां भी होती हैं जैसे निर्माण के दौरान निक्षेप कार्यों पर ब्याज और अधिशेष लाभों में सरकार का हिस्सा, जिसमें उन सहायता-प्राप्त रेलवे कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकार की कोई पूंजी नहीं लगी है। लाभांश राहत के संबंध में सामान्य राजस्व से 'आर्थिक सहायता' विविध प्राप्तियों का एक अंग है। इन सभी मदों का जोड़ ही रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियां होता है। आमदनी का वह भाग, जो वित्त वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे को देय होता है लेकिन वास्तव में रेलों को प्राप्त नहीं होता है, 'उचन्त' लेखे में रखा जाता है।

A KEY TO RAILWAY BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget Statement

Under Article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This is the Budget statement. As Railway Finances have been separated from the General Finances of the Central Government, a separate Budget is presented for the Railways. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of the Parliament.

2. The Budget statement shows the total revenue receipts of Railways, their Revenue and Works Expenditure, the distribution of the Railways' surplus and the position of the various Funds that the Railways are keeping with the Central Government, viz., Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

3. The Revenue receipts of the Railways consist of earnings from passenger traffic, other coaching earnings (which include parcels and luggage), earnings from goods traffic and sundry other earnings like rent, catering receipts, interest and maintenance charges from outside bodies etc.

4. There are also other miscellaneous receipts like interest during construction on Deposit works and Government's share of surplus profits which includes receipts from subsidised Railway companies in which the Government has no capital interest. The subsidy from General Revenues in respect of dividend reliefs forms part of miscellaneous receipts. The total of all these items makes up the total receipts of the Railways. The portion of the earnings which is due to the Railways during the financial year but has not actually been realised is held in a 'Suspense' account.

5. रेलों द्वारा किया गया खर्च राजस्व लेखे और निर्माण लेखे में होता है । राजस्व लेखे में रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अपने दिन प्रतिदिन के काम में किया गया साधारण संचालन व्यय, रेलवे बोर्ड, लेखा-परीक्षा, सर्वेक्षण और अन्य विविध स्थापनाओं पर अन्य विविध व्यय और चालित लाइनों को भुगतान शामिल किया जाता है । यह भुगतान संविदा द्वारा विनियमित होता है जो रेलों के स्वामित्व में नहीं होतीं तथा जो भारतीय रेलों द्वारा अथवा संबंधित प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा चालित हैं । राजस्व लेखे में रेलों द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और पेंशन निधि में विनियोग भी शामिल होता है । रेल अभिसमय समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पंचवर्षीय अवधियों के अनुमानों के आधार पर हर वर्ष मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग किया जाता है और इसका उद्देश्य पुरानी परिसम्पत्तियों के स्थान पर नयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत और यदि उनके लिए किसी परिष्कृत विधि की आवश्यकता हो तो उसकी लागत के लिए भी इससे धन जुटाया जाता है । पेंशन निधि में विनियोग रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन तथा मृत्यु एवं सेवानिवृत्ति उपदान के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है और राजस्व की स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए बीमांकिक आधार पर ऐसा किया जाता है । 31 मार्च, 1980 को रेलों की लाभांशदायी पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत की दर से और तत्पश्चात् निवेशित लाभांशदायी पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश देय होता है । उपर्युक्त 6 प्रतिशत लाभांश में से, 31 मार्च, 1964 तक निवेशित पूंजी का 1.5 प्रतिशत ('आर्थिक सहायता' के लिए अधिकृत पूंजी को घटाकर) लाभांश यात्री किरायों पर कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण के लिए और संरक्षा-कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायतार्थ है । इन विनियोगों के बाद तथा लाभांश दायिता, यदि कोई हो, को पूरा करके अधिशेष का इस्तेमाल सर्वप्रथम रेलवे विकास निधि के अन्तर्गत दायिताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए किया जाता है । इस निधि में अन्तरित करने के लिए यदि कोई अधिशेष न हो अथवा पर्याप्त अधिशेष न हो तो इस निधि से किए जाने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से अस्थायी ऋण ले लिया जाता है । विकास निधि से रेल परिवहन के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाओं, कर्मचारियों के लिए कल्याण कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से अधिक अलाभप्रद परिचालनिक सुधारों पर खर्च किया जाता है । उपर्युक्त दायिताओं को पूरा करने के बाद बाकी अधिशेष, यदि कोई हो, को आस्थगित दायिता के रूप में माने जाने वाले बकाया लाभांश की अदायगी के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

5. The expenditure incurred by the Railways is on Revenue account and on Works account. The Revenue account consists of Ordinary Working Expenses incurred by the various Departments on the Railways in their day to day working, other miscellaneous expenditure like the expenditure on Railway Board, Audit, Surveys and other miscellaneous establishments and payments, as regulated by contracts, to worked lines which are not owned by the Railways and which are either worked by the Indian Railways or by the private companies concerned. The Revenue account also includes appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund and dividend paid by the Railways to the General Revenues. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund is made annually on the basis of estimates for five-year periods based on the recommendations of the Railway -Convention Committee and is intended to finance the cost of new assets replacing old assets, including the cost of any improved features that such new assets may have. Appropriation to Pension Fund is to finance the expenditure on Pension and Death-*cum*-retirement gratuity payments to the Railway staff and is made on an actuarial basis taking also the Revenue position into account. Dividend is payable at the rate of 6% on the dividend-paying Capital of the Railways as on 31st March, 1980 and 6.5% on the dividend-paying Capital invested thereafter. Out of the 6% dividend referred to above, 1.5% of the Capital invested upto 31st March, 1964 (less Capital entitled to 'Subsidy') is for transfer to the State Governments in lieu of passenger fare tax and to assist the State Governments to finance safety works. The surplus after these appropriations and meeting the dividend liability, if any, is utilised, firstly, to meet the liabilities under Railway Development Fund. In case there is no surplus, or not enough surplus, to be transferred to this Fund, temporary loan is obtained from the General Revenues to finance the expenditure to be met out of this Fund. The Development Fund finances expenditure on amenities for users of Railway transport, staff welfare works and unremunerative operating improvements beyond certain financial limits. Balance of surplus, if any, left after meeting the above-mentioned liabilities is to be utilised for payment of arrear dividend treated as a deferred liability.

6. निर्माण-व्यय, सामान्य राजस्व से पूंजी उधार लेकर तथा मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से आन्तरिक व्यवस्था करके पूरा किया जाता है (अलाभप्रद परिचालन कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से कम लागत वाली यात्री सुविधाओं से भिन्न कार्यों की लागत राजस्व में डाली जाती है)। भारत सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से रेलों को कुल मिलाकर जो बजट संबंधी वार्षिक सहायता दी जाती है, उसमें पूंजीगत ऋण एवं रेलों की निधियों में कमी को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी रूप से उधार ली गयी रकम शामिल है।

7. रेलों की सम्पूर्ण राजस्व आमदनी भारत की समेकित निधि में डाल दी जाती है और खर्च समेकित निधि से ही किया जाता है। संसद् से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना इस निधि से कोई रकम नहीं निकाली जा सकती।

8. ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद् से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना तात्कालिक तौर पर अप्रत्याशित खर्च करना पड़े। इस प्रकार के खर्च को वहन करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पास अग्रदाय के रूप में भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि रखी गयी है। ऐसे खर्च के लिए और समेकित निधि से उतनी ही धनराशि निकालने के लिए संसद् का अनुमोदन बाद में प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और आकस्मिकता निधि से खर्च की गयी रकम की प्रतिपूर्ति उस निधि को कर दी जाती है।

9. यद्यपि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर खर्च के लिए मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग संसद् द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है, तथापि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर वास्तविक खर्च को भी संसद् की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह धनराशि इन निधियों को अन्तरण के लिए संसद् द्वारा पहले ही निर्धारित कर दी जाती है।

अनुदान की मांगें

10. बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित समेकित निधि से खर्च, जिसके लिए लोक सभा की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है, का अनुमान अनुदान की मांगों के रूप में पेश किया जाता है। प्रत्येक मांग रेलों की विशिष्ट कार्यात्मक गतिविधि की द्योतक होती है। निर्माण व्यय सम्बन्धी मांगों को राजस्व व्यय सम्बन्धी मांगों से पृथक् रखा जाता है। जहां-कहीं किसी मांग में, खर्च की 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' दोनों मदें शामिल होती हैं, वहां 'प्रभृत' मदों को भी मांग में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, लेकिन 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' व्यवस्था को

6. Works expenditure is financed from Capital borrowed from the General Revenues and also by internal financing from Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (The cost of unremunerative operating works and works other than passenger amenities costing below certain financial limits are charged to Revenue). The overall annual budgetary support of the General Finances of Government of India to the Railways consists of the Capital loans and the sums temporarily loaned to meet the deficiency, if any, in the Railways' Funds.

7. All the revenue earnings of the Railways are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund. No amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

8. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund of India is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund are subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund.

9. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund are voted by the Parliament for spending on specific objects, the actual expenditure on the specific objects is also submitted for vote of Parliament, even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to these funds.

Demands for Grants

10. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and required to be voted by Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants. Each Demand presents a distinct functional activity on the Railways. Demand for Works Expenditure is kept distinct from Demands for Revenue Expenditure. Wherever expenditure in a Demand includes both 'Voted' and 'Charged' items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand but the 'Voted' and 'Charged'

उस मांग में पृथक्-पृथक् दिखाया जाता है। 'स्वीकृत' व्यय में वे मदें शामिल होती हैं जिनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था संसद् की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करती है, जबकि 'प्रभृत' व्यय के लिए धन की स्वीकृति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दी जाती है और उसे संसद् की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता। रेलों के 'प्रभृत' खर्च में न्यायालय नियमों आदि के अंतर्गत दिए गए फैसलों डिगरी या न्यायालय के निर्णय अथवा पंचाट निर्णयों की सन्तुष्टि के लिए अपेक्षित रकमें शामिल हैं।

11. लेखा और बजट संबंधी मौजूदा कार्यविधियों के अन्तर्गत कतिपय श्रेणियों की प्राप्तियों, जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को किये गये भुगतान और महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं अथवा योजनाओं की प्राप्तियों को प्राप्तकर्त्ता विभाग के खर्च में से निकाल कर परिकलित किया जाता है। बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित खर्च के अनुमान शुद्ध खर्च के लिए होते हैं, जैसा कि लेखों में प्रतिबिम्बित होंगे, अर्थात् ये अनुमान वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद तैयार किये जाते हैं। लेकिन अनुदान की मांगों में खर्च के जो अनुमान शामिल किये जाते हैं, वे समग्र राशि के लिए होते हैं।

12. अनुदान की मांगें, बजट विवरण के साथ ही लोक सभा को पेश की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में सबसे ऊपर उस मांग के अन्तर्गत कुल 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' खर्च अलग-अलग दर्शाया जाता है। इसके बाद विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खर्च के अनुमान दिखाये जाते हैं। वसूलियों की कुल राशियां, जो लेखों में खर्च में कमी के रूप में मानी जाती हैं, भी दिखायी जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, टिप्पणियों में विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल चालू वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं और अगले वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं के आंकड़ों के बीच कमी-बेशी के संक्षिप्त कारण स्पष्ट किये जाते हैं।

13. अनुदान की 16 मांगें हैं। मांग 1 से 15 तक का संबंध राजस्व व्यय, निधियों और लाभांश भुगतानों में विनियोग से तथा मांग 16 का संबंध निर्माण व्यय से है। गतिविधि और व्यय की प्राथमिक यूनिटों से संचालन व्यय और विविध व्यय से संबंधित प्रत्येक मांग का दोहरा वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। गतिविधि वर्गीकरण में यह बताया जाता है कि किन प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च किया गया, जैसे रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण, पानी की सप्लाई, रेल इंजनों का आवधिक ओवरहाल आदि और खर्च की प्राथमिक यूनिटें यह बताती हैं कि खर्च कैसे किया गया जैसे वेतन, मजूरी, समयोपरि, सामग्री की लागत आदि। यह दुतरफा वर्गीकरण कार्यपरक बजट, जो क्रियाशीलता पर आधारित है तथा प्रबंध नियंत्रण और खर्च के प्रयोजनों पर भी आधारित है, की आवश्यकताओं का पूर्ण योग सूचित करता है।

provisions are shown separately in that Demand. Voted expenditure includes those items for which the provision of funds is subject to the vote of Parliament, while funds for *Charged* expenditure are sanctioned by the President and not submitted to the vote of Parliament. 'Charged' expenditure for Railways includes sums rquired to satisfy judgement, decree or award of court or awards by Arbitrators where made into rule of court, etc.

11. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts.

12. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget Statement. On the top of each Demand, the total of 'Voted' and 'Charged' expenditure in the Demand are indicated separately. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the current year's requirements and the requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

13. There are 16 Demands for Grants—Demands 1 to 15 dealing with Revenue Expenses, Appropriations to the Funds and Dividend payment and Demand 16 dealing with Works Expenditure. Each Demand pertaining to Working Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenditure has a two-way classification, by activity and by primary units of expenditure, the activity classification indicating for what purpose the expenditure was incurred, like track maintenance, water supply, periodical overhaul of locomotives etc. and the primary units of expenditure indicating how the expenditure was incurred, like salaries, wages, overtime, cost of materials, etc. This two-way classification integrates the requirements of performance budgetting which is based on activities, and management control which is based on objects of expenditure.

14. अनुदान की मांगों के भाग I में सम्पूर्ण रेल प्रणाली के संबंध में ब्यौरा दिया गया है, जबकि भाग II में इसी प्रकार का ब्यौरा रेलवे-वार दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भाग II में राजस्व मांगों से संबंधित कर्मचारी और व्यय की कार्य-परक यूनिटों के विवरण भी दिये गये हैं।

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

15. 'रेलवे बजट पर व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन' नामक प्रलेख में आमदनी एवं राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय की संभावनाओं का सार दिया जाता है। इस प्रलेख को दो भागों में बांटा जाता है। भाग I में गत वर्ष, चालू वर्ष और आगामी वर्ष के वित्तीय परिणामों का संक्षिप्त सारांश तथा आमदनी, संचालन व्यय और निधियों में लेन-देन की स्थिति का पृथक-पृथक विश्लेषण दिया जाता हैं। भाग II में इसी प्रकार निर्माण मांगों का समग्र सारांश दिया जाता है। व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन में अनेक अनुबन्ध भी रहते हैं जिनमें रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग, विभिन्न निधियों के अन्तर्गत बकाया राशियों आदि का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है।

16. रेलवे की भाड़ा दरों और किराया विषयक नये प्रस्तावों का विवरण, जानकारी के लिए, "रेलवे बजट में माल भाड़े की दरों और यात्री किरायों में समायोजन के प्रस्तावों का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन" नामक प्रलेख में दिया जाता है।

निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम

17. रेलों का निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम दो भागों में तैयार किया जाता है। भाग I में सभी रेलों के खर्च का योजना शीर्ष-वार वितरण, बजट वर्ष के दौरान प्रस्तावित नये महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों और उनके औचित्य के संबंध में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी, नयी लाइनों के निर्माण, विद्युतीकरण, आदि का कार्यक्रम, चल-स्टाक, मशीन व संयंत्र और भंडार के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची एवं निर्माण लेखों का सारांश दिया जाता है। भाग II में नये निर्माण-कार्यों, चालू निर्माण-कार्यों, रेलपथ के नवीकरण, निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान और चल-स्टाक तथा मशीन एवं संयंत्रों की नयी खरीद पर रेलवे-वार खर्च के आंकड़े तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे के लिए भण्डार एवं निर्माण लेखों के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची का विश्लेषण दिया जाता है।

'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी'

और

'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा'

18. 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी' नामक प्रलेख में पिछले वर्ष के दौरान रेल विभाग के कार्यकलापों का वर्णनात्मक लेखा-जोखा रहता है। यह प्रलेख अलग से प्रकाशित किया जाता है और इसे संसद् सदस्यों में परिपत्रित किया गया है। 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा' नामक एक अन्य प्रलेख भी परिपत्रित किया गया है जिसमें पिछले वर्ष के वित्तीय एवं महत्वपूर्ण कार्य-निष्पादन आंकड़ों की संक्षिप्त समीक्षा दी जाती है।

14. Part I of the Demands for Grants presents the details for the Railways as a whole. Part II gives a similar split-up Railwaywise. In addition, Part II also contains Staff Statements and Performance Units for Expenditure relating to Revenue Demands.

Explanatory Memorandum

15. A summing-up of the outlook for earnings, and revenue and works expenditure is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget. This document is divided into two sections; Section I gives a brief *resume'* of the financial results of the previous year, current year and next year with an analysis of the position separately under Earnings, Working Expenses and the Fund transactions. Section II gives a similar *resume'* of the Works Demand as a whole. The Explanatory Memorandum also contains a number of Annexures detailing the Capital-at-Charge of the Railways, Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-Year Plans, balances under the various Funds, etc.

16. For facility of understanding, new proposals of Railway freight rates and fares are explained in the document titled "Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rate and fares in the Railway Budget."

'Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme'

17. Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways is prepared in two Parts. Part I contains all Railways' Plan-headwise distribution of expenditure, important new works proposed in the Budget year with brief notes of justification, programme of construction of new lines, electrification etc., summary of Rolling Stock, Machinery and Plant and inventory under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts. Part II contains Railwaywise data of expenditure on new works, works which are in progress, Track Renewals, Programmed Deliveries and New Acquisitions of Rolling Stock, and Machinery and Plant and an analysis of inventory for each Railway under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts.

'Indian Railways—Year Book'

and

'Indian Railways—Annual Report and Accounts'

18. A descriptive account of the activities of the Department of Railways during the previous year is given in the document 'Indian Railways—Year Book' which is brought out separately and has been circulated to Members of Parliament. Another document, entitled, "Indian Railway—Annual Report and Accounts" which has also been circulated, gives a summarised review of the financial and important performance data of the previous year.

कार्यपरक बजट

19. बजट को प्रबंध-व्यवस्था का उपयोगी साधन बनाने एवं रेलों के कार्य-निष्पादन का संसद् में तथा अन्यत्र बेहतर मूल्यांकन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, 1979–80 के रेलवे बजट से कार्यपरक बजट की योजना अपनायी गयी है। कार्यपरक बजट का उद्देश्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलापों और गतिविधियों के अनुसार रेलवे बजट प्रस्तुत करना है । प्रमुख गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय निवेश और तदनुरूपी स्थूल प्रगति को सम्बन्धित मांग के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है । उत्पादन/कार्य-निष्पादन और यूनिट लागत के मानदण्ड कई वर्ष का अनुभव प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद ही निर्धारित किये जा सकते हैं। जब तक इस प्रकार के मानदण्डों का निर्धारण नहीं हो जाता, तब तक प्रमुख कार्य-कलापों के अन्तर्गत मांगों के महत्वपूर्ण उप-शीर्षों के संदर्भ में उत्पादन की विनिर्दिष्ट मात्रा के बारे में संसद को अवगत कराने का प्रयास किया गया है

'नयी सेवा/सेवा के नये उपकरण'

20. अनुदान की मांगों के साथ 'नयी सेवा' या 'सेवा के नये उपकरण' की उन मदों की एक सूची संलग्न की जाती है जिनके लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है । लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह पता लगाने के लिए कि कौन-सी मदें नयी सेवा अथवा सेवा के नये उपकरण के रूप में होंगी, समय-समय पर वित्तीय सीमाएं निर्धारित की जाती हैं । यदि संसद् का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने से पहले ही किसी 'नयी सेवा, अथवा 'सेवा के नये उपकरण' पर खर्च करने का अवसर आ जाता है, तो आकस्मिकता निधि से अग्रिम राशि प्राप्त कर ली जाती है और जब संसद् द्वारा मुख्य विनियोग बिल पारित कर दिया जाता है तब आकस्मिकता निधि को उसकी प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है।

विनियोग बिल

21. अनुदान की मांगों की लोक सभा से स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् संसद् द्वारा यथा-स्वीकृत राशि समेकित निधि से निकालने के लिए विनियोग बिल के माध्यम से संसद् का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114 (3) के अन्तर्गत जब तक संसद् कोई ऐसा विनियोग अधिनियम पारित नहीं कर देती, तब तक समेकित निधि से कोई भी धन-राशि नहीं निकाली जा सकती है।

Performance Budget

19. To make the Budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the Railways in Parliament and elsewhere, a scheme of performance budgetting has been introduced with effect from the Railway Budget 1979-80. The performance budget seeks to present the budget of the Railways in terms of the important functions and activities. The financial inputs and the corresponding physical outputs under major activities is furnished under the respective Demands. Pending the evolution of norms of out-put/performance and unit costs which can be developed only after experience is gained over a period of years, it has been attempted to make available to Parliament the specific volume of out-put under major activities with reference to the important sub-heads of Demands.

'New Service/New Instrument of Service'

20. A list of items of 'New Service' or 'New Instrument of Service' for which provision is made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of New Service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. If occasion arises to incur expenditure on a 'New Service' or 'New Instrument of Service' before obtaining the approval of Parliament, an advance is taken from the Contingency Fund, which is recouped to the Fund after Parliament passes the main Appropriation Bill.

Appropriation Bill

21. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal of the amounts from the Consolidated Fund so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without such an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

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